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STEMMATA
LATINITATIS.

VOL. II.

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R. R. R.

S T E M M A T A LATINITATIS;

OR,

AN ETYMOLOGICAL LATIN DICTIONARY:

WHEREIN

The whole Mechanism of the Latin Tongue is methodically and conspicuously exhibited,

UPON A PLAN ENTIRELY NEW,

And calculated to facilitate the Acquisition, as well as to improve the Knowledge, of
the Language.

WITH

A KEY, OR AN INTRODUCTION,

ASCERTAINING NOT ONLY THE ORIGIN, BUT THE VALUE,

OF THE SEVERAL TERMINATIONS AND PREPOSITIVE PARTICLES.

ALSO,

A GENERAL INDEX

OF EVERY LATIN DERIVATIVE AND WORD ENTERING INTO COMPOSITION.

By *NICHOLAS SALMON*,

Author of the COMPLETE SYSTEM OF THE FRENCH LANGUAGE, &c.

IN TWO VOLUMES.

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M.DCC.XCVI.

[ENTERED AT STATIONERS' HALL]



STEMMATA LATINITATIS.



LA, in composition
***LABDA** or *Lambda*
labda^c
labdACE-es^f
labdacismus

Labdacus
Labdacides-æ^m
LĀBOR^s-lapsus sum†

AD or **ALL**abor (cui rei)

CIRCUMlabor

COLlabor

DĒlabor (in rem)

DĪlabor

Ēlabor (ex re, cui rei)

ILLabor (cui rei, in rem)

INTERlabor

PERlabor

PRÆlabor

PRÆTERlabor

PRŌlabor

RĒlabor

SUBlabor

SUPERlabor

TRANSlabor

lab^s**ES**-is^f

lab^s**ECŪLA**

lab^s**IDUS**

DĪlabidus

lab^s**ILIS**

DĪlabilis

Ēlabilis

means very much, very great
the Greek letter Λ (in Latin L)
a person that sucks siltily†
a lascivious woman (some read landace)
a sounding one l as if double—a using
words each with l
a king of Thebes so called
a descendant of Labdacus, a Theban
I slide or glide, drop or trickle down
—fall, fly, or pass away—float, faint
away—slip or fall—trip, faulter,
mistake—fall to decay, grow poor

I slip by, pass by, &c.

I glide or float around

I fall, stumble, fall away

I slide down, fall to decay

I slide away, waste away

I slip away, escape

I glide into, fall upon

I slide between

I glide over, slip through

I pass or glide before

I slide or glide by or beyond

I tumble down, step aside

I fall again or back

I slip away privily, fall to decay

I slip or flow underneath

I slip over

I slide or run over

great fall of rain or hail, sinking of the
ground, ruin, destruction, shame, dis-
grace—spot, stain, blot, fault, guilt
—remorse, compunction

a little stain, small blemish, &c.

slippery, slabby

decaying, wearing away quickly

apt to slip or fall, slippery

slippery, apt to slip

that easily slips or fades away

Auson.
Gloss.
Isid.
Mart. Cap.
Stat.
Stat.
Hor.
Virg. Ov.
Liv. Cic.
Plaut.
Cic.
Lucan.
Suet.
Cic.
Cic.
Cic.
Claud.
Virg.
Virg.
Col.
Cic.
Liv.
Hor.
Sen.
Virg.
Sen.
Claud.
Cic.
Ov.
Senec.
Cic.
Vitr.
Plin.
Ammian.
Lucr.
Sidon.

† Because, say they, the tongue thrust out of the mouth, forms Λ; but perhaps in the sense mentioned above, it is from λ and the first syllable of ὀδύλλω, I suck; perhaps it comes merely from λάρω.

‡ Perhaps from λάρω, which means not only I lick, but I swallow greedily, I consume, I destroy; the future of which λάρω served to form lapsus.

TL ¹ labilis	that cannot fall	Lact.
lab ⁷ OSUS	slippery, slabby	Lucil.
lab ⁵ UNDUS	falling, decaying	Non.
LABS-apis, or eläpe-es ^f	kind of serpent (supposed to be the same as ellops—see ops)	Plin.
laps ¹ IO, or us-üs	a fall or slip	Cic. Plin.
COLlapsio	a falling or stumbling	Firmic.
Dilapsio	a weakening or destroying	Aug.
Elapsio	an evasion, a slipping away	Dig.
PRölapsio	a fall or slip	Cic.
ALLaps ¹ US-üs	a slipping—a fall	Hor. Sil.
ILLaps ¹ us-üs	a gliding into	Col.
laps ¹ O	I often slip, I trip	Flor.
laps ³ ABUNDUS	ready to fall	Sen.
LÄBO-as (no preterite)	I totter, fail, decay, bulge, jolt—flag (in my courage), give way—waver, besiate	Ov.
lab ⁵ ÄRUS or läbörus	a standard or flag†	Liv.
lab ⁶ ASCO ³ or labascor ³	I fail, sink, am ready to fall	Cic.
CON or COLlabasco	I am ready to fall	Tert.
lab ² ÄFACIO	I loosen, shake, make totter, make fall	Ter. Non.
COLlabefacio	I loosen, make totter, &c.	Plaut.
labefaci ¹ IO	a loosening or weakening	Ter.
labefaci ¹ O	I loosen, weaken, shake, undermine	Gloss.
COLlabefacio	I shake, make totter	Plin.
labefaci ¹ at ¹ IO	a loosening or weakening, an undermining	Cic.
labefaci ¹ at ¹ OR	an underminer	Ov.
lab ² ÄFIO	I am made loose, I am loosened	Quinct.
COLlabefio	I become loose, am ready to fall	Litt. ex Tac.
IL ¹ labefaci ¹ US	unbroken, uncorrupted	Sen.
LÜBRICUS, as if labri-	slippery, inconstant, variable, difficult	Cæf.
CUS		Ov.
lubrice	slipperily, doubtfully, dangerously	Cic.
lubricum or itas	slipperiness, inconstancy	Plin. Gloss.
lubricO	I make slippery	Juv.
ILLubrico	I polish or make smooth	Apul.
LUMERICUS†	an earth-worm—a belly-worm, a marrow-worm—a mean obscure fellow	Col. Cels.
lumbric ⁷ OSUS	full of worms	Plaut.
LÄBOR or läbos (Ter.)	labour, hardship, distress, danger, inconvenience	Cæf. Aur.
öris ^m §		Cic.
Labor ¹ Ä-arum	part of Italy where the soil is hard to cultivate	Plin.
LaborINUS	epithet of a plain in Campania	Plin.
labori ⁹ FER	hardy, pains-taking	Ov.
labori ⁷ OSUS	laborious, toilsome	Cic.
laboriosE	laboriously, painfully	Catul.
laborO (re, de or in re)	I labour, strive in, take care of, am oppressed with	Cic.

† Some think it also a sort of officer walking by the side of the emperor to make the people prostrate themselves; and the *labarum* or *laborum*, which is interpreted a standard carried before emperors, and revered by soldiers, is, they say, for *laborum* or *laborum*.

‡ Supposed from *lubricus*, Gelsner.

§ This is derived by many from *labo*, because labour, say they, makes our strength decay: but what if from the intensive *la* and *agen*, pain, grief, misery, calamity? Observe that *πῶγων*, *πῶγων*, means *I grieve*, *am in pain*, &c. whence *labo* may have come, by changing *π* into *b*, and prefixing the intensive *la*.—Again, as *ταλαῖα* means *I bear*, *I suffer*, and *ταλαῖα* means *poor*, *wretched*, which, becoming *ταλαῖα* in comp. serves to form *ταλαῖα* *πῶγων*, *la*, I labour, work hard, am in trouble; it is possible, however, that, by suppressing *re*, the verb *labo* should have been formed.

LAB

LAC

3

AD or ALLABORO
CON or COLLABORO
DELABORO
ELABORO (in re)

IL'LABORO
LABORAT'IO
ELABORATIO, or US-ŪS
LABORAT'OR

IN'ELABORAT'US

IL'LABORATUS
ELABORAT'E
*LAC-lactisⁿ†
LACTE-ISⁿ, or IS-IS^m
LACTES-IUM^f

LACTANEUS
LACTARIUS

LACTARIA
LACTARIUM
LACTEUS

COLLACTEUS or COLLACTIUS

LACTE'ULUS
LACTI'CIINIUM
LACTI'COLOR†
LACTI'FER
LACTI'LAGO-INIS
LACTINEUS
LACTORIS or LACTERIS-IDIS
LACT'OSUS
LACTUCA

LACTUCINUS
LACTUC'ULA
LACTURCIA
LACTEO²
LACTESCO²

ELACTESCO
LACTO

AB'LACTO
ALLACTO
DE'LACTO
E'LACTO

COLLACTANEUS
LACT'ANTIA-IUMⁿ

LACTANTIUS

LACTAT'IO, or US-ŪS

AB or DE'LACTATIO
DE'LACTAR'IX
LACT'ITO
DE'LICTUS§

I strive, labour
I labour or suffer (with others)
I labour or work hard
I work hard or well, or like an artist,
or up to perfection
I labour, take pains
fatigue, a labouring
labour, application, study
a labourer, a ploughman, &c.
not properly wrought, neglected
neglected—uncultivated
painfully, accurately, curiously
milk, juice of herbs (of nuts, figs, &c.)
milk
the small guts—the soft roe or milt of
fish
white like milk
that has or gives milk—that makes food
with milk—milkman, dairy-man
milk-weed, herb titbymal
a dairy-house
for or like milk, milky
a foster-brother—collactea, a foster-
sister
white like milk, milk-white, fair
dairy food (butter, cream, cheese, &c.)
of a milky colour
that bears milk (seldom used)
herb periwinkle
milky or of a milk colour (seldom used)
herb full of milky juice
milky
the herb lettuce
surname of the Valerius's
a small lettuce
goddes of milky food
I suck milk out of a dug
I become milky—grow milky
I become milk
I feed with milk (but see under lacio)
I wean or take from the breast
I suckle or feed with milk
I wean, &c.
I wean, &c.
foster brother, collactanea, foster sister
victuals with milk in, or things that
give milk
a rhetorician so called, master to Cris-
pus Cæsar
a giving suck, a giving the breast
a weaning
a woman that weans a child
I often feed or suckle with milk
weaned

Cic.
Tertul.
Non.
Cic.
Tac.
Hier.
Gloss. Apul.
August.
Sen.
Quint. Sen.
Gloss.
Plin. Ov.
Plaut. Gell.
Plin.
Bud.
Horatian
Plin. Lamp.
Gloss.
Plin.
Gloss.
Cic.
Martian.
Hygin.
Catul.
Apic.
Aufon.
Gloss.
Apul.
Venant.
Plin. Apul.
Gloss.
Plin.
Plin.
Col.
August.
Varr.
Cic. Plin.
Gloss.
Varr.
Bibl.
Marc. Emp.
Celf.
Lucr.
Augustin.
Celf.
Aug. Plin.
Vulg. Cato
August.
Mart.
Varr.

† From γλαξ—see gala.

‡ Lacticularius, lacticulosus, lactigulosus, mean just weaned, just taken from the breast, Gloss.

§ Perhaps delictus is for deliquus from delinquo, I forsake, &c. as if forsaken by its mother; and delictulus seems to be a diminutive of this, says Gesner; but from "Vendat boves vetulas, armenta delictula, oves delictulas," one may suspect that delictulus means that gives no longer any milk.

LAC

*LACCOS

laccA

laccāRIUS

LĀCUS-ŪS or ī

lacus³CULUS

lacu⁹TURRIS-ī⁵†

lacŪLOR

lacuO

lacŪNA

lacunar-ārisⁿ

lacunāRIUS^m

lacunarium

lacun⁷OSUS

lacunO

LĀQUEAR or āre-arisⁿ,
as if lacuar

laqueāRIUS

laqueO

Ablaqueo

Oblaqueo

Ablaqueat¹IO

laqueat¹US or lacuatus

LĀQUEUS†

laqueO

CIRCUMlaqueo

E⁴laqueo

IN or ILLaqueo

laque⁵ĀRIUS or āTOR

ILLaqueat¹IO

ILLaqueat¹OR

*LĀCER or lācērus-a-um⁵

semīlacer

lacerNA

lacerāTUS

lacerⁿŪLA

lacer⁷OSUS

lacerO (rem re)

COLLacero

DĒ or DĪlacero (rem re)

lacerāBILIS

IL⁵lacerabilis

lacerat¹IO

DĪlaceratio

LAC

a ditch or trench, a hole or pitfall, bol-
low place

sort of vegetable—sort of tumour in
borses

ibat makes ditches or wells or pits

a lake or standing pool, a mere—a vat
or cooler, a corn-bin—main beam of a
house

a little lake or ditch, a small vat

large sort of cabbage or cauliflower

I have a dimple (in my chin or face)

I represent pools in my work

a ditch, puddle, drain—slit, hole—a
defect

ceiled roof arched or fretted—main-beam
arched

that makes trenches, &c.

sort of arched work

full of ditches or holes, rugged, pitted

I pit, chamfer, gutter

roof, inward roof or ceiling of a build-
ing or room

that makes ceilings or roofs (see lower)

I roof, arch, or ceil (see lower)

I make a hole, I lay bare the roots of a
tree

idem

a laying open the roots of trees

ornamented with fret-work, &c.

a noose, trap, halter, snare, trick, device

I halter or ensnare

I tie or bind around with cords

I untie, unbind, loosen

I ensnare, I entangle

that halters or takes in a noose

an ensnaring

that ensnares or entangles

torn, rent, ragged, shattered, rending,
tearing—scattered, dispersed

half torn, &c.

a cloak, riding coat, cassock, hood or
cowl

cloaked, wearing a riding-coat, &c.

a small cloak, &c.

ragged, rent

I tear or rend, mis-spend, waste

I dismember, tear to pieces

I tear or rend, waste, destroy

that may be torn

inseparable, that cannot be rent

a rending or tearing

a dismembering or tearing to pieces

not used

Apul.

Veget.

Varr.

Cæs.

Col.

Luc.

Col.

Plin.

Apul.

Isid.

Virg. Varr.

Cic.

Vitr.

Hor.

Firmic.

Vitr.

Apul.

Plin.

Virg.

Cod. Theod.

Manil.

Cato

Tert.

Plin.

Cic. Serv.

Cic.

Grat.

Grat.

Sidon.

Prud.

Isid.

Liv.

Tac.

Ov.

Plin.

Ov.

Juv.

Juv.

Arnob.

Apul.

Cic.

Tac.

Plaut. Cic.

Auson.

Sil.

Cic.

Arnob.

† So called, because the valley these cabbages or cauliflowers grew in, had a lake and a tower.

‡ From *lax* (not used) for *laciens*, say some, which, indeed, is probable; from *λάμας*, say others, on which account it is placed here.

§ From *λαλέω*, a cleft or slit, rent, piece, rag; whence *λαλέω* and *λαλέω*, I tear or rend; from which is formed *lacinia*, &c.—There are many, however, who derive *lacinia* from *lacio*; some from *λαίω*, I divide, tear to pieces, &c.

<i>lacerat</i> ¹ OR and rix	that tears or rends	Aug. Macer.
LACERTUS-i, as if laceratus	the arm (from the shoulder to the elbow), the brawn or sinews of the arms or thighs—strength—lizard or newt—sort of cheap fish to be salted	Ov.
<i>lacerta</i> (or um, <i>Accius</i> .)	a lizard or newt—sort of sea-fish	Flor. Virg.
<i>laceri</i> ⁷ OSUS	strong, brawny	Celf.
LACINIA	the lappet or flap or fringe or hem of a garment—a separate portion	Hor. Cic.
Lacinius	epithet of a promontory in Calabria and of Juno	Cic.
Laciniensis	inhabitant of the promontory Lacinium	Col.
<i>lacini</i> ⁷ OSUS	full of plaits, crumpled, jagged—intricate	Liv.
<i>lacinio</i> ⁸	jaggedly	Plin.
<i>lacini</i> O-as or <i>lacino</i> (see <i>lancino</i>)	I describe or portray by means of folds, &c. I thrust through or rend	Tert.
<i>lacinat</i> ¹ IM	by rending or tearing to pieces	Plin.
<i>lacinat</i> ¹ IO	a tearing or rending, a wasting	Apul.
<i>lacinat</i> ¹ OR	that tears to pieces or wastes	Solin.
Lac ² IPPO-ōnis	a town of Hispania Bætica	Apul.
*LACHÆNO	I dig	Celf.
<i>lachanon</i> or <i>ānum</i>	herb, greens, vegetables, pot-herbs	Prudent.
<i>chrysolachanon</i>	herb orage	Plin.
<i>lachan</i> IZO or <i>isso</i>	I am languid or faint or feeble†	Hor.
<i>lachan</i> O, of the 1st or 3d	I feed with pot-herbs	Plin.
*LACIO ³ -cui or <i>xi-ctum</i> †	I take, I ensnare (not much used)	Suet.
<i>la</i> ³ x-ācis	deceit (hardly used)	Plaut.
PELLax-ācis ⁶	that wheedles or entices or deceives	Prisc.
PELLACIA	a flattery, a wheedling, an enticing-look	Fest.
LACT ¹ O§	I cajole or deceive by enticing	Virg.
LACESSO-īvi or <i>i-ītum</i>	I drive forward—provoke, stir up—challenge, abuse, tease—dun, begin again and again, disturb, trouble—	Virg.
(<i>lacefco</i> , <i>Corrip.</i> and <i>laceflim</i> for <i>lacefliverim</i>)	injure, wrong	Ter.
<i>laceffit</i> ¹ IO on <i>laceflio</i>	attack, provocation	Col. Cic.
<i>laceffit</i> ¹ OR	that provokes	Virg. Hor.
IL ³ <i>laceffit</i> ¹ US	unprovoked, &c.	Sen.
AD or ALL ¹ ICIO ³ -lixi or <i>licui-lectum</i> or <i>licitum</i>	I allure, entice (see under <i>ipse</i>)	Ov.
D ¹ ELicio (seldom used)	I cajole, wheedle, delight	Amm. Gloss.
ELicio (rem ad rem)	I draw or entice out	Isid.
IN or ILicio	I draw in, allure, entice, charm	Tac.
P ¹ ER or PELLicio or <i>liceo</i>	I wheedle, I cajole	Lucr. Cic.
PROlicio	I wheedle or cajole	Non.
EX or EL ¹ EC ¹ EBRA	allurement, enticement, charm	Cic.
ILlecebra	allurement, enticement	Gloss. Cic.
PERlecebra	strong allurement or enticement	Cic. Ter.
ILlecebrO ¹	I wheedle or cajole or allure	Plaut.
ILlecebrat ¹ IO	an alluring, an enticing	Cic.
ILlecebrat ¹ OR	that allures or entices	Plaut.
ILlecebr ⁷ OSUS	full of enticements or allurements	Cathol.
ILlecebro ⁸	alluringly, enticingly	Gell.

† Yet λαχωνίζω means I collect pot-herbs.

‡ From λαζωμαι or λάζωμαι, I take, snatch away.

§ See under *lac*; for this *laceo* may have been used metaphorically, as if *lacteo* from *lao*.

|| *Exlecebra* seems to be a device or gin to drain or draw forth.

PRŌLE¹IBILIS
 ALLE¹OR
 ILLE¹US-ŭS
 AL, IL, PELLE¹US-a-um
 AL¹EX-icis^c
 ILlex†
 PELlex†
 PELlicat¹OR†
 PELlicat¹IO
 PELlicat¹OR
 PELlicat¹US-ŭS
 ILlici¹BILIS
 ILli¹X-icis^m
 IN or ILlix-icis
 ELicius
 COLLicia or liquia-æ†
 DELicia‡
 DELicies-ē†
 DELicium
 DELici³OLE or ōlum
 DELici⁷OSUS
 DELici¹OR (rem)
 DELicĀTUS
 DELicate
 DELicat⁸ŪLUS
 ALLice⁹FACIO
 AQUælic⁵IUM or aquilicium
 IN or ILlicium
 AQUilicia or aquelicia-orumⁿ
 ALLE¹O
 DEleō (re, in or cum re)
 CONdeleō (re)
 ELēō
 ILleō
 Obleō (re, in re)
 INobleō (in re)
 PELleō
 PRŌleō
 SUBleō
 DEleā¹BILIS
 Obleābilis
 PRŌleābilis
 DEleābilĪTER
 DEleā²MEN or mentum
 ILleāmentum
 Obleāmen or mentum
 Obleā³ANEUS
 ALleā¹IO
 DEleātio
 ILleātio
 Obleātio

attracting, enticing
 that allures or entices or decoys
 an alluring or enticing
 allured, enticed (Quinct. Cic. Col.)
 that entices or allures (see under ipse)
 enticing, alluring
 a strumpet, a bad woman
 I commit adultery
 an enticing, an alluring
 an enticer, a decoyer
 state of adultery
 enticing, alluring (the word is doubted)
 a water conduit (see under ligo)
 a water conduit
 surname of Jupiter
 a drain in a field—a gutter-tile
 pleasure, delight (chiefly used in plural,
 Cic.)
 pleasure, delight (not much used)
 pleasure, delight (see lower, and at ligo)
 little pleasure, little delight
 delicious
 I eat with pleasure
 delicious, delicate—exquisite
 deliciously, delicately
 pretty nice, pretty delicate
 I allure, I decoy
 a getting rain by some means or other
 allurements, enticement
 festivals to Jupiter to obtain rain
 I entice or decoy
 I allure, delight, please
 I am pleased or delighted
 I allure, invite or entice
 I entice, allure
 I allure, please, delight
 I take a delight
 I entice or allure, decoy, &c.
 I wheedle, allure, entice
 I decoy, stroke, cajole, chouse
 delightful, pleasant, savoury
 diverting, pleasant
 charming, attracting
 agreeably, pleasantly
 delight, sport
 allurements
 delight, pleasure, recreation
 that gives pleasure or delight
 an alluring or enticing
 a delighting, delight, pleasure
 an alluring or enticing
 diversion, recreation

Fest.
 Col.
 Plaut.
 Gloss.
 Apul.
 Cic.
 hardly used
 Fest.
 Fest.
 Cic.
 Lact.
 Col.
 Fest.
 Ov.
 Col. Gloss.
 Plaut.
 Apul.
 Mart.
 Cic. Sen.
 Sen.
 Ruricius
 Cic. Plin.
 Cic.
 Apul.
 Suet.
 Fest.
 Varr.
 Tertul.
 Cic.
 Cic.
 Fulg.
 Plaut.
 Tert.
 Cic.
 Tert.
 Gloss.
 Cic.
 Plaut.
 Tac.
 Aufon.
 Sidon.
 Gell.
 Cic. Petron.
 Apul.
 Stat. Cic.
 Jul. Cap.
 Quint.
 Cic.
 Gell.
 Cic.

† *Illex* or *illix* is also said to be a bird used by bird-catchers to entice others; but perhaps we should then read *index*.

† *Pellico* is found, in Gloss. in the sense of *I emulate*.

‡ *Delicia* seems also to be a rafter contrived so as to convey easily the rain off; whence *deliciaret tegula*, and *delicium tectum*.

OBLEſat¹OR
OBLEſtatorius
IN⁵dēleſat¹US

*LACO or Lācōn-ōnis

Lacæna

Lacē⁹DEMON-ōnis^f

Lacedæmon-ōnis^m

Lacedæmonia

Lacedæmonius

Lacōnia

Lacōnica

Lacōnicus

Laconicum

Laconismus

*LACRYMA-æ† (chiefly
in plural)

lacrym⁷ōsus

lacrymose

lacrym⁸ŭla

lacrymO or or

AD or ALLacrymo

COLlacrymo or or

Dēlacrymo

ILLacrymo

SUBLacrymo

SUPERlacrymo

lacryma¹BILIS

IL⁵lacrymabilis

lacrymabilITER

lacrym⁵ABUNDUS

lacrymat¹IO

COLlacrymatio

Dēlacrymatio

ILLacrymatio

lacrymat¹OR

Dēlacrymatorius

*LADAS

Ladas-æ^m

Ladon-ōnis^m

*LÆDO-læſi-ſum† (quem
re)

ILLædo (not much used)

oblædo

IL⁵læs¹IBYLIS

læs¹IO or ūra

IL⁵læs¹US

ALLIDIO-ſi-ſum

CON or COLLido

Elido

IN or ILLido (rem cui rei)

INTERlido

Oblido

that delights or recreates

that serves to give pleasure

not diverted, not pleased

a Spartan or of Sparta

a Lacedemonian woman, Hellen

the metropolis of Laconia, Sparta

the son of Jupiter—a Lacedemonian

Lacedemon

of or belonging to Lacedemon

a large country of Peloponnesus

a region of Sparta

of or belonging to Lacedemon or Sparta

sort of stew or hot-house

short way of speaking

a tear—the moisture or dropping of a
tree

full of tears, doleful, mournful—that

distills a gummy juice, &c.

weepingly, &c.

a little tear

I weep or shed tears (re), lament (rem)

I weep (with others)

I bewail, weep with or for

I melt into tears

I weep for or over

I weep a little

I weep over or upon

deplorable, lamentable

not to be moved with tears, inexorable

in weeping

ready to weep, weeping

a weeping, a dropping of moisture

a lamentation

a weeping

a weeping (for or over)

that weeps or deplores

that serves to make weep

a snag or bind (see also lēdum)

a swift runner of Alexander

one of Alceon's dogs, a river of Arcadia

I hurt by wound or blow, &c. I infest—

violate—I injure, disoblige—find

fault with, offend, annoy

I infringe or violate

I wound or offend

that cannot be hurt

a hurting, injury, hurt, loss

unhurt, unoffended, not wounded

I dash against (rem cui rei)

I dash together, bruise

I dash or strike out—stamp small—

strangle or throttle

I dash or beat against

I strike between

I crush down, press or beat close

Apul.

Gell.

Petron.

Nepos.

Ov. Virg.

Cic.

Gloss. Hor.

Gloss.

Hor.

Plin.

Nepos.

Hor.

Cic.

Cic.

Cic.

Plin.

Ov.

Plin.

Plin.

Ter.

Ter. Cic.

Apul.

Cic.

Colum.

Liv.

Veget.

Colum.

Ov.

Hor.

Hier.

Liv.

Plin.

Cic.

Plin.

Gell.

Aug.

Marcell.

not used

Martial.

Ov.

Virg.

Ov. Plaut.

Hor.

Cic.

Plaut.

Lactant.

Cic. Tert.

Sen.

Cæſ.

Cic.

Plin. Varr.

Virg.

Cic.

Paull.

Col.

† Some write lacruma, some lacrima, some lacryma; but δάκρυ-ος means the same as lacryma; δάκρυμα-ατος means a weeping, whence lacryma comes; for Livius Andronicus often used lacrymæ for lacryma.

† From λαιδωρία, affront, injury.

<i>Relido</i>	<i>I strike back</i>	<i>Auson.</i>
<i>Bubido</i>	<i>I hit underneath</i>	<i>Prudent.</i>
<i>Alli¹IO</i>	<i>a dashing against</i>	<i>Pollio</i>
<i>Colliso, or us-ûs</i>	<i>a dashing together, collision</i>	<i>Just. Plin.</i>
<i>Eliso</i>	<i>a squeezing or dashing out, elision</i>	<i>Sen.</i>
<i>Iliso, or us-ûs</i>	<i>a dashing or beating against</i>	<i>Hier. Plin.</i>
* <i>LÆLAPS-âpos</i>	<i>a storm, stormy wind—lælapizo, I rush on</i>	<i>not used</i>
<i>lælaps-âpis</i>	<i>name of a dog (storm, swift)</i>	<i>Ov.</i>
† <i>Lælius</i>	<i>a wise (modest, sober) man, the friend of Cicero</i>	<i>Cic.</i>
* <i>LÆNA-æ, χλαῖνα</i>	<i>a cloak or rough frock (see chlæna)</i>	<i>Virg.</i>
<i>LETUS-a-um†</i>	<i>merry, cheerful, fruitful—lucky, fortunate, fat, in good liking, brisk, lively, swift—willing—welcome, acceptable</i>	<i>Cic. Ov.</i>
<i>Exletus</i>	<i>very cheerful, &c.†</i>	<i>Virg.</i>
<i>PER²letus</i>	<i>very cheerful or merry, &c.</i>	<i>Hor. Tac.</i>
<i>letASTER</i>	<i>a frolicsome or merry fellow</i>	<i>Apul.</i>
<i>lete</i>	<i>gladly, merrily</i>	<i>Liv.</i>
<i>letITIA or itûdo</i>	<i>joy, mirth</i>	<i>Titin.</i>
<i>let¹FICO</i>	<i>I make glad—lætificor, I become or am glad</i>	<i>Cic. Accius.</i>
<i>lætificat¹IO</i>	<i>a making glad</i>	<i>Cic.</i>
<i>lætificat¹OR</i>	<i>that makes glad</i>	<i>Plaut.</i>
<i>lætific³US</i>	<i>that makes glad</i>	<i>Arnob.</i>
<i>letISCO</i>	<i>I become merry, &c.</i>	<i>Tert.</i>
<i>letOR</i>	<i>I rejoice or am merry—læto, I make merry</i>	<i>Cic. Non.</i>
<i>CON or COLLator</i>	<i>I rejoice (with others)</i>	<i>Tert.</i>
<i>leta¹BILIS</i>	<i>gladsome, joyous</i>	<i>Cic.</i>
<i>IL³latabilis</i>	<i>joyless</i>	<i>Virg.</i>
<i>let³ABUNDUS</i>	<i>very merry</i>	<i>Gell.</i>
<i>let²AMEN</i>	<i>compost, manure</i>	<i>Plin.</i>
<i>let³ANTER</i>	<i>merrily</i>	<i>Lampr.</i>
<i>leta¹IO</i>	<i>merriness, a rejoicing</i>	<i>Cæf.</i>
* <i>LÆVIS or lēvis-is-e, λαῖος</i>	<i>smooth, sleek, polished</i>	<i>Cic.</i>
<i>lævITAS or itûdo</i>	<i>smoothness, sleekness (also lēvitas, &c.)</i>	<i>Plin. Laët.</i>
<i>lævOR or lēvor-ōris^m</i>	<i>smoothness, sleekness</i>	<i>Plin.</i>
<i>læv¹IGO</i>	<i>I make smooth, &c. I polish</i>	<i>Varr.</i>
<i>Ē¹lævigo</i>	<i>I smooth or polish, I plane</i>	<i>Gell.</i>
<i>lævigat¹IO</i>	<i>a smoothing or polishing</i>	<i>Vitr.</i>
<i>Ē¹lævigatio</i>	<i>a smoothing or polishing</i>	<i>Vitr.</i>
<i>lævigat¹OR</i>	<i>that smooths or polishes</i>	<i>Martian.</i>
<i>Ē¹lævigator</i>	<i>that smooths or planes</i>	<i>Vitr.</i>
<i>lævigatorIUS</i>	<i>serving to smooth</i>	<i>Jun.</i>
<i>IL³lævigat¹US</i>	<i>rough, not polished</i>	<i>Diom.</i>
<i>lævO or lēvo</i>	<i>I make smooth, I polish</i>	<i>Celf.</i>
<i>AL¹lævo or lēvo</i>	<i>I smooth or polish</i>	<i>Col.</i>
<i>CON or COLLævo or lēvo</i>	<i>I smooth, make slippery (see under lēvis)</i>	<i>Gloss.</i>
<i>DELævo</i>	<i>I smooth or polish, I plane</i>	<i>Col.</i>
<i>LĒVIS-is-e</i>	<i>light, not weighty, fluttering, inconstant—easy, gentle, not to be trusted—swift, nimble—trifling, trivial—of no esteem or credit</i>	<i>Hor.</i>
		<i>Cic. Virg.</i>
		<i>Ter. Liv.</i>

† *Lætus* is thought to come from *latus*, broad, wide, expanded (see under *fero*, p. 292), because the mind then lates, and joy shows itself in the face.

† But instead of *exlætâ facie* read *ex lætâ facie* or *et lætâ facie*.

PER ² levi ^s	very light	Cic.
lev ⁹ ENNA-æ ^c	light, inconstant	Laber.
levi ⁹ CŌMIS or cōmus	whose hair is not heavy	Fulg.
levi ⁹ CŪLUS	somewhat light	Cic.
levi ⁹ DENSIS or densus	light, inconsiderable	Cic.
levi ⁹ FACIO	I make light	Gloss.
lev ⁹ ITAS	light—inconstancy, levity	Plin. Cic.
lev ⁹ ITER	lightly, slightly	Cic.
PER ² leviter	very lightly, &c.	Cic.
levi ⁹ USCULUS	rather light, a little too light (they say)	
AlleviO	I lessen	Cic.
levO (rem re)	I lift up—lighten or disburden—lessen, extenuate—help or relieve	Ov. Cic. Hor. Nep.
Ablevo	I lift up	Ambros.
AD or ALlevo (re)	I raise or lift up, lighten, ease	Cic.
COLlevo	I relieve, I unburden (see under lævis)	Plin.
Elevo	I lift up, lessen, undervalue	Cic.
PROlevo	I pull out	Tert.
RElevo	I relieve, ease, lift up again	Ter.
SUBlevo	I lift up, ease, relieve	Cic.
leva ¹ BĪLIS	that lightens	Cæl.
leva ¹ MEN or mentum	relief, easing of pain	Cic.
Allevamentum	a relief, &c.	Cic.
Elevamentum	a lifting up	Augustin.
RElevamen	relief, deliverance	Prisc.
levamentĀRIUS	that puts ships to sea or helps them up	Cod. Theod.
Lev ⁵ ĀNA	goddess who presides over the raising children from the ground	Tert.
levat ¹ IO	a relieving or easing	Cic.
Allevatio	a relieving	Cic.
Elevatio	an elevation or rising	Quint.
RElevatio	a lightening	Hor.
SUBlevatio	a lifting up or relieving	Ist.
Allevat ¹ ITIUS	lifted up	Iren.
levat ¹ OR	a thief, a robber	Petron.
Allevator	that relieves or lightens	Tert.
Elevator	that raises	August.
SUBlevator	that assists, that lifts up	Arnob.
LĒNIS-is-e (as if lēvis, see lower)	smooth, mild, still, calm, pleasant (to the senses), good-natured—gentle, soft, easy	Hor.
len ⁹ ITAS or nūdo	mildness, gentleness	Cic.
semperlenitas	accustomed gentleness or mildness	Fest.
len ⁹ ITER or ē	gently, softly, mildly	Cic. Mart.
DElen ⁹ FICUS	smooth and gentle, cajoling	Plaut.
leni ⁹ USCULUS	rather smooth or pleasant (say they)	
lenIO ⁺ -ivi or ii-ŭtum (rem re)	I assuage, mitigate, allay	Col.
COLlenio	I mitigate, assuage	Hygin.
DElenio or lenio (re)	I smooth or soften, flatter	Cic. Hor.
OLlenio or lenio	I soften, assuage, &c.	Sen.
leni ⁹ MEN or mentum	assuagement of pain, &c. ease	Ov. Plin.
AD or ALlenimentum	an assuaging or calming	Ammian.
DElenimen or mentum, or de-lenimen, &c.	an assuaging, a charm, a love-potion	Symm. Liv.
DEleni ¹ IO	a mitigation, a cajoling	Cic.
DEleni ¹ OR	a cajoler, a soother or flatterer	Cic.

LĒNIS- ^{is} m	a beat (say some), sort of cup (say others)	
len ^s UNCŪLUS (see lower)	sort of small fisherman's boat, but perhaps we should read lembunculus; see lembus	Non.
LĒNO-ŌNIS	a pimp or pander—an envoy, a mediator	Ter. Just.
lena	a barwd	Tibul.
VITILENA	a base barwd	Plaut.
len ^s UNCŪLUS (or ulus or ullus)	a young pimp	Plaut.
lenoni ^{us} †	of or belonging to a barwd	Plaut.
lenoni ^{ce}	like a pimp or barwd	Lampr.
leno ^c CINOR	I entice by fair words, decoy, play the barwd	Cic.
lenocina ² MENTUM	a decoying or acting the barwd	Sidon.
lenocina ^t OR	a pimp, a decoyer	Tert.
lenocin ⁵ IUM	a playing the barwd, decoying language	Cic.
lenO-as	I decoy	Vet. Epig.
lenOSTRIS-is	a pimp	Plaut.
LENS-lentis ^f	kind of pulse called lentiles	Plin.
lent ⁱ ICULA	a little lentile, a chrismatory—freckle or little red pimple	Plin.
lenticul ^{ar} IS	of or like a little lentile	Celf.
lenticul ^{ar} ATUS	having the form of a lentile	Apul.
lenticulum	a sort of brass or silver vessel	Celf.
lent ⁱ GO-inis ^f	a sort of brass or silver vessel	Papius
lentigin ⁷ ŌSUS	freckle on the face or hand, a spot on any part of the body like a lentile	Plin.
Lentulus (see lower)	full of freckles or pimples	Val. Max.
Lentul ⁱ TAS	surname of the Cornelius's who cultivated well lentiles	Plin.
LENS-lendis ^f	a title gotten in the same manner with Lentulus†	Cic.
lendix-icis ^f	a nit (being somewhat like a lentile)	Plin.
LENTUS-a-um, as if leni-	a maggot or gentil	Varr.
tus (lenti, in comp.)	slow—idle, dilatory, slack, limber, pliant	Juv. Ov.
lentE	—gentle, moderate, heavy, dull—tough, clammy	Plin.
lentITIA, or iūies	slowly, slackly, at leisure	Plin.
lentITUDO	plianthness, limberness	Plin. Virg.
lentOR-ōris ^m	slowness, slackness, loitering	Cic.
lent ^s ULUS (see above)	toughness, clammy humour	Plin.
lentEO ² -ui	somewhat pliant or slow or slack	Cic.
lentESCO ³	I am supple or soft or clammy	Lucil.
elentesco	I become clammy—grow supple or easy	Virg. Ov.
Relentesco	I grow supple	Cæl.
lentO	I grow soft and limber, I relent	Ov.
LENTISCUM ⁿ or lentif-	I make pliant or flexible, I bend	Stat.
cus ^f	the mastic-tree—tooth-pick of the wood of the mastic-tree—fruit or oil of that tree	Cic.
lentisc ⁹ FER or ferus	that bears mastic-trees	Mart.
lentiscINUS	made of the mastic-tree	Cato
*LÆVUS, λαῖος	left, that is on the left side, foolish, silly, unlucky, inconvenient	Ov. Plin. Virg.

† Lemonius, in Plant. read leoninus.

† Cicero used also, jocosely, Appietas.

§ Lævus, with respect to augurs, means, on the contrary, lucky, prosperous, or propitious; those who use it in that sense, pretending that the left-hand side of the gods is to be considered as the right-hand side of the augurs.

LAG

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11

<i>laeva</i> or <i>laevum</i>	<i>the left hand or the left side</i>	Liv. Virg.
<i>leve</i>	<i>stilly, foolishly, dully</i>	Hor.
<i>laevinus</i>	<i>surname of the Valerius's</i>	Gloss.
<i>laevorsum</i> or <i>orsus</i>	<i>on the left</i>	Apul. Amm. not used
* <i>LĀGŌN-ōnos</i> (<i>lāgōno</i> , in comp.)	<i>a cavity, a hole, the flank or side, a net;</i> <i>lagaros, empty, hollow</i>	
<i>Lagon-ōnis</i>	<i>a boy of celebrated beauty</i>	Martial.
<i>Laganum</i> , <i>λαγανον</i>	<i>sort of cake or fritter puffed</i>	Hor.
<i>artolaganus</i>	<i>sweet wafer, pancake</i>	Cic.
<i>lagari</i> , <i>λαγαροι</i>	<i>verses wherein short syllables are used</i> <i>for long</i>	Macrob.
<i>Lagaria</i>	<i>a town of Lucania</i>	Plin.
<i>Lagarinus</i>	<i>of Lagaria (a town of Lucania)</i>	Plin.
<i>lagēna</i> †, <i>λάγνη</i>	<i>a flagon, stone bottle—sort of measure</i>	Mart. Hier.
<i>lag³uncūla</i> , <i>λάγνηον</i>	<i>a little flagon</i>	Cic.
<i>lagunculāris</i>	<i>of or belonging to a little flagon</i>	Marc. Emp.
<i>lagunculus</i> or <i>lucunculus</i>	<i>sort of pastry or cake, either because they</i> <i>were puffed, or because they represented</i> <i>Lagon</i>	Gloss. Stat.
<i>LĀGO-inis</i> †	<i>herb like chammony</i>	Plin.
<i>LĀGŌOS</i> or <i>lagōs</i>	<i>a bare (lago or lag, in comp.)</i>	not used
<i>lagēos</i> † or <i>lagēa</i> †	<i>kind of grape (called also leporaria)</i>	Serv. Plin.
<i>lagōis-idis</i> †	<i>sort of fish</i>	Hor.
<i>Lag^ousa</i>	<i>an island near Crete (as if Hare's</i> <i>island)</i>	Plin.
<i>lucuns-untis</i> †	<i>sort of cake (see lagunculus above)</i>	Varr.
<i>lucunter-ēris</i> †	<i>sort of cake</i>	Fest.
* <i>LĀLĒO</i>	<i>I make a noise, I talk, I chatter, talk</i> <i>stilly</i>	not used
<i>Lalage-es</i> †	<i>a girl so called</i>	Hor.
<i>Lalassis-is</i> †	<i>a city of Cilicia</i>	Plin.
<i>lalex-āgis</i> †	<i>a bawling, a bawler</i>	Hor.
<i>Lalētānia</i>	<i>a region of Spain, now Catalonia</i>	Mart.
<i>Laletanus</i>	<i>of Laletania</i>	Plin.
<i>lalisio ōnis</i>	<i>the foal of a wild ass</i>	Plin.
<i>LALLO</i>	<i>I entice to suck or drink or to sleep (by</i> <i>singing)</i>	Perf.
<i>lallus</i>	<i>a lullaby, a lulling song—the god of</i> <i>children's talk or songs</i>	Auson. Turneb.
* <i>LĀMA§</i>	<i>a slough, a bog, dirty puddle, ditch—an</i> <i>Indian thorn bush, whence flows a</i> <i>sweet gum</i>	Hor. Plin.
<i>lamium</i>	<i>archangel or dead nettle, it grows in</i> <i>bogs, &c.</i>	Plin.
<i>lam^oocus</i>	<i>full of plasbes or watery ditches</i>	Gloss.
<i>LĀMIA-iz</i>	<i>a hag or witch that hurts children—a</i> <i>noble family at Rome—a town of</i> <i>Thessaly</i>	Hor. Juv. Plin.
<i>Lamianus</i>	<i>of the family of Lamia</i>	Cic.
<i>I amum</i>	<i>a city of Italy</i>	Virg.
<i>Lamus</i>	<i>a king of the Lastrigons—the son of</i> <i>Hercules—a famous horse</i>	Hor. Ov. Sil.
* <i>LAMBĀNO</i>	<i>I take or receive (λαμβάνω, to take, &c.)</i> <i>—lābē-es, a seizing, a handle, an</i> <i>opportunity</i>	not used

† It is also written *laguena*, *lagona*, *laguena*, *laguina*.† *Lagea* or *Lagia*, the island of Delos. (Plin.)§ From *λαμῆ*, not only the throat and insatiable hunger; but a ditch, a bog, a slough, &c. whence *λαῖμα*, the roat, hunger, an on-set or attack, &c.

PROSLAMBANOMĒNUS	a note in the gamut (a Re)	Vitr.
labĒA	the lip (see lower)	Gell.
LabeATES-is ^m	a lake of Dalmatia near Scutari	Liv.
Labeates-æ	that lives near the lake Labeates	Plin.
labEO-ŌNIS	blubber-lipped, also a fish so called—a	Plin.
	surname to several Romans	Gloss.
LabĒRIUS	an excellent mimographer so called	Suet.
alabES-Ēis ^m	a fish of the river Nile	Plin.
labIA-æ	a lip	Non.
LabĪCUM	a town of the Campagna di Roma	Sil.
LabicĀNUS	of or belonging to Labicum	Plin.
Labici or Icāni	a people of Italy	Liv.
LabiĒNUS	one of Cæsar's officers—a railing histo-	Luc.
	rian, called also Rabienus	Sen.
LabieniĀNUS	one of the Gauls serving under Labienus	Hirt.
Labieni castra	a town supposed in Hainault	Cæs.
LABINIUS	a river of Italy, now Lavino	Gloss.
labIUM	a lip (see labæa and labia, above)	Ter.
SUBLABIUM	a sort of herb	Apul.
ASTROLABIUM	instrument to collect the motions and di-	Gloss.
	stance of stars	
mesolabium or labum	instrument to find one or several middle-	Vitr.
	proportional lines	
labiŌSUS	full-lipped	Lucr.
labRAX-ācis ^m or labrus	sort of ravenous fish	Plin.
Labrō or Labron-ŌNIS	a haven of Tuscany now Leghorn	Cic.
Labros	name of a voracious or impetuous dog	Ov.
labrum (see under lavo)	a lip (chiefly small lip)—the brim (of a	Cic.
	vessel) or brink (of a ditch, river,	Cæs.
	&c.)	
labrum venereum	fuller's weed or teazel	Plin.
labrĀTUM	a royal kiss, a kiss on the lips	Gloss.
labrŌSUS	having brims like lips	Cels.
SULLABRŌ	I suck or put food between my lips	Næv.
lab ^s ELLUM	a little lip or brim—a word of endear-	Plaut.
	ment	
collabellŌ	I kiss lips to lips	Laber
labruscA [†]	weed called wild vine; labruscum, the	Virg.
	fruit or perhaps the weed itself	
labURNUM	kind of shrub (bees will not taste its	Plin.
	blossom)	
disyllabum	a word of two syllables	Varr.
ergolabus	a farmer or undertaker, a mechanic	Cod. Just.
SYLLABUS	an index or table of words	Gloss.
DI or DISYLLABUS	that has two syllables	Mart. Cap.
hendecasyllabus	a verse of eleven syllables	Gramm.
MONOSYLLABUS	that has but one syllable	Auson.
TETRASYLLABUS	of four syllables	Gramm.
TRISYLLABUS	of three syllables	Quint.
SYLLABA	a syllable	Cic.
SYLLABĀTIM	syllable by syllable	Cic.
SYLLABICUS	pertaining to syllables	Gramm.
hendecasyllabicus	pertaining to verses of eleven syllables	Quint.
LABYRINTHUS†	a labyrinth or maze—any thing intri-	Plin.
	cate	Boeth.

† Perhaps from λαβῶν, I shall take, and ἴσως, I deceive, take hold of the nose, &c. because those caught who enter a labyrinth. Some derive it from λαβύς, a cave or subterraneous place; and Suidas gives for its etymology τὸ μὴ λαβῆναι θύραν, to be unable to find the door.

labyrinthēus or æus	of or pertaining to a labyrinth	Catul.
labyrinthicus	like or of the form of a labyrinth	Sidon.
LEMMA-ātis ^a	argument or subject, title of a work	Martial.
ANALemma	term in dialling to find the decrease or increase of the shadow	Vitr.
Dilemma	argument that convinces both ways	Hieron.
A ³ CATALEPSIA	incomprehensibility	Cic.
EPilepsia	the falling sickness, epilepsy	Firmic.
EPANalepsis-is ^f	repetition of the same word after a long parenthesis	Quint.
ANTilepsis	a figure whereby something is thrown in to render a thing more comprehensible	Gloss.
CATAlepsis	perception, a comprehension	Cic.
EPilepsus	a seizing, a seizure, the falling sickness	Gloss.
METALEpsis (see metathesis)	continuation of a trope in one word through a succession of significations	Quinct.
ANTIMETALEpsis	repetition of the same words, giving them different meanings	Gloss.
PROlepis	anticipation, fore-thought—a figure preventing and answering an objection	Cic.
	—figure wherein the whole precedeth and the parts follow	Rutil. Gramm.
SYLlepis	figure wherein one is put for many, and many for one	Gloss.
EPilepticus	epileptic, convulsed	Scribon.
PROlepticus	of or for anticipation or forethought	Gloss.
CATAlepton or lepton	a thing comprehensive	Cic.
A ³ CATAlepton	a thing incomprehensible	Cic.
ACALēPHE-es, not acalyphet	a nettle	Gloss.
LōBA	the stalk or stem of Indian wheat or millet	Plin.
lobos-im	the flap or tip of the ear, a fibre of the liver	Gloss.
PROlobus	the craw or crop of a bird	Gloss.
PROlobium	the flap of the ear	Gloss.
*LAMBO ³ -i, sometimes uirum, λαμβο	I lick with the tongue or lap—I touch softly or just graze, run or flow gently by	Col. Hor.
AD or ALLambo	I lick or touch softly about, &c.	Auson.
CIRCUmlambo	I lick around, &c.	Plin.
Dēlambo	I lick gently down or over	Stat.
PRēlambo	I lick before, taste first	Hor.
PRÆTERlambo	I touch gently, just graze along	Ammian.
lambit ¹ US-ūs	a licking or lapping	Vict.
lambit ¹ O	I often lap or lick, &c.	Solin.
lam ⁹ PETRA	a lamprey or suck-stone (muræna is better)	Sipont.
LAMBĒRO ¹	I cut, hack or slice, mangle, slash	Plaut.
LamBRUS ⁵	a river in the Dutchy of Milan	Plin.
LamBRĀNUS	one that lives near the river Lambrus	Suet.
☞Lamnia	a town of Thesaly	Strabo.
*LAMPO	I shine, glitter—lampros, resplendent, bright, clear, illustrious	not used
nyctilampA-æ ^c	purblind (say they)	Gloss.

† From ακή, prickle, point, and λαμπός for λαμπρός, not to be taken.

‡ Lambero is, however, supposed to come from lama, which see.

§ Perhaps for λαμπερός.

|| ΝΥΚΤΙΛΑΜΠΡΟΣ-ΕΩΣ, that shines by night, an epithet of the moon.—See under ops at optima:—see also nyx.

lampas-ādis^f or *lampada-*
zē^f; see *lychnis*
PYGOLAMPAS

lampad-ĀRIUS
lampadIAS-iē^m
lampad-ĪON
lampado-ōnis^m
lampēNE-es or *ēna-zē*^f
LampētIE-es or *ētia-zē*
LampeUS or *eius*
LampIA-iē
chrysolampis-īdis^f

Pytilampis
Lampon-ōnis^m
LamponIA
LampsĀCUM-iē^m
Lampsacus-iē^f
LampsacēNUS or *ius*
lampsĀNA or *lapsāna-zē*
LampsUS-iē^f
lampYRIS-īdis^f
OLYMPUS^m, Ὀλυμπος†

Olympius

Olympia-zē
Olympia-orum^m

OlympiĀCUS or *īcus*
Olympias-ze^m
Olympias-ādis^f

• **LĀMYROS**
lamyrU-iē^m
• **LĀNA-zē**^f, λάνη-ν; λῆ-
νος-ος, in *Æschyl.*
lanĀRIUS

lanARIA
lanaris-is-e
lanĀTUS^f
lanESTRIS-is-e
lanĒTUM
laneUS

ALTilaneus
lanīCIUS or *ītiUS*
lanICIUM or *tiUM*

delanicOē

*a lamp—a torch—a fiery meteor in the
air—brightness or shining of the sun
a glow-worm (its buttock shines by
night)*
*that carries or takes care of the lamp
a comet or blazing star
a little lamp or little light
sort of bulb
a fine bright coach
one of Phaëton's sisters
a mountain of Arcadia
a river of Arcadia (some Lampea)
precious stone (fiery by night, pale by
day)
a glow-worm
name of a bright and swift horse
an island near Troas
a city of Bithynia
a city of Bithynia (same as lampsacum)
of Lampsacum or Lampsacus
corn fallad
a city of Thessaly
a glow-worm
a very high hill—the sky or region of the
heavens—a town near Attica
surname of Jupiter (as if of Olympus)
—of Olympia
a town of Peloponnesus
the games celebrated at Olympia (see
under *nīcao*)
of Olympus
western wind blowing in Eubœa
space of four years, an Olympiad—Alex-
ander the Great's mother—an epithet
to the Muses
cruel, terrible, scurrilous, pretty, pleasant
a kind of sea-lizard
wool—moss or cotton (growing on trees
or fruits), down of birds
of or belonging to wool—a draper, clo-
thier
fuller's weed, cotton weed, cudwort
that has, or bears wool
woolly, bearing wool—mossy or downy
made of wool
garment made of unwashed wool
of wool or flocks, woollen
epithet of the sheep specie
woolly, bearing wool—lanitia, wool
wool trade, woollen trade, working of
wool
I cut asunder*
*Juv. Virg.
Plin. Sil.
Gloss.
Gloss.
Plin.
Lucr.
Th. Prisc.
Hieron.
Ov.
Plin.
Stat.
Plin.
Gloss.
Sil.
Plin.
Cic.
Nepos.
Cic. Mart.
Cels. Varr.
Liv.
Plin.
Virg.
Gruter
Cic.
Just.
Plin.
Hor.
Stat. Hor.
Plin.
Manil.
Justin.
Varr.
not used
Plin.
Cic.
Mart.
Plin. Plaut.
Plin.
Varr.
Plin. Col.
Vopisc.
Fest.
Cic.
Inscr.
Arnob. Non.
Plin.
Col.
Fest.*

† From *λας*, whole, entire, and *λαμπω*, I shine, says the author of the *Jardin des Racines Grecques*; but, instead of *λας*, may not stand for the prepositive article *ἐ*, which denotes something well known, or of which mention has already been made?

‡ *Lanati lupi*, the best kind of pikes, white and soft like wool, (Plin.)—*Lanata*, a sheep (Juv.)

§ We read, in Geisner, "*delanico—discindo et quasi lanam traho. Unde lanicia, et lanici qui pecus discindunt*." but is not this *delanico* for *delanio*?—See *lanio*.

<i>lan^oCŪTIS</i>	that has a wool skin	Laber.
<i>lan^oFER</i> or <i>ger</i>	that bears wool (or that bears cotton, &c.)	Plin.
<i>lan^oFICUS</i>	that dresses or works wool	Virg.
<i>lanificium</i>	art or trade of dressing wool and making cloth	Tibul.
<i>lanITIES-ēi</i>	wool	Colum.
<i>æquilanium</i>	(see <i>æquilavium</i> under <i>lavo</i>)	Tert.
<i>lan^oOSUS</i>	full of wool	Col.
<i>lanosITAS</i>	a being woolly	Tert.
<i>lanŪLA</i>	a bit or small lock of wool	Celf.
<i>lanŪGO-inis</i>	soft hair—soft wool or cotton or fur, down, saw-dust, &c.	Prop.
<i>lanugineus</i>	of soft hair or soft wool, &c.	Col.
<i>lanugin^oOSUS</i>	mothy, downy	Apul.
<i>LANŪVIUM</i> or <i>Lanivium</i>	an ancient town of Latium†	Plin.
<i>LanuvINUS</i> or <i>Lanivinus</i>	of <i>Lanuvium</i>	Propert.
• <i>LANCHANO</i>	I cast lots, obtain by lot, succeed, enjoy, impart, file a bill against one	Hor.
<i>LACHESIS</i>	one of the Fates	not used
<i>LANCEA</i> , λόγχη†	a lance, javelin, pike, spear, dart	Ov.
<i>lanceARIUS</i>	a pikeman or lancier	Hirt.
<i>lanc^oFER</i>	that bears a lance	Ammian.
<i>lanceOLA</i>	a little lance or spear or lancet—ribwort	Litt.
<i>lanceolATUS</i>	that has leaves in the form of lances	Capitol.
<i>lanceO</i>	I shake or handle or throw the lance	Jun.
<i>lanceat^oUS</i>	run through with a lance—armed with a lance	Macer.
<i>lancINO-as</i> §	I thrust through, rend, tear—waste, make havock of	Tert.
<i>lancino</i>	I tear to pieces	Firmic.
<i>lancinat^oIO</i>	the lancing of a sore	Gloss.
<i>lancinat^oOR</i>	that lanceth	Plin.
<i>lanx-lancis</i> †	scale or basin of balance—broad plate, deep dish	Sen.
<i>lanx</i>	a pair of scales	Prudent.
<i>æquilanx</i>	an equal balance	Celf.
<i>lanc^oICŪLA</i> or <i>lanc^oŪLA</i>	the basin of a small scale	Prudent.
(also <i>langŭla</i> , Varr.)		Cic. Hor.
<i>lonchitis-is</i> †, λονχίτις	herb spleenwort (its seed is like a lance)	Mart. Cap.
<i>lunchus-i</i>	a lance	Fulg.
• <i>LANGA</i> or <i>langŭria</i>	sort of animal (the Grecians believed amber was made of its urine)	Arn. Vitr.
<i>langŭRIUM</i>	a languet of amber	Plin.
• <i>LANGUEO-will</i>	I languish, am feeble or sick—grow cool or droop, flag—fade or decay—become listless or dull—am cloyed or weary	Virg. Sall.
<i>languo</i>	I languish, lose my vigour, flag, &c.	Ov. Cic.
<i>o languo</i>	I languish, lose my vigour, flag, &c.	Hor.
		Plin.
		Plin.

Some think it a woman's pr'vy part, but are wrong.—See Gesner.

Λόχη, (the equivalent of *lancea*) comes from λανχάνω; however, *lancea* is said to come from either the *ls* or the *Celtes*.

This Voissius derives from λανχίζω (which, indeed, as well as λανχίδω, means *I tear or rend*), or from *lacio* (or *lacer*) with the insertion of *n*.

From λανγνέω or λανγγάζω, I am loth or slow to do a thing; whence λανγνών, a loiterer, a sluggard.

RELINGUO
lingu³IDUS

ē¹linguidus
linguide

ē¹linguidē
linguid³ULUS
linguidule
lingu¹ITAS or ītudo
lingu⁹IFICUS
lingu³OR-ōris^m
linguESCO

ē¹linguesco

OBlinguesco

RELinguesco

lingue⁹FACIO

LĀNIO-as†

DĒ or DĪlanio

lani³ĀRIUM
laniat¹IO, or us-ūs

DĪ¹laniatio

laniat¹OR

laniatorIUM

lani³ĒNA or lanea or lania

lani³O-ōnis, or us-i
lanionIUS or lanignus
lanISTA-æ
lanistĪTIUS or īcius
•LĀO

laīCUS
Lais-idis

Archelais

LaiUS
Lao⁹COON-ontis
Lao⁹DĀMĪA

Lao⁹DICĒ-es

LaodicĒA
LaodicĒNUS or enſis
Lao⁹DŌCUS

Ageſilaus (ſee laus)

Agilaus
Anaxilaus

Archelaus

Arceſilaus
Ariſtolaus

I languish again
languishing, weak, enervated—slow,
decayed, listless
enervated, weak, &c.
faintly, weakly
faintly, weakly
somewhat faint, &c. fading
somewhat faintly, &c.

languor, a being sick or faint
that causes faintness
languor, weakness, faintness
I grow weak or faint, lose vigour, lessen
I pine away, lose vigour, I flag or cool
I lose vigour

I grow again faint, &c.—I grow weak
or faint—I assuage, abate

I awaken, weary, stop one's career

I butcher—cut up—put or tear in pieces

I tear to pieces

a butchery, a butcher's shop

a cutting to pieces, a quartering or but-

chery, a slaughtering

a tearing to pieces

that cutteth or teareth

butchery, meat market

a slaughter-house, the shambles, harvock,
carnage

a butcher, a slaughterman

of or belonging to a butcher

a fencing-master, a fencer

of fencers

I enjoy, see, will—laos (Attic leōs),
the people—liton, public good, public
place, &c.—lō, I choose, I will—
lōiōn-ōnos, better

a layman, one of the laity

a noble courtesan of Sicily

a district of Cappadocia

the son of Labdacus (king of Thebes)

the son of Priam and Hecuba

the daughter of Bellorophon—the wife of
Protesilaus (ſee under damao)

a daughter of Priam, a daughter of
Agamemnon

a city of Cælo-Syria—another of Asia
of Laodicea

the son of Antenor the Trojan

the sixth king of Lacedæmon (as if gene-
ral of the people)—a son to Neocles

the third king of Corinth
name of several men (as if king of the
people)

name of several men (as if chief or prince
of the people)

name of a philosopher and other men

name of a curious painter

Cels.

Cic.

Plin.

Fortun.

Plin.

Gloss.

Quinct.

Gloss.

Gloss.

Auson.

Cic.

Cic. Plin.

Stat. Liv.

Cic.

Ov.

Sen. Cæf.

Cic.

Paul. Ov.

Litt. Cic.

Varr.

Senec.

Cic.

Gloss.

Gloss.

Gloss.

Plaut.

Gloss.

Paul. Ter.

Suet. Non.

Cic.

Petron.

not used

Eccl.

Ammian.

Plin.

Stat.

Virg.

Hom.

Ov.

Hom.

Cic. Gloss.

Cic.

Hom.

Just.

Plut.

Gloss.

Just. Plut.

Dion. Plin.

Gloss.

Cic.

Plin.

† Perhaps from *lancino* under *lancea*, or from *lacino* under *lacer*.

Critolaus	name of a captain, name of a philosopher	Cic.
Dorylaus	name of a person of great fidelity and courage	Cic.
Hermolaus	a famous statuary (as if interpreter of the people)	Plin.
Iolaus	the son of Iphiclus	Ov.
Prôtēsilaus	a Grecian captain (as if the first of the people)	Ov.
Prôtēsilaēus	of or belonging to Protefilaus	Col.
APOLAUSTUS	surname of Agrippa (the player), as if the voluptuous	Capit.
Iolenses-ium	the Sardinians, so called from Iolaus	Strabo.
LIT ⁹ URGIA	formulary of public devotion	Eccl.
liturgicus	of or belonging to public devotion	Eccl.
liturgus	a public minister or ecclesiastic	Mart. Cap.
LŌTIS-idis, or Lotus or Lotos-ī	a nymph who, fleeing from Priapus, was changed into the lote-tree	Ov.
lotos or us-ī (loto, in comp.)	the lote-tree, herb melilot—the fruit of the lote-tree, a pipe made of its wood	Plin.
*LĀPAZO (lāpasso, lāp-atto or lāpo)	I empty, I exhaust, swallow up (see lampo)	Ov.
lāpĀTHUM ⁿ or āthus†	monk's rhubarb or dock, sort of sorrel	not used
ēūlapathum or atthon	herb patience, great dock	Plin. Col.
hippolapathum	herb patience or monk's beard	Plin.
hydrolapathum or atthon	water-dock	Plin.
oxylapathum or atthon	wild-sorrel	Plin.
LĀPIS-idis ^m †	a stone, a pebble—precious stone, gem—a mile-stone or the like—place raised high for crying things, a hard-hearted fellow—slow or heavy fellow—the stone or gravel	Plin. Hor. Liv. Plaut. Ter. Scribon.
lap ³ ILLUS	a small or little stone, a precious stone	Hor.
lapili ³ ŪLUS	a small stone	Solin.
lapic ³ CIDA or cidīnārius	a hewer or cutter or digger of stones	Varr. Gloss.
lapicidīNA	a stone-quarry (lapidicina is corrupted)	Cic.
lapidĀRIUS	of or pertaining to stone—a stone-cutter or mason	Solin. Petron.
lapideus	stony, made of or as hard as stone	Cic.
lapid ³ CĒSOR	a stone-cutter or mason (see cado)	Gloss.
lapid ³ ŌSUS	stony, full of stones, gravelly	Plin.
lapidosITAS	stony or gravelly quality	Tertul.
lapidO	I stone to death—rain stones—cover with a heap of stones	Suet. Liv. Petron.
Delapido	I clear of stones, I pare with stones	Cato
Dilapido	I clear of stones—peel with stones—waste, embezzle	Cato Col. Cic.
l ³ lapido	I clear of stones	Plin.
lapidas ³ IO	a burling of stones—a stoning to death—a burying under stones	Cic. Curt. Petron.
Dilapidatio	a wasteful spending, an embezzling	Cod. Theod.
l ³ lapidatio	a clearing of stones	Gloss.
lapidas ³ OR	a burler of stones	Cic.

Lapathus-ium, a sort on the confines of Epirus and Thessaly (Liv.)
 See *las*; but *lapis* is perhaps from *λίθις-ιδος*, a diminutive of *λίθος*; for *lapis* is used in a diminutive sense in respect to *saxum*, as the former is softer and less, which however may, in Greek, be expressed by *λίθος*, meaning not only a stone of a common size, but a huge stone, and even a rock. That *lapis* had anciently its tive in *lapis* (as in the nomin.), and that *lapis-idis* was also feminine, we may find in Ennius.

*E*¹*lapidator*
*lapid*²*ESCO*³

*lap*¹⁰

**LÄPIZO*

*lap*¹*ITHES*-æ or *itha*-æ

Lapithæus or *ei*us

Lapithōnius

LAPPA-æ†

*lapp*¹*ACEUS*

*lapp*¹*AGO*-inis†

☞ *Lappia* or *Lappōnia*

LÄRA or *Lärunda*

Lar-lärist, *pl. es-ium*

*Lar*¹*ÄRIUM*

*lar*²*GENA*§

*lar*²*FUGA*

☞ *Larentia* or *Laurentia*, or
Acca Larentia, &c.

Larentalia or *Laurenta-*
lia, or *Accalia-iorem*

Lars or *Lartes*-*Lartis*

* *LARBASON*-iⁿ

LARDUM or *läridum*||

*lard*¹*ÄRIUM*

*lar*¹*IDUS*

*il*¹*larid*¹⁰

LARGUS

*PRÆ*²*largus*

large

*largi*²*IFICUS*

*largi*²*FLUUS*

*largi*²*LOQUUS*

*largi*²*TAS* or *itudo*

*largi*²*TER* or *itūs*

*largi*²*IUSCULUS*

*largi*²*IO*⁴

IN or *il*¹*largio*

*largi*²*OR*-itūs sum

*DI*¹*largior*

*E*¹*largior*

*largi*²*MENTUM*

*largi*²*IO*¹

that clears off stones

I become stone or grow hard as a stone

I make hard or heavy as a stone—*I* grieve

I boast, am proud and insolent one of the *Lapithes* (a people of *Thessaly*) of the *Lapithes*

of the *Lapithes*

a bur, clotbur—a town of *Crete*

of or having the nature of bur

the herb maiden-lips or shepherd's rod

Lapland

a nymph so called, said to have been the mother of the *Lares*

a household god, a guardian spirit or genius, a home—the hearth or fire

private chapel in a house

born at home

one turned out of doors

the nurse of *Romulus* and *Remus*—a famous courtesan

festivals in honour of *Larentia*, &c. (*Larentinalia*, *Fest.*)

a king or chief (in the *Etruscan* language)—*sc.* me decline in *lar-laris*

antimony

bacon, lard, dried meat

a larder to keep cold meat in, a larding stick

dried like bacon

I lard, or perhaps *I* make bacon of, said to be in

very great, large, plentiful, copious—liberal, open-handed

very large

liberally

liberal

flowing abundantly

talkative

bounty, liberality

liberally, bountifully

somewhat copious or large

I give or bestow liberally

I give or bestow liberally

I bestow liberally—I permit or grant

I give freely or largely, &c.

I distribute freely and largely, &c.

a bestowing liberally, a gift

liberal expence, prodigality—bribe

Gloss.

Plin.

Fest.

Pacuv.

not used

Virg.

Ov.

Stat.

Plin. Steph.

Plin.

Plin.

Schefferus

Ov.

Cic.

Col.

Lampr.

Barth.

Petron.

Lact. Liv.

Gell.

Fest.

Ov.

Liv.

Plin.

Martial.

Jun.

Cod. Theod.

Apic.

Virg.

Cic.

Perf.

Hor.

Lucr.

Vet. Poet.

Plaut.

Hor.

Cic. Afran.

Solin.

Non.

Cato

Cic. Col.

Suet.

Liv.

Fulgent.

Cæs. Sall.

† Supposed from *λαβῖν*, because it will stick to clothes (see at *lambano*); or from *lapis*, because it will among stones.

‡ Scaliger says that *lar*, in the *Etruscan* language, means *lord*, *prince*; but, if it come from *lara*, the latter may claim *λαγῖς*, *sweet*, *pleasant*, for its parent—See *lars*.

§ For the words *largens domesticus*, in *Isid.* Barth. would substitute *larigena domesticus*; but Græv. conjectures it should be *lar genius domesticus*.

|| Perhaps from *λαγνῖς*, fat; *λαγνῖω*, *I* fatten; but *Macrobius* thinks it may be for *largè aridum*.

DI¹largitio	a giving or distributing freely and largely	Ict.
E¹largitio	a giving or distributing of alms, &c.	Dig.
largitionĀLIS	that distributes alms	Vopisc.
largi¹OR	liberal giver, prodigal spender	Cic.
DI¹largitor	a spendthrift	Dig.
Elargitor	that gives alms	Dig.
largi¹OR	I give with liberality	Plaut.
LĀRIX-icis, ^m and ^f	a larch-tree (larex, Isid.)	Plin.
laricINUS or larignus	of the larch-tree	Vitr.
*LĀROS† or larus	a sea-mew, a gull (see under Lara)	Vulg.
LARIUS	a large lake in Italy—adjectively, of Larius	Plin.
LARĪNA	a noble woman of Italy	Catul.
Larine-CS	a fountain in Attica	Virg.
LarinUM	a city of Naples	Plin.
LarinAS-ātis^c	a Larinum	Cic.
LARISSA	a city of Thessaly, name of other cities	Cic.
LarissĒUS	of Thessaly	Hor.
Larissus	a river of Peloponnesus	Gloss.
LARVA-æ^f	a wizard, mask, disguise—ghost, bag, bug-bear, madman	Virg.
larvĀLIS	ghastly, dismal	Liv.
larv¹ŌSUS	that is terrified by spirits	Hor.
larvO	I bewitch—I put on a wizard	Plaut.
larvat¹US	frightened, distracted	Sen.
*LĀRYNX-gis^f, λάρυγξ	throat, top of the wind pipe	August.
*LAS or laas	a stone—see lithos (lā, in comp.)	Firm. Gloss.
Las-Laas^m	a village of Sparta, on a crag near the sea	Apul.
Anaxilas	a comic poet	Gloss.
Arcēsilas	a philosopher so called	Liv.
LĀSĀNUM	a chamber-pot, close-stool for men (see scaphium)	not used
LASCIVUS†	frolicsome, wanton—lecherous, immodest—frisking	Liv.
lascivē or iter	wantonly	Suid.
lascivĪTAS	wantonness, playfulness	Cic.
lasciv¹ULUS	rather wanton	Hor.
lascivIO⁺	I play the wanton, frisk about	Virg. Mart.
lasciv¹IA	wantonness, playfulness	Plin.
lasciv¹IBUNDUS	sportive, wanton, frolicsome	Apul. Læv.
LĀSER-ēris or laserpī-	sort of plant out of which a gum or juice	Firmic.
cium, or laserpīcium^g	(the benzoin, some think) issues, the gum itself	Læv.
laserĀTUS	that has some of the juice or gum	Ov.
laserpīTIĀRIUM	laser	Cic.
laserpitiĀTUS	a seasoning or sauce with the juice or gum	Plaut.
laserpiti¹FER	laser	Solin.
	diluted with the juice or gum laser	Apic.
	that bears or produces the plant laser	Petr.
		Plin.
		Catul.

† *Larus parturit*, he promises much, and performs little; *larus bians*, gaping for preferment.

‡ From *laccio*—see Gelfner; but Ainsworth derives it from *laxus*, as if *laxious*, the Italians having formed *lasciare* from *laxare*.

§ Its Greek correspondent is *σλφισ*, which the Latins, by a forced contraction, made *syrrpe* or *sirpe*; whence the adjective *syrrpicus* or *sirpicus*, and then *lac syrrpicum*, which, says Solin, became *lac sirpicum*, afterwards *laserpī-*, and, finally, merely *laser*.

LASSUS†-a-um

<i>lassitudo</i>
<i>lass^uulus</i>
<i>lassESCO³</i>
<i>E¹lassesco</i>
<i>lassio</i>
<i>DE¹lasso</i>
<i>PRÆdelasso</i>
<i>DE¹lassa¹BILIS</i>
<i>lassat¹IO</i>
<i>lassat¹OR</i>
<i>DE¹lassator</i>
<i>IN³delassat¹US</i>
<i>PRÆlassatus</i>
<i>*LATEO²-ui-ūtum†</i>
<i>INTERlateo</i>
<i>PER²lateo</i>
<i>SUBLateo</i>
<i>lat⁵EBRA</i>
<i>IL⁵latebra</i>
<i>latebri⁹COLA</i>
<i>latebr⁷OSUS</i>
<i>IL¹latebrosus</i>
<i>latebrose</i>
<i>IL¹latebro</i>
<i>IL¹latebrat¹IO</i>
<i>lat⁵ENTER</i>
<i>latEX-icis</i>
<i>lati¹EULUM</i>
<i>latibulO or or</i>
<i>latit¹O</i>
<i>latit⁵ABUNDUS</i>
<i>latitat¹IO</i>
<i>latitat¹OR</i>
<i>latESCO</i>
<i>DILatesco</i>
<i>DELITEO²</i>
<i>OLITEO</i>
<i>DELITESCO</i>
<i>OLITESCO</i>
<i>DELITESCENTIA</i>
<i>LATIUM§</i>
<i>Latius</i>
<i>Latia</i>
<i>Lati¹ALIS or āris</i>
<i>lati¹ALITER or āriter</i>
<i>LatiAR-āris^a</i>

<i>weary, worn out, faded, glutton—saint, ill</i>	Hor. Ter.
<i>weariness, lassitude</i>	Cic.
<i>somewhat weary</i>	Catul.
<i>I grow weary</i>	Plin.
<i>I grow weary or fatigued</i>	Plin.
<i>I weary, tire—jade out, fatigue</i>	Plin. Mart.
<i>I fatigue, weary, &c.</i>	Hor.
<i>I tire beforehand</i>	Ov.
<i>wearable, that may be tired</i>	Manil.
<i>a wearying or tiring</i>	Mart. Cap.
<i>that wears or tires</i>	August.
<i>that fatigues, &c.</i>	Marcel.
<i>that is not fatigued</i>	Manil.
<i>tired beforehand</i>	Frontin.
<i>I lie hid, lurk, skulk, abscond</i>	Cic.
<i>I am hid between or among</i>	Sen.
<i>I am very much concealed or hid</i>	Ov.
<i>I lie hid underneath</i>	Varr.
<i>a lurking place, shelter, den—recess, disguise, pretence</i>	Liv.
<i>place where nothing can be hid</i>	Cic.
<i>a lurcher, that keeps out of sight</i>	Plaut.
<i>full of dens or hiding places, shady, dark</i>	Plaut.
<i>full of corners or hiding-places (say they)</i>	Cic.
<i>privily, closely or in a corner</i>	Capel.
<i>I hide</i>	Plaut.
<i>a hiding or seeking of corners</i>	Gell.
<i>secretly, privily</i>	Dig.
<i>humour or juice (of any kind, as wine, water, &c.)</i>	Cic.
<i>a den or burrough, place of shelter</i>	Ov.
<i>I lie hid or concealed</i>	Cic.
<i>I lurk, I skulk</i>	Varr. Acci.
<i>fond of lurking</i>	Cic.
<i>a lurking or hiding</i>	Sidon.
<i>that lurks, &c.</i>	Quint.
<i>I hide myself (but see under latus, p. 292)</i>	Augustin.
<i>I begin to be hid (doubted)</i>	Cic.
<i>I lie hid, lurk, skulk</i>	Litt.
<i>I lie hid or concealed</i>	Virg.
<i>I lie hid, lurk, skulk</i>	Sen.
<i>I lie hid or concealed</i>	Cic.
<i>a lurking or skulking</i>	Cic.
<i>the Latin country, Latium</i>	Augustin.
<i>of Latium, Latin</i>	Ov.
<i>Saturn's wife</i>	Col.
<i>of Latium, Latin</i>	Gell.
<i>after the manner of the Latins</i>	Ov. Cic.
<i>a festivity of Latium</i>	Sidon.
	Cic.

† Supposed to be for *laxus*, because strength fails in persons fatigued; I think it might, with as much propriety, be derived from *lacesso*, with which *lasso* bears a strong analogy.

‡ *Λαθω* (or *λανθάνω*, fut. 2. *λαθώ*, Ion. *λαθίω*.)

§ Here Saturn hid himself (Virg.), whence the country was called *Latium*. But Varro thinks it was called so, because it lies, as it were, hidden between the Alps and the Appennines.

Latīnus
 Latīnæ-ārum
 Latīne
 Latīniēnsis
 Latīnitas
 latīno or īzo
 Latōna-æ, Λατώ
 Latoniūs or Latoius
 Latōides-æ

 Latois-idos or Latōnia

 Latoni⁹ GENÆ-ārum
 Latoūs-i
 Lato⁹ POLĪTES-æ^f
 LĀTER-eris^{m†}

 semīlater or laterium
 laterārius
 laterāria or īna
 laterāmen
 laterānus (see under la-
 tus)
 later³ cūlus
 laterculum

 Laterium
 lateriānus or itānus

 laterīcius or ītius
 LĀTERNA or lanternā[†]
 laternārius[†] or lantern-
 nārius
 latern³ ūla
 *LĀTRIS-ios or lātrēs-ū

 latris-is^f
 īdolōlatris-idis^f
 īdolōlatra
 īdolōlatrīa
 īdolōlatricus
 latro-ōnis

 latr³ uncūlus
 latrunculārius
 latrunculātor
 latrō¹ cīnor
 latrocīn³ ālis
 latrocīnalīter
 latrocīnat¹ io

Latin, of Latium
 festivals of Latium to Jupiter Latial
 after the manner of the Latins
 of Latium, Latin
 Latinity, Latin tongue
 I latinize, I turn into Latin
 the daughter of Ceus
 of Latona—Latoia, Diana (see Latois)
 Apollo—Latoidum numina, Apollo and
 Diana
 Diana, a daughter of Latona and Ju-
 piter
 Apollo and Diana
 Apollo, as son of Latona and Jupiter
 a city of Egypt sacred to Latona
 a brick, a tile—any thing in the form of
 a brick, as ingot or wedge of metal
 half a brick
 fit for bricks—a brick-maker
 place for making bricks, a brick-kiln
 an earthen vessel
 a god of hearths and a Genius

 a small brick—sort of pastry
 a book mentioning civil and military
 dignities—sort of calendar
 a village belonging to Cicero
 pira lateriana or lateritana, a sort of
 pears
 made of brick or tile
 a lantern
 that carries the lantern before one

 a small lantern
 a servant; latreuo, I serve, worship,
 sacrifice; latron, stipend or salary
 of a servant
 a maid-servant—an island in the Baltic
 woman that worships idols
 a worshipper of idols
 a worshipping of idols
 of or for idolatry
 a hired soldier—one of the Emperor's
 body-guards & —draught or chess-
 board, chessman, &c.—a robber or
 cut-throat—a hunter
 a little thief or robber—a chessman
 belonging to chess or draughts
 a thief-hunter
 I serve in war for pay—I rob or thieve
 of a thief, or of thieves
 after the manner of thieves
 a thieving or plundering

Cic.
 Cic.
 Cic.
 Cic.
 Cic.
 Cæf. Aur.
 Hor.
 Ov.
 Stat.
 Aufon.
 Ov.
 Virg.
 Senec.
 Hor.
 Plin.
 Vitruv.
 Plin.
 Vitruv. Gloss.
 Plin. Non.
 Plin. Tert.
 Lucr.
 Arnob.

 Col. Apul.
 Cod.
 Isidor.
 Cic.
 Col.
 Plin.
 Plin.
 Mart. Gloss.
 Cic.

 Apul.
 not used

 Prop. Plin.
 Prudent.
 Tert.
 Bibl.
 Tert.
 Plaut. Varr.
 Ov.
 Hor.
 Virg.
 Curt. Sen.
 Sen.
 Ulp.
 Plaut. Cic.
 Apul.
 Martian.
 Plin.

Laterem laeo, I lose my trouble, labour in vain (Ter.)

From lateo, according to Isid. From lampas, says Pareus, because the first syllable is long (see at temno),
 as in lateo it is short. What if from λα for λαγ (as in λατομα, wherein λα is long) and τηγω, I preserve,
 and? for a lantern serves to avoid stones, &c. against which one might stumble.

In this sense, some will have laterones (from lateo-eris) instead of latrones.

*latrocinat*¹OR
*latrocin*¹IUM

LÄTRO-as†

ALLatro

CIRCUMlatro

CON or COLLatro

DILatro

ELatro

ILLatro

INTERlatro

OBLatro

*latrat*¹IO, or *us-ûs*

E¹latratio

ILLatratio

*latrat*¹OR

DILatrator

E or ILLatrator

OBLatrator and *rix*

CIRCUMlatrat¹us-ûs

LÄTUS-ërisⁿ (see p. 291
and 292)

Æquilatus-ëris

*later*ÄLIS or *ärius*

COLlateralis or *collatensis*

Æquilateralis

*later*ÄLIA or *äria*

*Later*ÄNUS

Lateranensis

*later*ÄTIM

laterensis

Æquilaterus

quadriaterus

COLlatero

*lav*¹USCÛLUM

•LÄVO-lävi¹-lötum or
lautum or *lävätum*, λάω

AD or ALLavo

CIRCUMlavo

DElavo

ELavo

PERlavo

PRÆlavo

RELavo

SUElavo

labrum (for *lava*¹brum)

that thieves or robs
warfare or soldiery, theft, robbery,
fraud

I bark, bawl, inveigh against—ask,
crave—open as bounds

I bark at

I bark around

I scold, blame

I bark, scold, bawl after

I bark, bawl or scold

I bark at or against

I bark between

I bark against

a barking

a barking

a barking against

a barker

that barks or bawls after

that barks or bawls after

that barks or scolds

a barking around

the side—a companion—kindred—webe-
mency in speaking—a climate (Hor.)

of equal sides

of or belonging to the side, lateral

parallel or collateral

of equal sides

portmanteau

a yeoman of the guards—a Roman sur-
name—of or on the ground of La-
teranus

of or on the ground of Lateranus

on each side

a body guard

that has equal sides

that has four sides

I admit on each side (hardly used)

a little side

I wash or rinse, bathe, besprinkle, purge
or expiate—I clear myself (see lavo
again here, and luo)

I bathe myself or swim along

I wash or besprinkle all around

I wash or clean by washing

I wash clean or scour—elavare se
bonis

I wash clean or scour thoroughly

I wash beforehand

I wash again

I just rinse

a bathing-tub—vat, cistern (see under
lambano)

Dig.
Cic.

Cic. Lucr.

Hor.

Liv.

Sen.

Sen.

Gell.

Hor.

Sil.

Paull.

Sil.

Mart. V.

Firmic.

Tac.

Virg.

Augustin.

Dig.

Sid. Plaut.

Juvenc.

Virg. Ma

Plin. Cic.

Auson.

Plin. Vin

Gloss.

Censor.

Scæv. G

Tac. Pra

Varr.

Hier.

Brito. Ph

Tert.

Firmic.

Martian.

Martian.

Catul.

Tert.

Hor.

Varr.

Sall.

Plaut.

Col.

Plaut.

Tert.

O&. Hor

Lucr.

Celf.

Cic.

Virg.

† Ainsworth seems inclined to derive *latro-as* from λατρεύω, I serve—see *latris*; because dogs may, by watchfulness and barking, be said to serve; but at the same time, he says, perhaps from the found. I am inclined to derive it from λάω; whence λακτίω (from which the dog's name, *Hylator*, in Ov. is formed) *iglaos*: for, suppressing *h* (*by*), it is easy to conceive that *latro-as* may come from that, especially as the *l* is the most part long, which circumstance accounts for the Greek *z*, or Latin *c*, left out.

‡ Anciently *lavari*.

lab³ELLUM
lab³TRINA-Æ or latrinum
lava¹CRUM

lava²MENTUM
lav⁵ANDRIA

lav⁵ANDŪLA or laven-
dula

lavat¹IO or lōtio
lavat¹OR† or lōtor and
rix

lavatorium
lavat¹RINA
laver-ēris^a
laver-ēris^m
LAVERNA†
Lavernālis
lavernio-iōnis
LAVICANI

Lavicanus
æquila⁵ium or lōcium§
capitilavium

laut¹us or lotus-a-um

il⁵lautus or illotus
elautus or elotus

PRÆ²lautus
semilautus or semilotus

laute
lauti-a-iorum (dautia,
Fest.) or iæ-iarum

lautit̃ia or lautitas

laut³IUSCULUS

lautūlæ-arum, or lautō-
læ

lō¹DIX-icis^f

lodic⁵ŪLA

lo²MENTUM

lomentārius

lot¹ium

lotiolentus

lotiolente

lot¹ŪRA or lavatura

lot¹US-ūs

LAVO³-is]

PRÆlavō-is

LAVINIA

Lavinium

Lavinius or enſis

LAURUS-ij] or ūs^f

laurāGO-inis

laureus or inus

a little vat (see under lambano)
a wash-house—a sink, a jakes, a privy
a washing-place, a bath or bagnio, a
font

a washing
for lavandaria-orum, things to be
washed
lavender-spike

a washing
that washes

thing serving to wash
a wash-house, place for washing
herb like alifander
a river of France (P Allier)
goddes of thieves and rogues
of or dedicated to Laverna
a thief, a night-robber
a people so called, from Lavici or Labici,
their town in Latium

inhabitant of Lavici
a waste of hair in washing wool
a washing of a child's head
washed, neat, clean, splendid
unwashed, unclean, foul, nasty
washed, scoured
very splendid
half washed
finely, prettily, nobly
presents to foreign ambassadors

neatness, magnificence
pretty neat, somewhat magnificent
the bath

a sheet, a blanket or coverlet
a little sheet or blanket
bean-meal good to wash off wrinkles—
kind of painter's colour

that sells bean-meal
urine or stale
nasty, full of urine
nastily

a washing or bathing
a washing
I wash, purge or expiate, &c.
I wash beforehand

the daughter of Latinus
a city built by Æneas
of Lavinium
the laurel or bay-tree
an herb so called
of or belonging to bays or laurel

Col.
Non. Col.
Gell.

Veget.
Laberius.

Gloss.

Plin. Vitr.
Gloss.

Gloss.

Varr.

Plin.

Cæs.

Hor.

Acron.

Gloss.

Liv.

Liv.

Gloss.

Isidor.

Cic.

Plaut.

Plaut. Cels.

Suet.

Carul. Gloss.

Cic.

Liv.

Suet. Gloss.

Apul.

Varr.

Mart.

Suet.

Mart.

Gloss.

Gloss.

Cato

Non.

Non.

Plin. Afer.

Cels.

Cato

Apul.

Virg.

Virg.

Virg. Varr.

Plin.

Apul.

Plin.

Lavator, a thief (Acro.)

Some æquilanium, some æquilatium.

It was used in purifications, and it is of a purging quality; however, some think, and perhaps with pro-
pety, that laurus comes from λῆρος, because it is, of the evergreens, that which is most esteemed—see cels.

† Perhaps from λαβάνω—see lambano.

LAUREA

laure³OLA
laureolum

laureolus
laure³OTIS or lauri³OTIS-is[†]
laur³ETUM

laur³ICES-um[†]
lauri³COMUS
lauri³FER or GER
lauri³POTENS
laur³FO

laureat³US
Laurentum
Laurens or laurentis-is[†]
Laurentinus
Laurentinum
Lauro or Lauron-ōnis[†]

LAUS-laudis[†]
laudi³DIGNUS
laudi³FICO
laud³O (see plaudo)

AL³laudo

COLlaudo

DI³laudo

ELaudo

lauda³BILIS

AL³laudabilis

COLlaudabilis

IL³laudabilis

PER³laudabilis

SUPERlaudabilis

laudabil³ITER

IL³laud³ANDUS

laudat³IO

COLlaudatio

DILaudatio

ELaudatio

laudat³IVUS

laudat³OR and IIX

COLlaudator

laudatorius

IL³laudat³US

laudate

Multilaud³US

*LAX, adv. (see under lacio)

APOLACTIZO or lactisso

la³IDIO for iactizo

LAXO-as

a laurel-tree or garland of laurel—
Laurea, a freed man of Cicero's
a small garland or wreath of laurels
a surgeon's instrument (the word is
doubted)

a robber so called
goldsmith's ashes from trying of silver
a laurel-grove, place where laurels grow
—a town so called, now Loreto

young rabbits dressed guts and all
covered with bays, having bays on its top
bearing or wearing a garland of bays
powerful in or full of laurels

I crown with laurel
crowned or adorned with laurel
a city near Lavinium
of the city Laurentum
of or belonging to Laurentum
a country villa near Laurentum
a city of Spain where Pompey was
routed

praise, glory, reason, good name

praise-worthy

I praise

I praise or comment, name with honour

I praise much, commend highly

I praise (with others), cry one up

I praise highly, commend greatly

I name one to his praise

praise-worthy, commendable

very commendable

praise-worthy, commendable

unworthy of praise

much commendable

superiorly commendable

commendably, laudably

unworthy of praise

a praising, eulogium

praise, commendation

a praising highly

a praising, eulogium

that serves to praise, commendatory

that praises or commends

that praises (with others)

serving to praise, commendatory

uncommended

praise-worthily

deserving much praise

with the heel—lactos, a whip, scourge,
goad, &c.

I kick, slight, scorn

I kick, &c.

I loose or slacken—set at liberty, release

—refresh, fall or abate in price—open,

unlock, enlarge, dilate, expand—pro-

long

Plin.

Cic.

Cael. Aug.

Martial.

Plin.

Plin.

Gloss.

Plin.

Lucr.

Luc. Mar.

Martian.

Sarib.

Cic.

Virg.

Virg.

Paterc.

Plin.

Flor.

Cic.

Gloss.

Gloss.

Cic.

Plaut.

Ter.

Cic.

Fest.

Cic.

Plaut.

Prud.

Gell.

Diēt. Cic.

Vulg.

Cic.

Tert.

Sidon.

Herenn.

Lactant.

Sidon.

Quinct.

Cic.

August.

Fulgent.

Gell.

Plin.

Ammian.

not used

Plaut. Pl.

Gronov.

Lucr. Liv.

Virg. Cic.

Sen.

† Perhaps from λαω or λω—see laoi

or COLAXO

DILAXO

ELAXO

RELAXO

LAXA²MENTUMLAXA¹IO

ELAXATIO

RELAXATIO

LAXA¹IVUSRELAXA¹ORPRÆLAXA¹USLAX³US

RELAXUS

LAXE

LAXITAS

LAXUM

PRŌLIXO

PRŌLIX³US

PRŌLIXE or ūm

PRŌLIXITAS or lūdo

*LAZOMAI or lazumai

A³LASTOR-ŌROS*LĒCHO or līcho or lēch-
mao or līchmao

ELECTUARIUM

ECLEGMA or ecligma-ātisⁿECLIGMA³IUMLICHAS-æ^m†LichāDES-um^mLICHĒN-ēnis^m or lichēne-
es^fLichānos-i^m

Lesbos-ist

LesbiACUS

Lesbias-iadis^fLesbis-idis^f

Lesbius or ōus

*LĒCYTHUS

AUTOLECYTHUS

LecythINUS

LĒDUM or lādum, lēda or

lāda, λῆδος

LĒDĀNUM

LĒDAS

LedÆUS

I loosen, release

I extend, enlarge, open

I loosen, release

I release, free, set at liberty, relax

enlargement, room — relaxation — free-
dom, ease

a widening, an easing

an unloosing or untying

a releasing, a refreshing

laxative, that purges the belly

that loosens or relaxes

relaxed before, loosened before

loose, slack — lengthened — wide, spacious,

open — uncent, unstrung — plentiful

relaxed, loosened

loosely, largely, far off — remissly

looseness, wideness, expansion

far, by far

I lengthen or make long

large, long — free, liberal, propense

largely, liberally, freely

prolixity, length

I take

one of Pluto's horses, an evil spirit

I lick, Nap — lichnos, glutton-like, vor-
acious, that licks his fingers or the
plates

electuary (it dissolves on the tongue)

sort of lozenge or lobeck

a small lozenge or lobeck

the boy by whom Dīanira sent the poi-
soned shirt to Hercules

rocks or small islands in the Eubæan sea

foul tetter or scab like a ring-worm,
herb liverwort

sort of musical sound

an island in the Ægean sea

of Lesbos (said of a particular measure
in verse)

a gem of Lesbos

of Lesbos (with relation to a noun femi-
nine)

of Lesbos

a cruise or phial or pot for oil

a poor sorry fellow, a parasite

kept in a cruise or phial

sort of shrub

gum of the shrub lada

the wife of Tyndarus

of or born of Leda

Lucr.

Lucil.

Sidon.

Cic.

Vitr. Cic.

Plin.

Vitr.

Her.

Cic.

Cæl.

Cæl.

Cæl.

Cic. Plin.

Virg. Liv.

Col.

Plin. Sall.

Col.

Mart.

Col.

Virg. Cic.

Cic. Apul.

Sen. Pacuv.

not used

Claud.

not used

Horatian

Plin.

Theod. Prisc.

Ov.

Sen. Plin.

Plin.

Vitr.

Hor.

Sidon.

Plin.

Ov.

Hor. 3

Cic.

Gloss.

Petron.

Plin.

Cels.

Lactant.

Ov.

Some write Lica-æ; now, Lichas is supposed from λῆξμα, I long for, covet; whence, say some, λῆξας, w among steep places or precipices, as well as I long for or covet: but λῆξας-ades, is that space or measure between the thumb and the fore-finger.

The people of Lesbos had filthy and obscene practices—See under labda.

Being impregnated by Jupiter in the form of a swan, she laid two eggs (as poetical fables tell us), one of which gave birth to Pollux and Helena, the other to Castor and Clytemnestra.

•LĒGO (see p. 29, 30, 32)	I speak, enjoin, pick—lēgo or lēchio, I put to bed, lay down—lētron or lechōs, a bed	not used
Lēchæum	a harbour fit for ships near Corinth	Prop.
Lēchāicus	of Lechæum	Plin.
Dialecticus	logical, a logician or disputant	Cic.
Dialectica-ōrum	logical matters or questions	Cic.
Dialectica-æ or e-es ^t	the art of logic or of teaching to reason	Cic.
Eclecticī	philosophers that picked the best out of every doctrine	Gloss.
Dialectice	logically, by the art of logic	Cic.
Apolectus (see p. 29)	a kind of tunny fish or choice fish	Plin.
Dialectus or lectos	a dialect, manner of speech different from another	Suet.
Analecta or es-æ ^m	servant that picks up the crumbs and scraps—a well-read scholar	Mart.
Analecta-ōrum	scraps of meat or crumbs	Cæl.
Eclecta-orum	choice pieces, things picked—collects	Mart.
Apolecti	principal senators or counsellors	Plin. Jun.
A ^l ectōr-ōros	a cock (he wakes people in the morning)	Liv.
A ^l ectēr-ōris	a cock (he wakes people in the morning)	not used
A ^l ectoria	the son of Anaxagoras	Volat.
A ^l ectryon-ōnis ^m	stone found in the maw or gizzard of a cock	Plin.
LElēGES-um† or Lelegæ- arum	a young man changed into a cock for not watching properly the door while Mars lay with Venus	Gloss.
Lelegēis-īdis ^t	a wandering people who formerly pos- sessed Thessaly and other parts	Ov.
Lelegēius	of the country belonging to the Leleges— a nymph of that country	Virg.
ANTIlegōMĒNA-ORUM	of the country of the Leleges	Plin.
PROlegomena-ōrum	a book so called (as if contradictions)	Ov.
EXOMōlogĒSIS	prefaces, preambles	Plin.
APO ^l ogĒTĪCUS	a confession	Gloss.
A ^g enealogĒTUS or itus	pertaining to apology or defence	Tertul.
AN ⁱ atrologētos or īcus	of no descent, of unknown extraction	Hier.
logĒUM	an ignorant physician	Tert.
A ^g cyrologia ^t	sort of box or pulpit on a stage—logĒon	Vitr.
A ^g logia	or logĒon or logion, an oracle in prose	Gloss.
ANalogia	improper use of words	Isidor.
Anthologia	irrationality, unreasonableness	Aug.
Apolo ^g ia	due proportion between things—agree- ment of several words in their in- flexions	Gell.
Astrologia	a collection of flowers, or a treatise on flowers	Quinct.
Brachylogia	an apology, a defence	Gloss.
Chrestologia	astrology	Cic.
Chronologia	brevity or shortness of speech	Cic.
Crithologia	a deceitful flattering speech	Quinct.
Dicælogia	chronology	Gloss.
Dilogia	a collecting of barley or other corn	Gloss.
	a justification	Cod. Theod.
	the using a word with an ambiguous meaning	Gloss.

† Eustathius derives *Leleges* from λέγω; but others derive the word from their chief.

Ethologia
Etymologia
Eulogia

Genealogia
Macrologia
Mônologia
Mythologia
Osteologia
Palilogia or palinlogia

PARAlogia
PARÔmologia

Pathologia
PERISSOLOGIA
Philologia

Phyfiologia
Pseudologia
Tautologia
Tetralogia

Theologia
Tropologia
logICE-es or ica-æf
logicus

ANALogicus

INCOMIologicus

Ëtymologicus

Genealogicus

HÔrologicus

Mythologicus

Theologicus

Tropologicus

logica-ŏrum

Anthologica-orum

logicæ

ETymologicè

Theologicè

Tropologicè

logISMUS

APologismus

DIALOGismus

PARAlogismus

SYLlogismus

SYLlogismĀTICUS

logISTA

ANALogista

DIALogista

logistICE-esf

SYLlogisticus

logistŏricum

logistŏs-i, but rather

aneclogistus

the art or skill of mimicking people
etymology, derivation of words
a good or probable reason, good argu-
ment

genealogy, lineage

a long-winding speech

a soliloquy

mythology, fabulous history

a treatise on bones

a repeating the same word with empha-
sis

deceit or deceitful speech

a granting one thing, and drawing from
the same strong inferences against one's
adversary

a treatise or dissertation on disorders

a circumlocution

philology, the study of humanity or love
of learning—loquacity, love of dis-
course

natural philosophy

a falsehood or speaking false

a repeating one and the same thing

the acting four tragedies at the festivals
of Bacchus

theology, treatise of divinity

a treatise of tropes or figures

logic, the art of reasoning

that teaches logic—pertaining to logic

of or concerning analogy

that speaks in praise

etymological

belonging to genealogy

of or belonging to a clock

of or concerning mythology

pertaining to divinity or theology

speaking by tropes or figures

subtil disputations

books treating of flowers

logically

in an etymological manner

theologically, like a divine

figuratively spoken

a calculation or account

an apology, a defence

a figure when one both objects and an-
swers

sophism, false reasoning

argument consisting of three propositions

full of or in the nature of syllogisms

an agent or treasurer, clerk of accounts

(read aneclogistus)

one skilled in dialogues

arithmetic, the art of cyphering

consisting of a syllogism

a book containing notable sayings

excused or freed from rendering his
accounts

Quinct.

Cic.

Gloss.

Cic.

Idid.

Gloss.

Gloss.

Gloss.

Gloss.

Frontin.

Gloss.

Gloss.

Virg.

Vitr.

Cic.

Cic.

Gloss.

Quinct.

Gloss.

Gloss.

Hieron.

Cic.

Sid. Quinct.

Gell.

Gloss.

Gell.

Ecccl.

Mart. Cap.

Gloss.

Ammian.

Sidon.

Cic.

Plin.

Quinct.

Varr.

Gloss.

Hieron.

Gloss.

Cic.

Rufian;

Gloss.

Quint.

Fulg.

Idid.

Gesner.

Gloss.

Gloss.

Quint.

Gell.

Gloss.

ÆNITTologium or ænitologium†	sort of verse	Gloss.
ANTElogium	a preface, a preamble	Plaut.
ANTHologium	a flowery work or style	Gloss.
ELore or EULegium	an eulogy, a commendation	Gloss.
HEMERologium	a calendar or register, a journal	Ecl.
HÖRologium	a clock or dial, hour-glass, &c.	Cic.
MÖNÖlogium	speech on one subject only	Gloss.
PROlogium	a prologue or preamble	Fest.
SYLlogIZO	I make a syllogism, talk by syllogisms	Gloss.
legodædalia (see under dæo)	a grand display and flourish of words without any great matter	Aufon.
APOlogO	I reject, cast back	Sen.
EPIlogō	I make the epilogue or conclusion	Gloss.
APOlogat'IO	a making of fables or emblems	Quinct.
A'logus	irrational, unproportioned	Mart. C.
ANalogus	analogous, proportionable	Varr.
APologus	a fable, an emblem	Cic.
ASTrologus	an astrologer, a fortune-teller	Ecl.
CATALogus	a roll, bill or scroll, register of names	Plaut.
chrēstologus	that says well, but does ill	Capitol.
chronologus	a chronologer, a writer of chronicles	Gloss.
cinædologus	that talks impudence	Varr.
Decalogus	the decalogue or ten commandments	Cic.
DIALogus	a discourse between two or more	Cic.
EPIlogus	an epilogue, a conclusion	Cic.
ETHologus	a mimic, a buffoon	Cic.
Ëtymologus	an etymologist	Gloss.
EULogus	rational, reasonable	Mart.
GEREalogus	skilled in or writer of genealogies	Cic.
HOMologus	having the same manner or proportion	Gloss.
HYMAologus	that sings hymns	Firmic.
MIMologus	that rehearses farces or jests	Firmic.
MÖRologus	that talks nonsense	Plaut.
MYTHologus	a mythologist, one skilled in mythology	Gloss.
PHILOlogus	belonging or given to the study of learn- ing or eloquence—a lover of learning and of discourse	Vitr. Cic.
PHYSIOlogus	that discourses or treats of the nature of things	Gloss.
PROlogus	a preface or prologue, the speaker of the prologue	Ter.
PSENDologus	that speaks false	Bibl.
SITologus	that gathers or collects corn	Gloss.
THEologus	a divine, that treats of divinity	Cic.
EClog -æ†	an eclogue or choice piece	Virg.
ECLOGARIUS	that writes summarily such things as he has read	Cic.
logarium	small account-book, small reckoning, ta- vera bill	Ulp.
EClogarium	a compilation of choice pieces	Aufon.
LOG'ARITHMUS	an index of the ratios of numbers one to another	Gloss.
LOGI-orum	trifling words, fooleries	Ter.
A'logi or Alogiani	hereticks who did not acknowledge Christ as the son of god	Cæl.
LOGOS-im	a word, a saying, a reason, an idle story	Cic.

† From αἰσθητικός or αἰσθητικός, itself from αἰσθάνομαι—See αἰσθάνομαι.

LECTUS- <i>i</i> or <i>ūs</i> ^{m†}	a bed to lie or eat on, a couch, a lodging	Cic. Plaut.
LECTUM- <i>i</i> ⁿ	a bed, &c.	Prisc.
LECTARIUS	that makes beds	Gloss.
LECTICA	a litter, sedan or chair	Cic.
LECTICĀLIS	that makes beds or couches	Isid.
LECTICĀRIUS or lectuarius	a porter for a litter, sedan-man, &c.	Suet. Gloss.
SUPELLECTICARIUS	servant accountable for household goods	Petron.
	or cattle	
LECTICARIOLA	a woman meanly fond of chairmen (see at ancilla)	Mart.
LECTICULA	a small litter, &c.	Suet.
LECTUALIS	bed-ridden	Spart.
LECTULUS	a small bed	Cic.
SUPELLECTILIS	bed-clothes, household furniture	Cic.
SUPELLECTILIS	of or belonging to household goods—substantively, furniture	Cic.
LĒGO-lēgi-lectum (see p. 30, for comp.)	I gather—choose, gather up, steal—read	Virg. Liv. Cic.
AD or ALlego	I associate, choose one into a place, admit	Suet.
INTERlego	I gather here and there	Pallad.
PER or PERlego	I read over or through, survey narrowly	Quint.
PRÆlego	I read to, choose first, pass or go by	Tacit.
RElego	I read over again—go back—gather again	Cic. Hor.
RETROlego	I sail back into or by	Quinct.
SUBlego	I read slightly—I steal or take slyly—I gather or pick up—I choose	Gell. Virg. Hor. Tac.
TRANSlego	I read from end to end	Plaut.
lect ¹ IO (see p. 31)	a reading, a lesson—a choice, a gathering or picking	Cic. Liv.
AD or ALlectio	aggregation, association	Tert.
INTERlectio	a reading between	Tert.
PRÆlectio	an expounding or explaining	Quint.
SUBlectio	a gleanings	Tert.
lect ¹ IUNCULA	a little or short lesson	Cic.
lect ¹ OR†	a reader, a rehearser	Cic.
PRÆlectōr	a lecturer, that teaches publicly	Gell.
lect ¹ US-ūs (see above)	a choice, a picking	Tac.
AB ⁴ lect ¹ US-a-um (see p. 26)	separated or picked out	Plaut.
IL ⁵ lectus-a-um	that has not been read	Ov.
lectē	choicely, with discernment	Varr.
lect ¹ O or leg ⁴ ito	I often read and much	Hor. Prisc.
COLlectio	I collect	Gloss.
COLlecta ¹ CULUM	a collecting or collection	Gloss.
COLlect ¹ ANEUS	collected, gathered or scraped together	Plin.
COLlect ¹ ARIUS	a banker, an usurer	August.
lect ¹ IIO	I often read and much—I often gather	Cic. Varr.
lect ¹ ŪRIO ⁴	I long to read	Sidon.
leg ⁵ ARIUM	any kind of pulse, but legumen is more used	Varr.

As from ἀγωγή, *artus*; so from λήκτρον, *lectus*; some derive it from λέγω. Varro thinks it is called so, in use of the herbs and leaves collected to form a sort of bed—all these from the preceding *lego*, which see. But Varro thinks *lectus* comes from *alicio*, because a bed invites fatigued people to rest themselves on it.—See *lacio*, under.

In “*Drosi. Cubic. Ser. Col. Offa. Ejus. Cnide. Lectrix. Conjunx. Ejus.*” Inscr. apud Fabrett. is it, that used to read, or that used to take care of the beds?

CONTRA^{leg}ENSINTER^{leg}ENDUSleg⁴IBILISleg⁵IO-IŌNIS^flegion⁵ARIUSlegion¹ATIM

LegionENSE regnum

leg⁵IUNCULAAquil⁵eg⁵IUM (see lower)

aurilegium

AB^{leg}MINA-ORUM (not al-
begmina)leg⁵ULUS

aurilegulus

conchylilegulus

mūrilegulus

legula

Aquil⁵eg⁵US

florilegus

leg⁴UMEN or ūmentumlegumin⁵ARIUSlegumin⁷OSUSle⁵x-lēgis^fAquil⁵ex-lēgis^fEX^{lex}-legis^cIL^{lex}-legis^cleg⁵ALISleg⁵ALITERlegi⁹CREPAlegi⁹FERlegi⁹LATORlegi⁹PĒRITUSlegit⁵IMUSIL⁵legitimuslegitim⁵ATIO

legitime

IL⁵legitimē

PRIVILEGIUM (see lower)

PRIVILEGIARIUS

leguleius or eus

COLLIGO³-lēgi-lectum

RECOLLIGO (me ab re)

DE^{ligo} (ex re)

DILigo

ELigo

INTELLigo

SUE³intelligo

NEGligo

PRÆligo

who turns the leaves of a book
to be picked here and there

that may be read

a legion or troop of soldiers (see religio
under ligo)

of a legion, legionary

by legions or troops

the kingdom of Leon in Spain

a small legion

a collection of water, a reservoir

a place where gold is picked or gathered

parts of the entrails sacrificed to the gods

that gathers fruit, &c. (see lower)

that draws gold out of metal

a gatherer or fisher of the shell-fish
murex, the liquor whereof makes a
purple coloura languet (of gold, &c.), perhaps cor-
rupted from ligulafit for collecting or drawing water—a
water-bailiff

that gathers flowers or out of flowers

all manner of pulse, beans, peas, &c.

that sells pulse or vegetables

full of pulse

a law, a term or condition (lēgi, in
comp.)a water-bailiff, conveyer of water,
finder of springs

lawless, an out-law

an out-law, lawless (see at lacio)

lawful, legal, that concerns laws

lawfully

who investigates the laws

that makes or gives laws

a lawgiver

skilled in the law

lawful, right, just, complete

unlawful, &c.

a legitimation

lawfully, according to law

unlawfully, &c.

a privilege or special right, private
law, prerogative

privileged

that studies the law

I gather or bring together, I collect

I gather together again—I resume

I choose, pick out

I love choicely or dearly, favour, respect

I choose, elect

I understand, I perceive—intellexes for
intellexisses

I understand a little

I neglect, slight

I prefer, choose by preference

Sidon.

Pallad.

Ulp.

Cic.

Cic.

Gloss.

Gloss.

Liv.

Plaut.

Cathol.

Fest.

Varr.

Dig.

Gloss.

Sidon.

Tert.

Cassiod.

Ov.

Cic. Gell.

Col.

Cels.

Cic.

Varr.

Cic.

Non.

Quint.

Cassiod.

Gloss.

Ov.

Cic.

Gloss.

Cic.

Gloss.

Novella

Cic.

Gloss.

Plin.

Ulp.

Cic.

Cic.

Plin. Cic.

Cic.

Cic.

Cic.

Cic.

Sen.

Cic.

Sidon.

sēligo	1 select	Cic.
elect ¹ IBILIS	eligible	Apul.
elect ³ ILIS	chosen, picked, choice, dainty	Plaut.
collect ¹ IM	collectedly, all at once	Claud.
neglect ¹ IM	negligently, carelessly	Vet. Poet.
collect ¹ IO, or us-ūs	a collecting or collection	Cic. Lucr.
delectio, or us-ūs	a choosing, a picking	Vopisc. Cic.
dilectio, or us-ūs	a loving by choice, choice upon judgment	Tert. Sen.
electio, or us-ūs	a choosing or picking, election, choice	Cic. Ov.
intellectio, or us-ūs	intellect, understanding	Heren Quint.
neglectio, or us-ūs	a neglecting, disregard	Plin. Tac.
sēlectio	a selecting, a culling or choosing out	Cic.
elect ¹ IUNCŪLA	a little choice	Gloss.
collect ¹ ITIUS or īcius	collected	Cic.
collect ¹ IVUS	collective, that sums up	Quint.
con- or collect ¹ OR and rix	that reads with, that conjectures or collects	August.
delector	that makes recruits	Plaut.
dilector	that is fond of	Frontin.
elector and rix	that elects or chooses	Apul.
intellector	that understands	Heren Plaut.
selector	that selects or picks	Aug.
collect ¹ A-Æ	a collection, a reckoning, a club	Plin.
selecta-ōrum	selections, collections, memoirs	Cic.
collect ¹ Æ	in a collected manner, closely	Liv.
elect ¹ Æ	choicely, with choice	Non.
neglect ¹ Æ	carelessly, negligently	Cic.
selecti-ōrum	the great gods, the Roman knights	Hier.
intellectuālis	intellectual	Aug. Plin.
intellectuālitās	understanding; intellect	Apul.
prælig ¹ ANEUM vinum	wine made of the first fruit	Tertul.
dilig ¹ ENS (in re, cui rei)	diligent, studious, industrious	Cato
indiligens	careless, not diligent	Cic.
per ¹ diligens	very diligent, &c.	Ter.
intelligens	intelligent	Cic.
negligens	negligent, careless	Cic.
religens	mindful, careful, reverentful (see under ligo)	Gell.
dilig ¹ ENTER	diligently, carefully	Cic.
in ¹ diligenter	carelessly, not diligently	Cic.
per ¹ diligenter	very diligently, &c.	Cic.
intelligenter	intelligently	Cic.
negligenter	negligently, carelessly	Cic.
dilig ¹ ENTIA	diligence, industry, frugality, discretion	Cic.
in ¹ diligentia	carelessness	Cic.
intelligentia	a perceiving, understanding, knowledge	Cic.
negligentia	negligence, carelessness	Ter.
intellig ¹ IBILIS	intelligible	Sen.
in ¹ intelligibilis	unintelligible	Ambros.
intelligibiliter	intelligibly	Augustin.
LIGNUM-in†	wood (for fire chiefly), a log or piece of wood—the stone or kernel in fruit	Hor.
lignārius	pertaining to wood or timber, a wood-monger or timber-merchant	Plin.
lignarium	a wood-pile, stock of timber, wood-yard	Liv.
		Varr.

om lego, says Varro, adding "quod ligna caduca legebantur, quibus ad focum uterentur: but why not from lego, to smoke or reek, black flame, blaze; or from lego, which means flexible, pliant, tender?"

ligneus or *colus*
lign⁹icida
lign⁷osus
lignOR

lignat¹io
lignat¹or
lig²ellum or *ligillum*

ELĒGANS-antis^c
IN³elegans
PER²elegans
ELĒGANTER
IN³elegant^r
PER²elegant^r
ELĒGANTIA
LĒGO-as (cui rem)
AB⁴lego
AD or *ALlego*

DĒlego
PRĒlego

RĒlego
SURlego
COLleg³A
ALLeg²MEN
legat¹ARIUS

COLlegatarius
legat¹io
AB⁴legatio
ALlegatio

Delegatio
RElegatio
legat¹IVUM or *legatitium*
legat¹OR
RElegator
legatorius

DElegatorius
legat¹US-i
DElegatus
ALlegatus-ūs
COLlegatus-ūs
OBlegat¹US-a-um
legatum
DElegatum
COLleg³IUM

COLlegiĀLIS
COLlegiĀRIUS
COLlegiĀTUS
**LĒGO*

of wood, wooden
a wood-cutter, a brewer of wood
hard like wood
I go and fetch wood, gather or purvey
fuel
a fetching or purveying of wood
a purveyor of wood, wood-monger
a wooden cabin or little cottage, say
some; a small piece of fire-wood, say
others
curious, handsome, polite, elegant
clumsy, inelegant
very elegant, &c.
elegantly, neatly
clumsily, slovenly
very elegantly or neatly, &c.
elegance, neatness, politeness
I send or depute, assign, bequeath
I send away, I send out of the way
I depute or commission, I alledge as an
excuse, cite, quote
I delegate, I assign, I bequeath
I bequeath first or beforehand, give by
legacy privately
I send off, banish, refer, transfer
I substitute
a colleague, fellow deputy
allegation
a legatee—belonging to a lieutenant (see
legatorius)
a fellow legatee
deputation, embassy
a sending away
a sending away or message—an alledg-
ing
a sending away, a transferring
a sending away, a banishing
expence of an embassy
a testator, that bequeaths
that sends away or banishes
that has (or is under) a delegate or
lieutenant†
for a delegate or commissioner
an ambassador or deputy—a lieutenant
a delegate, a commissioner
a message
a being a fellow-deputy
(read obligatus-a-um)
a legacy
a legacy
partnership in office, society, corporation,
college
collegial, of the corporation
of or for the college
a colleague or partner in office
I cease, rest (see lĒgo, p. 26)

Cic.
 Varr.
 Plin.
 Liv.
 Cæs.
 Liv. Cæ.
 Plaut.
 Cic.
 Cic.
 Cic.
 Cic.
 Cic.
 Cic.
 Cic.
 Cic.
 Cic.
 Cic.
 Cic.
 Cic.
 Cic.
 Tert.
 Cic.
 Justin.
 Cic.
 Guil. Br.
 Cic. Gl.
 Ulp.
 Cic.
 Cic.
 Cic. Ap.
 Cic.
 Cic.
 Ulp.
 Suet.
 Dig.
 Grævius
 Cod. Th.
 Cic. Cæs.
 Gloss.
 Gell.
 Gloss.
 Tert.
 Quint.
 Dig.
 Cic. Plin.
 Infer.
 Tert.
 Infer.
 not used

† We find, in Cicero, *Legataria provincia*; but Græv. will have us read *Legatoria provincia*.

CATALĒCTICUS

A³catalēcticus

PERCatalēcticum or lectum (car-
men)

ANALēCTIDES-um^fA³lēctō-ūs

*LEMMA

Lemānus lacus

Lēmōvices-um

Lemovii

Lēmūres-um^m†

LemurĀLIA-ium, or
Lemuria-ium or iorum }

*LEMBUS

lēmbarius

lēm³UNCULUS (lemun-
culus, lenunculus)†lēm³ULUS*LEMNISCUS (some
limniscus)

lemniscĀTUS

*LEMNOS-if, Ἀἴμος

LemniĀCUS or ius

Lemniās-ādis or Lemnia-
æ^cLemni³COLA

*LENOS

Lenæus

Silenus (Ἰ from σίλλος, or
from σίλλω)

LEO-lēvi-lētum (see lino)

DEleo³

PERdeleo

REleo

DELE³BĪLISIN³delebilisDELE³ĪLISDELE³IO, or us-ūsDELE³ITIUS or iciusDELE³OR and rixELE³VIES-ēi*LEO-ōnis, λέων-οντος
(leonto, in comp.)

wanting a syllable at the end (kind of
verses)

complete, or that wants not a syllable
(kind of verses)

a verse that has one or two syllables too
many at the end

stuffing of a garment to make a crooked
body straight

one of the furies (who ceases not to pur-
sue the wicked)

a white humour or matter congealed in
the eyes, blear-eyedness

a lake near Geneva—limehill in Kent,
Lyme in Dorsetshire

the people about Limoges

a people of Germany

evil spirits, ghosts, bags, hobgoblins

festivals when they sacrificed to the Le-
mures

a pinnace, bark, smack—a fisher-boat

a marine, or man who fights in armed
boats

a little bark or pinnace

a little pinnace or bark

a coloured ribbon or label hanging down
on garlands—a hawk's jesses

dressed with ribbons or labels

an island in the Ægean sea, sacred to
Vulcan

of Lemnos

of Lemnos

an inhabitant of Lemnos

a press for wine, &c. a hollow place, a
lake, &c. (see lana)

Bacchus—of Bacchus or of wine

the foster-father and pedagogue of Bac-
chus, an old satyr—a petty prince of

Caria—one of the people near the
river Indus

I besmear, I anoint

I blot out, abolish, destroy, kill

I blot out entirely

I smear over again

that may be blotted or rasped out

that cannot be blotted out

that may blot or wipe out

a rasping out

blotted out

that rasps out

a cleaning (some read eluvies)

a lion—a sign in heaven—fert of lobster
or sea crab—name of several men

Serv.

Diem.

Gramm.

Ov.

Virg.

Plin.

Cæs.

Litt.

Cæs.

Tac.

Perf.

Ov.

Curt. Virg.

Vopisc.

Tac. Gloss.

Prudent.

Plin.

Cels.

Cic.

Val. Flacc.

Stat. Ov.

Ov.

Ov.

not used

Virg.

Ov.

Diod.

Plin.

obsolete

Cic.

Veget.

Gloss.

Mart.

Ov.

Varr.

Lucil. Tert.

Ulp.

Cic.

Lucil.

Cic. Hor.

Plin. Plot.

From Remus, who haunted his brother, by whom he had been killed.

See under lenis and leno, at lævis.

VOL. II.

§ But perhaps from δαίω, I hurt.

E

<i>lea</i> or <i>leæna</i> (<i>see at leos</i>)	<i>a lioness—Lea, a town in Ethiopia, an island in the Archipelago; Leæna, an Athenian strumpet</i>	Lucr. Virg. Plin.
<i>Leonica</i>	<i>a town of Arragon—Leonicensis, of Leonica</i>	Harduin. Plin. C.
<i>Leonidas</i> or <i>ides-æ</i>	<i>a king of Sparta</i>	Nep.
<i>leoninus</i>	<i>of a lion</i>	Plin.
<i>chamæleon-ōnis</i> or <i>ontis</i>	<i>a camelion or beast like a lizard, a sort of thistle</i>	Plin.
<i>Dēmolēon</i> , or <i>leus-i</i>	<i>a Grecian warrior (as if lion of the people)</i>	Virg.
<i>myrmēcoleon</i>	<i>a little creature that preys upon ants and pismires</i>	Aug.
<i>leontice-es</i> [†]	<i>the herb wild chervil</i>	Plin.
<i>leontios-im</i>	<i>stone like a lion's skin</i>	Plin.
<i>Leontium</i>	<i>a city of Sicily</i>	Plutarch
<i>Leontinus</i>	<i>of Leontium</i>	Cic.
<i>Leontius</i>	<i>a famous engraver</i>	Plin.
<i>leontocaron</i>	<i>herb poley</i>	Apul.
* <i>LEOS</i> or <i>lios</i> , <i>λαῖος-α-ος</i> (<i>see lævis, libo, and linon</i>)	<i>light, mild, gentle, smooth, not rough, pleasant (lē or lī, in comp.), liros, slender, soft, pale—see lēros</i>	not used
<i>Lea</i>	<i>the mother of Levi—a sort of colewort</i>	Genes. P.
<i>Leander</i> or <i>andrus</i>	<i>a young man of Abydos</i>	Ov.
<i>Lēandrius</i>	<i>surname of the Hellespont where Leander was drowned</i>	Sil.
<i>Learchus</i>	<i>the son of Atamas and Ino</i>	Ov.
<i>Learchus</i>	<i>of Learchus</i>	Ov.
<i>Lēvi</i>	<i>the third son of Jacob by Lea</i>	Genes.
<i>Levita</i> or <i>ites-æ</i>	<i>of the family of Levi</i>	Sidon.
<i>Archilevita</i>	<i>chief or prince of the Levites</i>	Bibl.
<i>Leviticus</i>	<i>of the Levites—substantively, the third book of Moses</i>	Vulgat. Ifid.
<i>levitonarium</i> (<i>not libitonarium</i>)	<i>a cloak or gown without sleeves</i>	Ifid.
<i>leviathan-anis</i> ^m	<i>a monstrous sea-fish</i>	Job
<i>LESTUS</i> [†]	<i>light, languid</i>	obsolete.
<i>SUBLESTUS</i>	<i>faint, slender, decayed</i>	Perf.
<i>līsta</i>	<i>a line or cord</i>	Gloss.
<i>LILIUM</i> , <i>λίλιον</i>	<i>a lily</i>	Virg.
<i>liliaceus</i>	<i>of or belonging to lilies</i>	Pallad.
<i>liliētum</i>	<i>a lily-bed, place where lilies grow</i>	Pallad.
<i>LIRION</i>	<i>a lily</i>	Apul.
<i>lirinus</i>	<i>of or made of lilies</i>	Plin.
<i>Liriōpe-es</i>	<i>a nymph (the daughter of Ocean and Tethys)</i>	Ov.
<i>Liris-is</i> ^m	<i>a river of Campania</i>	Hor.
<i>LIRUS</i> (<i>pl. liri or lircæ</i>) <i>λίρος; see lēros</i>	<i>trifles, fooleries, a flim-flam</i>	Plaut.
<i>Dēlirus-a-um</i>	<i>doting, silly (see under līro hereafter)</i>	Cic.
<i>PER^odelirus</i>	<i>very silly or very ridiculous</i>	Lucr.
<i>DELIRITAS</i> or <i>delirium</i>	<i>dotage, a being silly</i>	Laber. C.

* But perhaps this *lestus* is an old participle of *lino*, at first *lissus* (whence *lissa*), then *lestus*.—See *manus* under *manus*.

† Some read *lira-arum*.

LĪRO

DĒlīro

lir^sADE^slir^sABUNDUSlira²MENTUM

DELiramentum

lirĀTIM

DELirat¹IO

cossiliris

*LĒPO or lepizo

lepAS or lōpas-ādis^f

lepĪDIUM

lepidōTES-æ^mlepis-īdis^flepISTA^f or lepesta or

lepistra or depesta

*LĒBĒRIS-īdis or īdos

LEPROS

lepra-æ^flepr⁷ŌSUS

COLleprofus

LeprĪUM or con-i

LĒPOR[†] or lēpos-ōris^m

lepĪDUS (see above)

IL^slepidusPER²lepidus

lepide

IL^slepidēPER²lepidēlepid⁸ŪLUS

lepidule

*LEPTOS

Lepta

Lepteacra

Leptis farrana

Leptitānus

lepton

leptynticus

LĒPUS-ōris

leperārium

leporinus

lep⁸USCŪLUSI make baulks or ridges, I plough land
the third timeI make a baulk in earing of land—I
dote or talk idly

a baulk or ridge of land (see lirus before)

doting, apt to dote

a doting

a doting, a talking fillily

in ridges, ridgewise

a doting or talking fillily—a making of
ridges

(see cossiliris under assis)

I peel, take off the bark or scales

shell-fish sticking close to rocks

kind of cresses

a gem resembling scales of fish

scales of brass, drofs of silver

sort of drinking-cup

dry cast skin of a serpent, a slough

rough, whose skin looks like scales

the leproy or leprosy

leprous, sick of the leprosy

fellow leprous

a town in Arcadia (lepers went there to

wash in the river Alpheus)

mirth, facetiousness, good mien, complai-
sance

pleasant, witty, pretty, graceful—the

name of several Romans

unpleasant, ugly, that has no grace

very pleasant or pretty, &c.

prettily, wittily, handsomely

unhandsomely, ungracefully

very pleasantly or prettily

rather pretty, &c.

rather prettily, &c.

thin, small, acute (lepto, in comp.)—

leptyno, I render small, attenuate

name of several Romans

a promontory of India

a city of Barbary—another beyond the
Syrtis

an inhabitant of Leptis

small-leaved centaur

that attenuates

a hare—sort of poisonous fish—a constel-
lationinclosure or park for hares and other
game

of a hare

a young hare or leveret

Plin.

Plin.

Plaut.

Col.

Hier.

Gloss.

Plaut.

Col.

Cic. Plin.

Fest.

not used

Plaut.

Plin.

Plin.

Plin.

Gloss.

Plin.

not used

Plin.

Tert.

Sidon.

Plin.

Cic.

Ter.

Gloss.

Cic.

Plaut.

Cic.

Plin.

Plaut.

Martian.

Plaut.

not used

Cic.

Plin.

Plin.

Luc.

Liv.

Plin.

Th. Prisc.

Mart. Plin.

Col.

Varr.

Plin.

Cic.

These seem to come from *λεπας-αρος*, which, as well as *λεπαρρον-ω*, means a drinking-cup; and indeed *d* en changed into *l*.

Some think it a contraction of *λεπον σπας*, well said, or from *λε*, much, and *σπας*, I speak, in order that *s* may be jesting or jester, and *lepor*, drollery, banter, &c. On these derivations, Onom. says "Forte acutius verius."

•LĒROS (see under lēos, and hereafter)	foolishness, silly or trumpery things, a silly fellow	not used
leria-iorum	gold ornaments of a gown	Fest.
Leros-i ^f	an island in the Icarian sea; Lero-ūs, an island in the west of France	Plin.
↳Lerna	a lake near Argos, every sort of filth ran into it	Stat.
Lernæus	of Lerna	Stat.
lerni ⁹ FER	(read lethifer, in Ov.)	
•LESCHĒ	a prattling, a foolish talk	not used
↳adoleschos (see ado)	a prattler, a chatting fellow	Cic.
•LĒTHO (see lower)	I am hid, I conceal, forget—lēthē, ob- livion	not used
Lethē-es ^f	a river in Africa (the river of obli- vion)—a poppy	Ov.
Lethæus	of Lethe	Apul.
letho or lēto	I kill	Virg.
leth ⁹ BILIS or letabilis	mortal	Virg.
leth ⁹ ALIS or letalis	deadly	Ammian.
lethale or iter (letale, Sc.)	in a deadly manner	Ov.
lethi ⁹ FER or letifer	deadly	Ov.
lethi ⁹ FICUS or letificus	that occasions death	Stat.
cantharolethros	a small place in Thrace	Plin.
leth ⁹ UM or letum	death	Lucr.
lethūsa	a poppy (it is somniferous)	Apul.
↳lethūsus	a howling at a funeral, an Irish bowl	Cic.
•LEUCOS	white (leuco or leuc, in comp.)	not used
mesoleucos or leucos	black stone with a white stroke in the middle, herb with the same on its leaf	Plin.
PERILEUCOS	precious stone with a white thread	Plin.
leuca	sort of white gem—a league (mea- sure)	Plin. Ann.
Leucas ādis ^f	a promontory of Epirus	Ov.
Leucadius	of or near that promontory, surname of Apollo—Leucadia, a peninsula of Epirus	Ov.
LeucāTES-æ ^m	a promontory of Epirus	Virg.
leuce-es ^f	a foul spottedness of the body like the mor- pheus—poplar herb or stone	Cell.
ampeloleuce	wild white wine, briony	Plin.
chamæleuce	the caltfoot	Plin.
leuce ⁹ ORON-i ⁿ	herb lion's foot (see horos)	Plin.
leuc ⁹ IPPIS-idos	epithet of Phæbe (the daughter of Leu- cippus; see hippos)	Prop.
leuco ⁹ CHRISUS	(see leucochrom at chroa)	Plin.
Leucon-ōnis ^m	a sort of heron—a ⁹ king of Pontus, a dog's name (white)	Plin.
DIALeucon-i ⁿ	kind of saffron white in the middle	Ov.
leucōNIUM or ōnicum	flock of wool (some read lingonium)	Plin.
leuconius or icus	of flocks of wool	Mart.
↳leucrion	herb dog's tongue	Mart.
leuctra-orum or leuctra æ	a town of Bæotia	Apul.
leuctricus	of Leuctra	Solin.
Leuson-i	the pit of a fir-tree	Cic.
•Li or lian	much, very, stoutly, stout (li, in comp.)	Plin.
		not used

LIBŪNAT; see Sālācia

•LIBĀNUS

ANTILIBANUS

libanios. or ius-iī

libanītis-īdis^f

libanochnes-is^{m†}

DIALIBANON

libanōtis-īdis^f

LĪBEO² or lūbeo²-ui-
itum[§]

libet or lubet-uit (cui)
see qui, ubi, and unde

ALLUBET

COLLIBET or collubet

PER²libet or perlubet

lib⁵ENS or lubens

PER²lubens

lib⁵ENTER or lubenter

PER²lubenter or perlubenter

lib⁵ENTIA or lubentia

AD or ALLUBENTIA

COLLUBENTIA

LibentĪNA

libĪDO or lubido-īnis

PROlūbido

libidinĪTAS

libidin⁷ŌSUS or eus

libidinosē

libidinOR

LibitĪNA

libitinĀRIUS

libitinENSIS (seldom used)

libit⁴UM or lubit⁴um or

libit⁴us-ūs

PROlūbies-iei^f

PROlūbium

or ALLūESCO

ALLūbes⁵ENTIA

COLlūbesentia

LĪBER-ēra-ērum || (see
hereafter)

PRÆ⁸liber

sēmiliber &

the retiring of the waves or surge into
the sea

the frankincense-tree, a mountain of

Syria; libanum, frankincense

a mountain opposite to Libanus

a smelling like frankincense—a sophist of
Antioch

herb poley

gem that looks like incense

sort of herb

rosemary (see under nōtos)

I please, I like (generally impersonal)

it pleases, (also libitum est)

it pleases (hardly used)

it pleases

it pleases much

willing, glad

very willing, very glad

willingly

very willingly

mirib, pleasantness

complaisance, readiness, willingness

consent

the goddess of pleasure (Venus)

lust, pleasure, wantonness

desire, will, pleasure

lefciviousness, wantonness

lustful, wanton

lustfully, wantonly

I play the wanton or lecher

the goddess Venus or Proserpine, in whose
temple the necessary things for funerals

were sold—hence used for bier, cof-
fin, death

an undertaker that provides for fune-
rals

for dead bodies

one's will or liking

desire, will, pleasure

desire, lust

I please or give consent to the thing

complaisance, willingness

consent

free, at liberty—exempted from, not a
slave, liberal—uncontrolled—at lei-

sure, not engaged in (cujus rei)—
void of, without (re), bold, open

quite free

half free, &c.

Marc. Emp^o

Plin.

Plin.

Plin.

Suid.

Apul.

Plin.

Horatian

Plin.

Suet.

Cic. Ter.

Gloss

Ter.

Gloss. Plaut.

Cic.

Cic.

Cic.

Cic.

Gell. Plaut.

Apul.

Cathol.

Aug.

Cic.

Varr.

Non.

Cic. Cathol.

Cic.

Suet.

Suet.

Hor.

Sen.

Lampr.

Gloss.

Varr.

Ter.

Apul.

Gloss.

Cathol.

Ov. Plaut.

Suet.

Hor.

Cic.

Prud.

Liv.

ma, from δύνω, I shake, agitate—see doneo; or from δύω, I plunge.

ne read libanocebras.

on the verb labor, says Varro.

ably from λύω (see lyo), whence λυτῆς-ἥτος and λύτῃς-ος, a deliverer, that sets free, &c.

liberālis

IL³liberalis
 PER³liberalis
 liberalITAS
 IL³liberalitas
 liberalITER
 IL³liberaliter
 PER³liberaliter
 libere
 liberti-ōrum
 IL³liberis
 ILliberINI
 libertas-tātis
 liberti³CIDA
 liberticidium
 libero
 D³libero (cum quo)

ELibero
 DELiber³ABUNDUS
 liberati³IO
 DELiberatio
 eliberatio
 DELiberat³IVUS
 liberat³OR
 DELiberator
 DELiberate
 libertus, as if liberatus

CON or COLlibertus

libertINUS

 libertinITAS or ium
 LIBER-ēri†
 Libera
 LIBER-bri†

lib³ELLUS

 libellARIS
 libellARIUM
 libellATICUS

libellENSIS
 libellio-iōnis

libell³ULUS

belonging to freedom or to children born free—genteel, gentlemanlike, liberal, generous—becoming, fashionable, well favoured
 ungenteel, servile
 very genteel, very well bred
 liberality, generosity
 ungenteelness, meanness
 genteelly, splendidly, hospitably
 servilely, sordidly
 very liberally or genteelly, &c.
 freely, frankly, liberally
 children (free-born)
 childless—also the river Teck—the town of Colicure in Languedoc
 people of Illiberis
 liberty, freedom (not slavery)
 that destroys liberty
 a destroying of liberty
 I free, set free, release
 I deliberate, advise, consult, debate, think upon
 I set free or at liberty
 deliberating, considering
 a setting free, a delivery
 a deliberation or consulting
 a delivery
 pertaining to deliberation
 that releases or delivers
 that deliberates or considers
 deliberately, considerately
 a freed man, a man made free—liberta, a woman made free
 made free with another
 born of a freed parent—one made free
 state or condition of freed men
 Bacchus (the son of Ceres)
 Proserpine (the daughter of Ceres)
 inward bark or rind of a tree—book or unwritten work, inventory, register, epistle
 a little book, a bill, a petition, an epistle
 like or in the form of a book
 a book-case (some read librarium)
 a lukewarm christian, who did not sacrifice to idols, but paid money to be excused from it
 a clerk to the master of requests
 a seller or writer of small books—one greedy after books
 a small book

Plaut.
 Cic.
 Ter.

Cic.
 Ter.
 Cic.
 Cic.
 Cic.
 Ter.
 Cic.
 Cic.
 Tert. Pa.
 Plin.
 Plin.
 Cic.
 Gloss.
 Gloss.
 Cic.
 Cic.

Dig.
 Liv.
 Cic.
 Cic.
 August.
 Cic.
 Cic.
 Cic.
 Gloss.
 Cic.
 Suet.
 Plaut.
 Cic. Qu.

Labien.
 Hor. Cic.
 Cic.
 Virg.
 Cic.

Cic.

Sidon.
 Cic.
 Prisc.

Cod. de
 Stat.
 Varr.
 Martian.

† But perhaps from λιβρός, wet, damp, obscure, dark, from λιβρός—see libo.

† Salmast. derives liber-bri, from βιβλος, as the Æol. used βιβλος, βιβλος, or γιβλος; but what if from βιβλος?—See lepo.

<i>librārius</i> (see at <i>libra</i>)	pertaining to books—substantively, a scrivener, transcriber of books, library keeper	Plin. Cic.
<i>libraria</i>	a bookseller's shop, library— <i>librarium</i> , a library	Gell. Cic. Cic.
<i>librari⁹ŌLUS</i>	a petty clerk or scrivener	Saristb. Nolan.
<i>libri⁹COLA</i>	one fond of books	Col. Cic. Col.
<i>libri⁹GER</i>	a messenger or letter-carrier	Col. Cic. Col.
DE ⁴ <i>librO</i> †	I peel or pull off the bark	not used
<i>libra²MENTUM</i>	the bark	
DE ⁴ <i>librat¹IO</i>	a peeling or pulling off the bark	
DE ⁴ <i>librat¹OR</i>	that peels or pulls off the bark	
* <i>LİBO</i> or <i>libo</i> , λιβω, λιβω (see lower)	I distill, drop— <i>libas-ados</i> , a drop— <i>libē-thron</i> , a stream, an aqueduct, a watery place— <i>lips-libos</i> , a drop	Virg. Vulg. Plin. Plin. Mela.
<i>LĒBĒS-ētis^m</i>	a cauldron, kettle or pot	
<i>LĪBA-æ</i>	a small liquid measure; see at <i>nōtos</i>	
<i>libādium</i>	sort of small centaur	
<i>LİBĒTHRUS-i^m or ēthra- orum, n. pl.</i>	a fountain of Magnesia	
<i>LibetbrīDES-um^f</i>	the muses of the fountain <i>Lybethron</i>	Virg. Plin.
<i>LİBS-Lībīs^m</i>	south-east wind—an African (<i>libo</i> , in comp.)	Sidon. Plaut.
<i>Migdilībs</i>	half Lybian, south-west wind	Virg. Lucan.
<i>LibYA or Libyē-es^f†</i>	Libya (part of Africa)— <i>libyē</i> , in comp.	Virg. Virg.
<i>LibYS-yos</i>	a Libyan	Virg. Catul.
<i>LibYCUS</i>	Libyan, of Libya	Fest. Catul.
<i>LibYSSA</i>	Libyan (said of women or nouns feminine)—a surname of Ceres	Veget. Virg. Lucan.
<i>LibysīNUS or libysīnus</i>	of Libya, Libyan, African	Lucan. Plin.
<i>libYSTICUM</i>	sort of herb (some read <i>ligusticum</i>)	Hor. Plin.
<i>LibYSTIS-īdis</i>	libyan, &c. with relation to a feminine	Juv.
<i>LİBURNIA</i>	a region between Illyria and Dalmatia	
<i>Liburnus or īcus</i>	of Liburnia	
<i>liburna or īca</i>	sort of swift armed vessel	
<i>liburnus-i^m</i>	sort of litter or couch made like a brigantine	
<i>LİEO</i>	I taste or sip, pour out in offering—offer in sacrifice, sprinkle or drop, touch lightly—gather or pick out (in reading)	Virg. Cic.
DE ¹ <i>libo</i> (de re)	I taste or touch lightly, take a little of—eat in or make a breach in	Cic. Col.
<i>ēlibo</i>	I taste, I pour out	Tac. Stat.
PRÆ ¹ <i>libo</i>	I taste or assay beforehand	Plin. Lactant.
PRŌ ¹ <i>libo</i>	I pour out, I spill	Ov. Star. Val. Max. Cic.
IL ³ <i>liba¹BILIS</i>	not to be touched or tasted	Tert. Plin.
<i>liba²MEN or mentum</i>	a sacrifice, a drink-offering	Tert. Plin.
<i>Delibamentum</i>	a sacrifice, a drink-offering	Tert. Plin.
<i>libat¹IO</i>	a tasting or offering in sacrifice	Augustin. Plin.
<i>DElibatio</i>	a lessening or taking a little off	
<i>elibatio</i>	a tasting or offering in sacrifice	
PRÆ ¹ <i>libatio</i>	a foretasting, an assaying	
<i>libat¹OR</i>	that makes libations or drink offerings	
<i>DElibator</i>	that assays or tastes	

libro is also supposed to mean I weigh out—see *libra*; and some read *delibor*.

called, because of the south-east wind (*Libs*), or because the country is very dry, and in want of rain; and account some derive both *Libs* and *Lybys* from λιβω; some derive also *Lybys* from *Lybia*, the name of Epaphus.

libatorium
DElibatorium
*IL*libat¹US
IN³delibatus
*IL*libate
*lib*³UM^a or *libus*-im
*lib*³ACUNCULUS†
*lib*ARIUS
*lib*ITO

Delibito
DELIBUO-ut-ūtum
DElibui¹US
 *LIBRA-æ, λίτρα

libra
*se*libra for *semilibra*
sesquilibra
*lib*ALIS or *ariust*
QUINQUElibralis
*lib*ILE-is^a
*lib*ILIA-ium^a

æquilibrium
*lib*ibris
*quad*rilibris
*quinque*libris
*tri*libris
æquilibrium
*lib*ITAS
æquilibrium
*lib*O

COLlibro
*lib*ro
PERlibro
*libra*²MEN or mentum
*libra*¹IO or ūa

PER³libratio
*libra*¹OR (aquælibrator,
 better divided)
*æquilibrium*¹US
*lib*³ELLA

sembella for *semilibella*
LICEO²-ui-licium†

POLliceo for *perliceo*
*lice*T-ebat-uit-licitum est
 (cui); see p. 225, vol. I

a vessel for drink-offerings
 place for making libations
 untouched, not tasted, undefiled, pure
 untouched, whole, &c.
 purely, without wasting or touching
 a cake made of honey with meal and oil
 a small cake for drink-offering
 a maker of cakes for drink-offerings
 I often taste or offer in sacrifice (the
 word is doubted)

I often taste, often gather or pick out
 I anoint, rub, besmear
 anointed, perfumed, besmeared, stained
 a pound of any thing—pair of scales—one
 of the twelve signs—carpenter's line or
 plummet—a poise or ballast—summit
 of a place

a two-pound weight
 half a pound
 one pound and a half
 of a pound weight (see under *liber*)
 of five pounds weight
 the beam of a balance
 slings for hurling stones (some read *li-*
brilla)

of the same weight or level
 of two-pound weight
 of four-pound weight
 of five-pound weight
 of three-pound weight
 equality in weight
 an even poise, a level
 I weigh or poise—counter-balance, level,
 try by plum rule—divide equally—
 throw or sling—gauge

I make even or level
 I weigh, balance, poise
 I make even or level
 a balancing or counterpoising, tongue of
 a balance, level floor or pavement
 a levelling or making even, a weigh-
 ing

a levelling or making quite even
 a conveyer of water from springs by
 levelling the ground—a slinger
 made of an equal weight
 a line or level or plummet—small Roman
 coin—the same as as; which see
 half a Roman As

I am lawful or permitted—I am set at a
 price, am valued
 I promise
 it is lawful or allowed or granted, it is
 in the power of, be it so; licet for
 licuerit

Bibl.
 Plin.
 Liv.
 Ov.
 Dig.
 Virg.
 Tert.
 Sen.
 Cic.

Cic.
 obsole.
 Cic.
 Suet.
 Perf. O.
 Plin. O.

Liv.
 Col.
 Col.
 Plin. O.
 Col.
 Gell.
 Fest.

Vitr.
 Hor.
 Plaut.
 Vopisc.
 Hor.
 Cic.
 Sen.

Stat. O.
 Col. V.
 Plin.
 Cato
 Dig.
 Sen.

Liv.
 Col.
 Minuc.
 Veget.
 Vitr.

Plin.
 Tac.
 Text.
 Plin. P.
 Cic.
 Varr.

Ov.
 Mart.
 Varr.
 Plaut.

† Some read *ranunculus*, some *lucunculus*; hence the word is doubted.

† *Libraria*, a woman that weighs (Fabret. Inter.)—See *lunipendia* at *pendo*.

§ Hardly used, except in the third person either singular or plural; but see *licet*.

<i>licet</i> or <i>licebit</i>	<i>although, albeit</i>	Virg. Hor.
<i>lic²ENTER</i>	<i>freely, boldly, licentiously</i>	Liv.
<i>PRÆ²licenter</i>	<i>over freely, over boldly, &c.</i>	Gell.
<i>lic³ENTIA</i>	<i>liberty, licence, licentiousness, unruliness</i>	Ter.
<i>licenti²OSUS</i>	<i>licentious, dissolute, arbitrary</i>	Tac.
<i>IL²or IL³licentiosus</i>	<i>indecent, impertinent</i>	Apul.
<i>licenti²OSUS</i>	<i>licentiously, &c.</i>	Petron.
<i>licit²US</i> (<i>see lower</i>)	<i>lawful, allowable or allowed</i>	Ulp.
<i>IL³licitus</i>	<i>unlawful, illicit</i>	Stat.
<i>licite</i> or <i>licitū</i>	<i>lawfully, freely</i>	Orof. Solin.
<i>IL³licitū</i> or <i>illicitū</i>	<i>unlawfully</i>	Tert. Amm.
<i>LIC²EOR²-itus</i> sum	<i>I offer a price, I bid money</i>	Cic.
<i>CONTR²aliceor</i>	<i>I outbid, offer more</i>	Cæf.
<i>POL²liceor</i> for <i>pelliceor</i>	<i>I promise, warrant, offer</i> (<i>see liqueo</i>)	Cic.
<i>POL²licit²UM</i>	<i>a promise</i>	Col.
<i>licit²OR-āris</i>	<i>I offer or bid a price, cheapen</i>	Curt.
<i>ēlicitor</i>	<i>I outprize, outbid</i>	Dig.
<i>POL²licitor</i>	<i>I often promise, make many promises</i>	Cæf.
<i>licitat²IO</i>	<i>a bidding or offering a price, a cheapening</i>	Liv.
<i>ēlicitatio</i>	<i>a prizing, an out-bidding</i>	Gloss.
<i>POL²licitatio</i>	<i>a promising, an assurance</i>	Ter.
<i>licitat²OR</i>	<i>that bids, a chapman</i>	Cic.
<i>IL²licitator</i> (<i>some illiciator</i>)	<i>a buyer, a purchaser or chapman</i>	Fest.
<i>POL²licitator</i> and <i>rix</i>	<i>that promises</i>	Tert.
<i>IL²licitabilis</i> sapientia	<i>is it for illicitabilis, invaluable?</i>	Last.
<i>LIEN</i> or <i>liēnis-is</i> †	<i>the spleen, the milt</i>	Plaut. Celf.
<i>lien²OSUS</i> or <i>icus</i>	<i>sick of the spleen, swelling like the spleen</i>	Plin.
• <i>LIGO-as</i> † (<i>rem</i> or <i>quem</i> re)	<i>I bind, gird, tie or wrap</i>	Ov.
<i>ALLigo</i> (<i>rem cui rei, ad rem, in re</i>)	<i>I bind to or upon, accuse, make guilty</i>	Cic.
<i>ADalligo</i>	<i>I tie close to</i>	Plin.
<i>SUPERalligo</i>	<i>I bind or tie over</i>	Plin.
<i>CIRCUMligo</i>	<i>I bind around</i>	Liv.
<i>COLligo</i>	<i>I bind or tie together, stop, comprise</i>	Cic.
<i>DELligo</i>	<i>I bind or tie fast</i>	Quint.
<i>ILLigo</i>	<i>I bind to—knit, interlace, interweave</i>	Plin. Cic.
<i>SUPERilligo</i>	<i>I tie or bind over</i>	Plin.
<i>INTERligo</i>	<i>I tie between</i>	Stat.
<i>OBligo</i> (<i>re</i>)	<i>I tie about, engage or oblige by some tie</i>	Cic.
<i>PRÆligo</i>	<i>I tie or bind before</i>	Liv.
<i>RÆligo</i> (<i>rem cui rei</i>)	<i>I tie hard, bind backwards—engage, dedicate</i>	Col. Cic.
<i>RELligo</i>	<i>I unbind or loosen</i> (<i>only in the participle</i>)	Ov.
<i>SUBLigo</i>	<i>I tie or bind underneath</i>	Cat.
<i>SUBLiga²CŪLUM</i>	<i>a man's breeches or trousers</i>	Cic.
<i>liga²MEN</i> or <i>mentum</i>	<i>a band, a string, a bandage</i>	Col. Tac.
<i>ALLigamen</i> or <i>mentum</i>	<i>a binding to, &c.</i>	Gloss.
<i>OBligamentum</i>	<i>an engagement or obligation</i>	Tert.
<i>PRÆligamen</i>	<i>a preservative against venom</i>	Marcell.
<i>RÆligamen</i>	<i>a tying or making fast</i>	Prud.
<i>SUBLiga²AR-āris</i> †	<i>a trousse, a truss</i>	Mart.

† Greek correspondent is *σύνδεν*; but *lien* and *lienis* perhaps come from the particle *li* for *lian* (*see li*),

in *λυγός*, a willow, an osier, a twig; whence *λυγέω*, I tie or bind, I bend. There are some, however, who derive *ligo* from *linum*, and say it is as if *lino ago*, because things are tied by thread, cord, or ropes.

LIG

LigARIUS	
LigARIANUS	
ligat ¹ IO	
ALLigatio	
COLligatio	
DELigatio	
ILligatio	
OBligatio	
RELigatio	
SUBLigatio	
ALligat ¹ OR	
DELigat ¹ OR	
COLligat ¹ UM	
ligat ¹ URA	
ALLigatura	
SUBLigatura	
LICINUS (as if liginus)	
RELicinus	
LicINIUS	
Licinius or anus	
licinia-æ	
licinium	
LICTOR-ORIS	
liCTORIUS	
ALLI ⁵ X-ICIS	
ELix	
TILix	
LICIUM (see at lacio)	
liciATUS	
liciatORIUM	
RE or RELIG ³ IO-ONIS†	
IR ³ religia	
RELigi ⁷ OSUS	
IN or IR ³ religiosus	
RELigi ³ E	
IN or IR ³ religiōse	
RELigiōITAS	
IR ³ religiōitas	
RELigiō ³ ULUS	
ligo-ONIS ^m	

LIG

name of a Roman family	Cic.
of or for Ligarius	Cic.
a tying or binding, a bandage	Scribon.
a binding, a joining	Col.
a binding or tying fast, a knot	Cic.
a binding or tying fast	Apul.
a tying or binding to	Arnob.
an obligation	Cic.
a tying or binding fast	Cic.
a binding underneath	Pallad.
that ties or binds	Col.
that binds or ties fast	Marcell.
a thing which is bound fast	Cic.
a bandage, a ligature	Pallad.
a bandage, a knot	Col.
the wearing of a truss	Th. Pr.
epithet of oxen, because their horns stand	Servius
up—a man whose hair turns and	Gloss.
stands up	
whose hair turns and stands up	Apul.
the prænomens of several illustrious Ro-	Juv.
mans	
of Licinius	Cic.
a kind of olives—herb star-wervain	Col. Ap.
sort of garment—the wick of a candle	Isidor.
or lamp, a link	Gloss.
a serjeant or beadle, mace-bearer or	Cic.
verger, an apparitor	
pertaining to a serjeant, &c.	Plin.
a waistcoat or shirt with sleeves	Gell.
woven with double thread, double plat-	Virg.
ted	
woven with treble thread	Virg.
the woof of a web, thread or yarn—list	Virg.
of cloth	Vitr.
woven	Aug.
a weaver's beam	Vulg.
religion, devotion, form of worship, re-	Cic.
ligious ceremony, reverential care or	
dread, doubt or scruple of conscience,	Lucr.
sincerity, justice—superstition—an	Nepos.
oath—sign or token	Liv.
impiety, want of religion	Apul.
religious, devout, conscientious, sacred,	Cic.
awful—superstitious—unfortunate,	Ter.
unlucky	Plin.
irreligious, &c.	Liv.
religiously, devoutly, scrupulously, &c.	Cic.
irreligiously, &c.	Quint.
scrupulousness	Apul.
impiety, ind devotion	Tert.
a little religious or devout, &c.	Hier.
a spade or shovel, mattock, plough-share,	Hor.
iron rake	

† Servius derives religio from religo; but Cicer. from relego: and, indeed, religens is found to mean more than diligens, as if religo had been used for relego; and, as legio comes from legens, so religio comes from religens.—See under lego.

•LIGYS or ligyros

LigĒA, λυγία

Liger-ēri

Liger or Ligeris-ēris

LigŪRIA

Ligur^m and ^f, or Ligus-
ūris, m. f. and n.

LigurĪNUS

LigURNUS portus

LigusCUS or LigustĪnus

LigUSTĪCUS

LigustĪCUM

LigustĪS-ĭdis

ligustrUM

LIGŪRIO⁺ or ligurrio⁺
(rem)

Abligurio

Ēligurio

Obligurio

liguris¹IO

Abliguritio

ligurit¹OR

Abliguritor

Ēliguritor

Obliguritor

ligur¹IUS

LINGŌNES-um

LingŌNICUS

LingŌNUS

•LILÆOMAI or lilo

LilæA

LILYBÆUM

LilybÆUS or ēius

LilybÆTĀNUS

•LIMĒN-ēnis

•LIMNĒ-es^f

limnestIS or limnites

limnice-es^f

•LIMŌN or lēmon-ōnos

limonia-ia^flimoniĀTES-æ^m

limonium or lemonium

Lemonia tribus

LĪMAX-ācis^m†

LĪMUS-i† (see hereafter)

limāCEUS

limāRIUS

limi⁹COLAlimi⁹GENUS1L¹limispleasant, shrill, melodious — lingō, I
make a shrill noise (see lingo)

a sea-nymph so called (as if the shrill)

name of a man

the river Loire in France

Liguria (a country of Italy, Lombardy)

a Ligurian, of Liguria

of Liguria—Ligurian

Leghorn (some write Liburnus)

a Ligurian

of or belonging to Liguria

loveage of Lombardy

of or belonging to Liguria, with rela-
tion to a noun feminine

the privet or prime pine, with-bind

I eat deliciously, feed delicately—slabber
up—I long for, consume, waste

I lick down, eat or drink riotously

I consume, gormandise

I eat daintily or riotously

gluttony, greediness

a prodigal spending

a glutton, a lick-dish—sort of fish

a spendthrift

a spendthrift

a glutton

a glutton, a lick-dish

a people of Champagne (les Langrois)

of Langres in Champagne

an inhabitant of Langres

I wish, long for, hasten

a town of Achaia

a promontory of Sicily

of Lilybæum

of Lilybæum

a harbour (see limen under limon and
under arche)

a lake, a pool

the greater centaur

sword-grass, sedge

a meadow, moist or plashy place—also
limax-ācos or limas-ados

sort of anemone

an emerald

herb watergreen, wild beets

one of the Roman wards

a snail, dew-snail or slug; figuratively,
a thief, a harlot or wicked wench (in
this sense, perhaps from limo-as)

mud, slime, clay, loam, mortar

of slime or clay

muddy, splashy

that lives or dwells in muddy places

born in mud, &c.

clear, without mud or slime

not used

Virg.

Virg.

Tibul.

Flor.

Virg.

Grat. Mart.

Gloss.

Varr. Plin.

Juv.

Plin.

Sidon.

Virg.

Ter. Hor.

Cic.

Ter.

Varr.

Cic.

Cic.

Capit.

Aufon. Macr.

Ambros.

Gloss.

Firmic.

Gloss.

Lucan.

Martial.

Martial.

not used

Plin.

Liv.

Virg. Luc.

Cic.

Gloss.

Vitr.

Apul.

Apul.

not used

Plin.

Plin.

Plin.

Cic.

Plaut.

Virg.

Tert.

Frontin.

Aufon.

Aufon.

Ov.

because snails are generated, or hide themselves in muddy or plashy places.
Some derive limus-i from λῦμα, filth; some from λῖμα, I cover with mud.

SUBLIMIS (or sublimus, Lucr.)	sublime, lofty, high	Cic.
SUBLIME or iter	sublimely, loftily	Cic.
SUBLIMITAS	sublimity	Plin.
lim ⁷ OSUS	muddy, full of mud or slime	Virg.
limosITAS	dirtiness	Conf.
lim ⁴ limO (see lower)	I cleanse	Tert.
Oblimo	I cover with mud, I bedaub	Virg.
SUBLIMO	I elevate, raise, make lofty	Apul.
elimat ¹ IO	a cleansing	Col.
elimat ¹ OR	that cleanses	Tertul.
SUBLIMATOR	that elevates or raises	Salv.
LIMUS-a-um†, or limis ^m -is ^f -e ⁿ	crooked, awry, askew, oblique	Ter.
Dēlimis	oblique, awry, &c.	Non.
limo	in a crooked or awry manner	Solin.
lim ³ ULUS (see liquus)	a little crooked, a little awry	Plaut.
limO-as (see lower)	I look askew—limare caput cum aliquo, to join heads	Plaut.
collimo‡	I aim at or direct to the mark	Cic.
LIMAS§	a file—a correcting or mending	Phaed. C.
delima or delimum	a file, &c. (these words are doubted)	Arnob.
limO	I file, file off or polish—amend, correct	Plin. C.
di or limo	I file off, smooth, finish	Plin. G.
Oblimo	I file off or take away with the file	Horat.
PERlimo	I polish throughout, refine	Vitr.
limat ¹ IO	a filing, &c.	August.
di or limatio	a filing off, a polishing	Apul. M.
limat ¹ OR	that files or polishes	Gloss.
elimator	that files off or smootheth	Tertul.
limat ¹ URA	the filings	Onomat.
limat ¹ US	filed, polished, neat, trim, elegant	Cic.
collimatus	aimed at or directed to the mark (we should read collineatus)	Apul.
limatE	in a polished manner, neatly, &c.	Ammian.
elimatE	curiously, smoothly	Gell.
limat ³ ULUS	somewhat polished, neat, fine	Cic.
limatula	a little file	Næv.
LIMBUS	welt of a garment, selvedge, hem, fringe	Ov.
limbATUS	hemmed, fringed, &c.	Treb. P.
limb ³ ELLUS or ulus	a little welt or hem	Gloss.
limbOLARIUS, some (read	an embroiderer, maker of purses]	Plaut.
limbORARIUS		
LIMEN-luis¶	a threshold—a goal, station, limit, house, an entry or entrance	Virg.
SUBLIMEN	the lintel, upper door-post	Plin.
LIMENTINUS	god of thresholds	Prop.
liminARIS	pertaining to a threshold	Tert.
SUPERliminare is ⁿ	the lintel of a door, a transom	Vitr.
COLLINIUM	a common boundary (see under limes here)	Plin.
eliminium	a disfigure	Solin.
POSTliminium	the return of a traveller or captive to his country, the recovery of one's right	Scalig.
		Cic.

† From λίσσα, in Hesych. a periwinkle, because of its spiral or winding form, whence limax, say some; this limus may as probably come from limax.

‡ This collimo should be read collineo.—See under linea at linum.

§ From limus-a-um, because it cuts obliquely (Mart.)

|| Limbus from limus or limis, oblique, awry (Donat.)

¶ Limen from limus-a-um, say some; from limen, a harbour, say others; from limes-itis, according to others.

OSTliminō

I⁴liminOEliminat¹IOI¹lliminat¹USLIMES-iūs^m†

limitO or or

COLlimito or collimitor

Dēlimito

limit²ANEUS

COLlimitaneus

limit²ARISlimitat¹IO

Dēlimitatio

limitat¹ORCOLlimit²IUM

limitrōPHUS

•LIMOS

Būlimia or us

ANalimoticus

BūlimO

A⁴limon-iō†

Alimus

Alimontia mysteria

•LINGO-nxi-nētum, λίσχυν
fut. λίσχυν

Ablingo

Dēlingo (rem)

Elingo

POLlingo or polingo or pollincio
(see under polio)linē¹OR

POLlinētor

POLlinētorius

POLlinēūra (see polluctura)

POLlinē¹US-a-umlinē¹US-ūsAUBLing⁵IO-iōnis

LINGUA

linguACE-es^f

linguARIUM

linguATUS, or linguax-
ācis

Bilinguis

E⁴linguis

trilinguis

by way of recovery, by stealth or behind
the doorI turn out of doors, divulge or tattle
abroad

a turning out of doors

retired (the word is doubted)

a cross path—a great broad way—a
bound or limit, boundary or land-mark

I bound or limit, divide or part

I bound or border upon another

I bound or make boundaries

belonging to the frontiers or bounds

bordering upon another

pertaining to limits

a setting bounds or limits

a setting boundaries

a limiter, a setter of boundaries

the confines or borders where two coun-
tries meetof or concerning the frontiers
hungerinsatiable hunger, greedy appetite
that prevents or repels hunger

I am very hungry

medicament which, when eaten, prevents
hunger; some think it a shruba village of Attica so called
solemnities of Ceres celebrated thereI lick or lap—I suck softly, and let go
down little by little (see ligys)

I lick or lap off

I lick off or up

I lick off or up

I embalm or anoint a dead body, do every
thing pertaining to a burial, bury

that licks or laps

that washes or embalms dead bodies,
&c.

that concerns embalmers of bodies

a dressing or embalming of dead bodies

embalmed, prepared for funeral

a licking or lapping

an under-sculion, a lick-dish

the tongue—a language, speech—detrac-
tion, slander, eloquence, promontory or
narrow piece of land—name of sever-
al herbs

a sole

a gag

that has a deal of tongue, that prattles

double-tongued, deceitful — that speaks
two languages

dumb, speechless, that has no tongue

that has four tongues

Gloss.

Pacuv.

Ist.

Gloss.

Ov. Liv.

Virg.

Cic. Plin.

Ammian.

Frontin.

Spart.

Solin.

Varr.

Colum.

Front.

Liv.

Ammian.

Gloss.

not used

Fest. Scalig.

Th. Prisc.

Th. Prisc.

Plin.

Meurs.

Arnob.

Plaut.

Plin.

Marcell.

Plaut.

Plin.

Plaut.

Gloss.

Plaut.

Plaut.

Gloss.

Sen.

Plin.

Plaut.

Virg. Hor.

Cic.

Plin.

Plin.

Sen.

Tert. Gell.

Virg.

Hor.

Cic.

Gloss.

from limus or limis, oblique, &c.

suppose it to be for balimon, ἀλίσχυν, a maritime plant, from ἀλίσχυν, maritime, barren, parched; how-
ever means repelling hunger.

trilinguis or *us*
ling³ŪLA or *ligula*

lingulāCA

lingulātUS
lingu²ŌSUS
ēlinguO

LINO³-livi or *lēvi-*
lrum†

AD or *allino* (*rem, cui rei* or *re*)

CIRCUMlino

COLlino

DElino (*see deleo at leo*)

ēlino

illino

SUPERillino

INTERlino

ORlino (*re*)

PERlino

PRÆlino

RĒlino

SUBLino

SUBTERlino

SUPERlino

CIRCUMlit¹IO

DElit¹OR

lit¹ŪRA (*see litera*)

liturāRIUS

liturO

DElit¹US-2-um

litus-ūs

illitus-ūs

LINO²-lvi-ītum

ALLinio

CIRCUMlinio

COLlinio

DElino

illinio

OBlinio

PERlinio

SUBLinio

lini²MEN or *mentum*

illinimentum

lini¹US-ūs

LITUS or *littus-ōris†*

literāLIS or *ārius*

litoreUS

litor²ŌSUS

that has three tongues

a little tongue, latchet of a shoe—spoon, scummer, ladle—sort of measure—small slip or neck of land

a sole, a sort of plant—a talkative person

that has a tongue or tenon

talkative

I cut out the tongue—ēlinguor, I want a tongue, am speechless

I anoint—daub, paint, besmear

I rub upon, I paint

I daub all over

I besmear

I blot or blur, slabber

I blot out, raise, ungild

I smear upon, lay over or colour

I smear all over

I blot out with the pen, interline

I smear over, sully, tarnish

I smear all over

I smear on the outside or front

I open, unseal—breach or tap

I daub lightly—sublevit mihi os, he baffled me or made a fool of me

I smear underneath

I anoint, smear upon

a daubing all over

that blots out or effaces

a blotting out or raising—ointment, a smearing or daubing

a blotting-book, foul blurred copy

I blot or raise out

effaced, raised out

a daubing, a blot, a blur

a daubing or besmearing

I anoint, besmear, chase gently

I anoint, chase gently, &c.

I besmear or daub around

I besmear

I rub softly, mitigate, appease (see at lenis under lavis)

I smear upon, lay over

I smear about or around

I rub or smear all over

I rub gently, daub lightly (see sublino) ointment, liniment, pledget

ointment

a daubing, a blot, &c.

the shore, sea-side, bank, coast, land near the sea

of or belonging to the shore or sea-side

on the shore or sea-side

near or upon the shore or coast

Horat.

Mart.

Plin. C.

Plin. C.

Vitr.

Petron.

Plaut.

Macr.

Col. G.

Plin.

Plin.

Horat.

hardly

Non.

Hor.

Cels.

Cic.

Varr.

Col.

Gell.

Cic. T.

Plin.

Plaut.

Plin.

Plin.

Sen.

Accius

Cic.

Col.

Auson.

Sidon.

Priscian

Plin.

Plin.

Col.

Pallad.

Col.

Col.

Cic.

Plin.

Col.

Col.

Gloss.

Priscian

Plin.

Plin.

Cic.

Catal.

Ov.

Plin.

† From the obsolete *leo*, which see; some make the preter. *lini*.

‡ Some suppose *litus-oris* from *lao*; some from *ludo*, whence *alludo* and *eludo*.

*LĪNON (līno, in comp.)

flax, thread, yarn, string, line, net,
tissue—lis or līton, fine or thin cloth,
&c.

not used

LĪNUM-īn†

flax, linen, casting or drag net—thread
—rope in a ship, purse-netVirg. Cels.
Ov.

linĀMENTUM

linen, thread—lint, wick of a candle

Col. Cels.

linĀRIUM

a flax plat

Col.

linĀRIUS

a flax dresser, flax or linen merchant

Plaut.

lineUS

of flax, of linen, of lint

Plin.

lini⁹FĪCUS

a linen weaver

Cod. Theod.

lini⁹GER

wearing or bearing linen or flax

Martial.

lin⁷OSĪTAS

abundance of flax

Plaut.

LĪNEA (reflis understood)

a line or string—carpenter's line, sound-
ing plummet, line of writing or in
print—a fishing line—a streak, line-
age or degree of kindred—chain or
sort of rail to divide ranks

Col. Cic.

done with lines

Mart.

according to the lines

Plin.

pertaining to a line, drawn out in lines
interlined

Ov. |

lineĀLIS

a small line of writing or in print

Ammian.

lineālĪTER

I draw lines, I draw out in lines

Martian.

lineĀRIS

I level or aim in a right line, hit the
mark

Plin.

INTERlinearis

I sketch, delineate

Gloss.

line⁹OLA

I blot or raise out

Gell.

lineO

a drawing of lines, draught, proportion,
shape, feature, lineament

Cato

COLlineo

a drawing or delineating

Gell.

DĒlineo

a drawing of lines, delineation

Plin.

Ē⁴lineo

a draught, sketch, delineation

Dig.

linea²MENTUM

that draws lines, &c.

Cic.

lineamentĀTIO

that delineates or draws

Firmic.

lineat¹IOof flax or linen, of lint—līteum, līnen
cloth, napkin—sail

Vitr.

DĒlineatio

a linen garment, linen cloth

Tert.

lineat¹OR

of linen, a linen-drafter

Boeth.

DĒlineator

that wears a linen garment or surplice

Liv.

LĪTEUS

a linen-weaver, seller of linen

Cic. Plaut.

līteĀMEN-īnis

little piece of linen cloth, clout, rag

Virg.

līteĀRIUS

I leave, quit, forsake, discard, cast off—
linquor animo, I faint, swoon, shrink

Apul.

līteĀTUS

I omit, fail in duty, forsake, offend, do
wrong

Cod. Theod.

līteo-ōnis

I forsake, relinquish, leave behind

Sen.

līte⁹OLUM

I leave, abandon, forsake entirely

Plaut.

LĪNQUO-īqui-lietum

a forsaking, a leaving

Plin.

DĒlinquo

a leaving, a forsaking

Hor.

RĒlinquo (rem)

a culprit or criminal

Suet.

DĒrĒlinquo

fault, sin, failure

Cic.

RĒliā¹IO, or us-ūs

no fault, unblemish

Ter.

DĒrĒliā¹IO, or us-ūs

left behind, forsaken

Cic.

DĒliā¹OR

fault, sin, failure

Cic. Gell.

DĒliā¹UM

wanting, that wants

Cic. Gell.

IN³dĒliā¹UMABrĒliā¹USDĒlinqu⁵ENTIADĒlĪQU⁵US (see hereafter)

Cypr.

Cic.

Accius.

Tertul.

Tertul.

Plaut.

is clear that *linum* comes from λίνον; but why is the *i* long in *linum* and its derivatives, while it is short because the Latins did not lose sight of the first primitive; for λίνον comes from λείος (*lios* or *leios*).—

RĒliquus or relliquus or relicuus	that remains	Cæf.
RĒliqui Æ-iarum or ia-iorum	the remains, the relics	Cic. P.
DĒliquium (see under lix)	fault, defect, want, loss, eclipse	Plin.
RĒliquOR -aris	I am in arrear or behind in payment	Ulp.
RĒliquat ¹⁰	arrears or being in arrears	Tertul.
RĒliquat ^{OR} and rix	that is behind in payment	Gloss.
LĪquus or liquis	that keeps not in a right line, across, askint	Front.
Obliquus	crooked, across, transverse, oblique, fly	Cic.
Oblique or obliquum	across, atbwart, sily	Apul.
Obliquitas	crookedness, a going awry	Plin.
ObliquO	I turn sidewise or atbwart	Plin.
Obliquat ¹⁰	a bending or turning sidewise	Macro.
SUBLICA or sublicium	a pile driven into the water or into the ground, for building	Cæf.
SUBLICES -um ^f	piles driven into the water or ground	Liv.
SUBLICIUS	made of or built upon piles or posts	Fest.
LINTER -tris ^m and [†]	a boat or wherry, a sculler—a trough or tray	Liv.
lintrARIUS	a boatman, a bargeman	Cic.
lintr ¹⁰ ICULUS	a little boat (the word is doubted)	Virg.
Linternum or Liternum	a city of Campania in Naples	Ulp.
Linterninus or Literninus	of Linternum	Cic.
Linternus or Liternus	of Linternum—a river of Campania	Ov. S.
LIO -as [†]	I parget or plaster	Plin. L.
lia ¹⁰ CULUM	a pargetting or plastering	Sil. L.
LIPO , λίπος	I leave out, am less or deficient (lipo or lipso , lip or lips, in comp.)	Tert.
LEMMA	a defect	Vitr.
PARALIPOMĒNA -ōrum	things left out (said of two books of chronicles, &c.)	not us.
Ægilips -īpis ^f	steep place which even goats cannot climb or which the waves cannot reach	Macro.
Eclipsis	a waning or failing, an eclipse	Gloss.
Ellipsis	an omission, an ellipsis	ad Hes.
PARellipsis	omission of a consonant when double	Gloss.
PARalipsis	the dwelling upon a thing, though we pretend to pass it under silence	Charid.
ELLipticus	elliptic	Gloss.
LIPOS	fat, grease	not us.
LIpANTA or alipæna -ōrum	plasters without fat in them	Celf.
LipARA -æ ^f	an unctuous medicament— Lipara -æ or Lipare -es ^f , the island of Lipari, the chief of the Æolian islands	Celf.
LipARÆUS	of Lipari, or of the Æolian islands	Claud.
LipARENSIS or itanus	of Lipari, &c.	Juv.
Liparis -is ^m	a river of Cilicia (its water serving as oil), sort of lizard or fish, sort of gem (also called lipare-es)	Cic. V.

† Probably from λίπος (see *leos*), as λίαν (whence *lenteus*) is derived from it; for these both light.

‡ From either *lao* or *lyo*, which see.

LIPPUS-2-um†

lipp³ŪLUS

lippITŪDO

lippIO⁴lipp³IDUSlipIO⁴LIS-lit³is†lit³IGO (de re)

Dēlitigo

vit³litigolitigat¹IO, or us-ūslitigat¹OR and rixvit³litigatorlitig³IUMlitig³ŌSUS

LITUUS-im

lit³CEN-cin³is^m, liticina-æ†LIT³ERA-æ (not littera)§

literÆ-arum

literĀLIS

literĀRIUS

literIO-iōnis

liter³ŌSUSliter³ŪLÆ-arum

obliterO

literat¹IO

obliteratio

literat¹OR and rix

obliterator

literatorIUS

literat¹ŪRAliterat¹USIL³literatusIN³obliteratusPER³literatusIN³literata pax

literate

literat³ŪLUSobliter³US*LIT³E-es

litO

PERlitio

blear-eyed—having dropping or wa-

terish eyes—dribbling, leaking

a little blear-eyed, &c.

waterish running of the eyes

I am sand-blind or blear-eyed

blear-eyed, &c.

I cry like a kite

a strife or dispute, quarrel or wrangle

—process, action at law

I quarrel, strive, wrangle—sue at law

I contest, quarrel

I wrangle, chicaner

a wrangling, a debate

that has a law-suit, that wrangles

a wrangler, chicaner

strife, contention

quarrelsome, litigious

the augur's crooked staff—a clarion or

trumpet

that plays on the clarion

a letter of the alphabet, one's hand-writ-

ting, bill or scroll—an epistle or

letter

a missive or letter, writings, deeds,

learning, arithmetic

literal

belonging to letters or learning

a petty schoolmaster

fond of literature

a short missive, learning or study

I obliterate, blot out, erase

a teaching a, b, c; a knowing of a, b, c

a blotting out, decay, degeneracy

a petty grammarian, a teacher of a, b, c

that blots out or obliterates

pertaining to teaching a, b, c, &c.

literature, learning

marked with letters—learned

unlearned, illiterate—not written

not erased, not blotted out

very learned

an agreement not committed to writing

learnedly, scholar-like

that is a little learned

grown old

supplication, prayers—lissomai or litæno,

I supplicate, I pray

I sacrifice or offer in sacrifice—I ex-

pate, appease, atone

I offer an acceptable sacrifice

Plant. Hor.

Martial.

Arnob.

Plin.

Plin.

Gloss.

Philom.

Cic.

Hor.

Ter. Cic.

Horat.

Cat.

Gloss. Quinc.

Suet. Gloss.

Cat.

Plin.

Cic.

Cic.

Stat. Gloss.

Cic.

Ov.

Cic.

Symmach.

Plin.

Ammian.

Non.

Cic.

Cic.

August.

Plin.

Suet. Quinct.

Tert.

Tert.

Sen.

Plant. Cic.

Cic. Gell.

Tert.

Cic.

Fest.

Fest.

Hier.

Gell.

not used

Prop.

Virg.

Virg.

litus derives it from λίωος, on account of the clammy or greasy humour which runs from the eyes; some
 see libo; some say it is as if λίωος ὥρι.

in times-lit³, some think, because the first wranglings or law-suits were concerning boundaries; others
 may come from λίωος, earnest supplication; perhaps it is from λίω—see lio and its derivatives. Quinct.

that the ancients said lit³es for lit³es.

Scaliger says it is a contraction of *lineatura*; Servius thinks it is as *legit³era* from *lego*; some derive it
 from *lino*, slender; some, from *litum*, the supine of *lino*-is.

OL. II.

G

delito†	<i>I sacrifice</i>	
lita¹ EYLIS	<i>which may be sacrificed acceptably</i>	Lactant.
lita² MEN	<i>a sacrificing</i>	Prudent.
lita³ IO	<i>an appeasing by sacrifice</i>	Liv.
lita⁴ O	<i>luckily, with the good will of the gods</i>	Liv.
LITANIA	<i>a litany, form of supplicatory prayer</i>	Sidon.
*LITHOS	<i>a stone, a g-m, an altar, a tribunal</i>	not used
chrysolithos-i^m	<i>a chrysolite (sort of gem)</i>	Ov.
hexecontalithos	<i>sort of precious variegated stone</i>	Plin.
monolithus-a-um	<i>consisting of or made of one stone</i>	Non.
acrolithus	<i>stony, made of stone (it is said)†</i>	Pollio
tecolithus-i^m	<i>stone good against the colic and the stone</i>	Plin.
lithanicus	<i>troubled with the stone</i>	Plin.
lithizontes-um^m	<i>like stones or gems of a feeble brightness</i>	Plin.
LIVOR-ōris^m	<i>blueness, black spot or mark of a blow—</i>	Plin.
	<i>envy, malice</i>	Ov.
livEO²	<i>I am black and blue—I envy or grudge</i>	Plin. Tac.
liv³ EDO-inis	<i>lividness, &c.</i>	Apul.
liv⁴ ENS	<i>black and blue, livid—envious</i>	Tac. Stat.
SUB¹ livens	<i>somewhat black and blue</i>	Stat.
liv² ENTER	<i>in a livid or dark manner</i>	Paull.
liv³ IDUS	<i>black and blue—envious, back-biting</i>	Scrib. Ca.
SUB¹ lividus	<i>a little livid</i>	Celf.
livide	<i>in a livid manner, enviously</i>	Plin.
livid² ULUS	<i>a little envious</i>	Juven.
lividO	<i>I make livid</i>	Paull.
lividINANS-antis³	<i>envying</i>	Petron.
livESCO	<i>I grow black and blue, I envy</i>	Claud.
AD OR ALL¹ vesco	<i>I grow livid, &c.</i>	Fest.
COLL¹ vesco	<i>I grow livid, &c.</i>	Cathol.
SUB¹ livesco	<i>I grow livid or black and blue</i>	Litt. ex C.
oblivifcor-oblitus sum (cu-	<i>I forget (I cover, as it were, with dark-</i>	Cic.
jas rei or rem)	<i>ness)</i>	
oblit¹ US	<i>that has forgotten (cujus rei), that has</i>	Virg.
	<i>been forgotten (cui)</i>	
IN¹ oblitus	<i>mindful, that has not forgotten</i>	Ov.
oblivi¹ ALIS	<i>that makes forget</i>	Prud.
oblivio-ōnis¹, or um-iⁿ	<i>oblivion, forgetfulness</i>	Cic. Lucr.
oblivi² ōsus	<i>forgetful, that makes forget</i>	Cic. Hor.
oblivius	<i>forgotten, out of date, obsolete</i>	Varr.
Livius	<i>name of several men</i>	Suet.
Livius or ānus	<i>of Livius</i>	Col.
Livia	<i>Augustus's wife, and other women</i>	Suet.
Livias-ae¹	<i>a town of Palestine</i>	Plin.
Livio² POLIS	<i>a town of Cappadocia</i>	Plin.
LivōNIA	<i>a country so called; Livones-um, the</i>	Gloss.
	<i>Livonians</i>	
LIX-līcis¹ ¶ (see under ligo)	<i>lie—liquor, water</i>	Non. Gloss.

† Whence, say some, this passage of Prud. "Velut retortis intuentis obtutibus avertat ora delitantis hostis" but we should read *de litantis ostia*, and then *delito* is unnecessary.

‡ But ἀνελιδος means placed on a high stone or the top of a stone; ἀνελιδον means a colossian statue in stone.

§ But in "ipse Paris, Dearum lividinantium iudex," some read *libidinantium*, some *litigantium*.

|| Cassiod. intimates that, formerly, for *oblivifcor* the verb *livifcor* must have been used; the participle which, *livitus*, has, by elision, become *litus* in *oblitus sum*.

¶ *Lix* anciently signified water or liquor in general (Non.). *Lix*, if not from *ἐλίσσω*, fut. *ἐλίσσω* (*expressum aufero*), or from *ἐλύζω* or *ἐλύω* (fut. *ἐλύζω*), *I flow, stream, pour out*, perhaps comes from *λύω* (fut. *λύω*) *clean, purge*, as well as *I loosen*, &c.

<i>Lix</i> or <i>Lixus</i>	a city of Africa, a river near that city	Solin. Plin.
<i>lixio-iōnis</i> ^m	a water-carrier	Gloss.
<i>lixivus</i> or <i>lixivius</i>	of or like <i>lie</i> —that distils of itself	Col. Plin.
<i>lixivia</i> , or <i>lixivium</i>	<i>lie</i> made of ashes	Col. Scrib.
<i>lixus</i> (<i>see</i> under <i>laxo</i>)	boiled, cooked with ashes under the pot	Gloss.
<i>elixus</i>	fodden or boiled	Horat.
• <i>bēlixus</i>	too much boiled, &c.	Apic.
<i>lixo</i>	I boil or cook with ashes under the pot	Gloss.
<i>elixo</i>	I boil, I seethe	Apic.
PER <i>clixo</i>	I boil or seethe well	Apic.
<i>lix^a</i>	a scullion or sutler, one that follows the camp to carry water and dress meat	Liv.
<i>Elixa</i>	boiled water	Fest.
<i>semelixia</i>	half a drudge or scullion	Liv.
<i>lix^a ABUNDUS</i>	that does drudgeries	Plaut.
<i>lix^a MEN</i> or <i>mentum</i>	a boiling or seething	Apic.
<i>Elixa^a IM</i>	by way of boiling	Apic.
<i>lixat^a ŪRA</i>	a boiling or seething	Sidon.
<i>Elixatura</i> or <i>elixura</i>	a boiling or seething	Apic.
<i>Elixirⁿ</i> (<i>indec.</i>)	quintessence (<i>said to be Arabic</i>)	Gloss.
<i>lix^a ŪLA</i>	food made of meal, cheese, and water	Varr.
<i>semelixula</i>	sort of food half boiled	Varr.
<i>Liquor-ōris^m</i>	fluidity, moisture, juice, liquor—the sea	Cic. Hor.
<i>liquEO†-licui</i> (<i>see</i> lower)	I melt, am liquid—I am clear or plain	Virg. Cic.
<i>COLliqueo</i>	I melt, dissolve, &c.	Col.
<i>Dēliqueo</i>	I melt or run down, grow clear	Ov.
<i>PRōliqueo</i> or <i>proliceo</i>	I melt down	Idid.
<i>liquET</i>	it is clear or evident or sure	Cic.
<i>liqu^a ENTER</i>	clearly, manifestly	Gell.
<i>liqu^a IDUS</i>	liquid, moist, soft, clear, without mud,	Lucr.
	serene, calm—evident, plain	Liv.
PER <i>liquidus</i>	very clear	Cels.
PS <i>seudoliquidus</i>	falsely or deceitfully clear, &c.	Marcel.
<i>liquidum</i>	water, moisture	Hor.
<i>liquidITAS</i>	a moist nature	Apul.
<i>liquidō</i> or <i>liquidē</i>	clearly, point-blank, evidently	Cic. Gell.
<i>liquid^a IUSCŪLUS</i>	a little more mild or serene	Plaut.
<i>liquiritia</i>	licorice	Prisc.
<i>liquESCO</i>	I melt, become liquid or soft—relent,	Virg.
	faint	Ov.
<i>COLliqueſco</i>	I melt (<i>along with</i>), &c.	Col.
<i>Dēliqueſco</i>	I melt, &c.	Col.
<i>CONDēliqueſco</i>	I melt (<i>along with</i>)	Cato
<i>ēliqueſco</i>	I dissolve or melt, become liquid	Varr.
<i>liqu^a FACIO</i>	I liquify, make liquid, dissolve—I make effeminate, I soften	Cat.
	I melt, dissolve	Cic.
<i>COLliquefacio</i>	I melt, dissolve, make liquid	Cic.
<i>ILLiquefacio</i>	I melt, become liquid, &c.	Scribon.
<i>liqu^a FIO</i>	I become liquid, I melt	Cels.
<i>ILLiqueſio</i>	melted, made liquid	Cic.
<i>COLliqueſact^a US</i>	melted, made liquid	Cic.
IN or <i>ILLiqueſactus</i>	I melt, dissolve, barrow—strain, fine	Luc. Hor.
<i>liquO-as</i>	I drain out water, strain, decant	Col.
<i>Dēliquo</i>	I clarify, strain, make liquid, consume	Sen.
<i>ēliquo</i>	that may be melted	Apul.
<i>liqu^a BILIS</i>		

† The first syllable is common.

Mnēsilochus
Archilochius

Naulochumⁱ

Locris-idos^f

Locri-orum Locrenses-ium
LÖCUS-i-pl. loci^m or
locas^a† (see under pleo)

locĀLIS
localĪTAS
localĪTER
loc³ELLUS
loc³ŪLUS

loculĀMENTUM

loculĀRIS resina†
loculĀRIUS
loculĀTUS
locul³USUS
locO

ALloco

COLloco (in re, cui in rem, in rem)

ELoco

INTERLo

OBloco

PRÆloco

RĒloco

OR IL³loca¹BĪLIS

loc³ĀRIUS

locarium

locat⁴ARIUS

locat⁴IM

locat⁴IO

COLlocatio

DĒlocatio

locat¹ITIUS

locat¹OR

DISloc⁵ENSIS

a prince of the Acarnanes (see at Mnao)
of Archilochus; Archilochium carmen,
a biting poem

a town of the Locrians (as if station for
ships)

the country of Locris, and a colony in Italy
people of the country or colony of Locris
place, room, stead—condition, circum-
stance, occasion, season, opportunity,
account or repute (good or bad), com-
mon-place or topic—family—house,
kindred—tomb or sepulchre

local, belonging to a place
nature or quality of a place

locally

a little purse or bag or recess for money

a little place—a little box or bag or re-
cess for money—a coffin or bier

a partition or apartment, box, drawer
—locker for pigeons, pot or basket
for birds to breed in, hatch for rab-
bits, the comb in bee-hives—case for
books

resin or gum kept in little bags

a purse-maker

that has holes or places distinct

full of holes or distinct places

I place, set or lay, let or hire or farm
out—lay out—bargain for—bestow or
give in marriage

I let out for hire

I set in a place, lay out, give in mar-
riage

I let out for hire

I place between

I let out for hire

I place or set before

I let again for hire

that cannot be married

he that places the people at shows, pew-
keeper

house rent, stall wages, the fare or salary

that lets his house or his ground

from place to place

a letting for hire, a setting or taking
work

a placing or setting or disposing

a sprain, a dislocation

hired, farmed out

that lets on lease, that takes any thing by
the great

fed on different soils

Liv.

Cic.

Plin.

Gloss.

Gloss.

Plaut.

Cic.

Liv. Ter.

Inscr.

Tert.

Claud. Mam.

Ammian.

Mart.

Plaut. Juv.

Plin.

Vitr.

Col.

Sen.

Pallad.

Gloss.

Varr.

Plin.

Cic.

Plaut. Hor.

Ter.

Suet.

Cic.

Virg.

Mela

Justin.

Martian.

Ulp.

Plaut.

Mart.

Varr.

Petron.

Val. Max.

Cic.

Cic.

Cæl.

Sidon.

Plin.

Plin.

Some derive locus from λῆξαι, a bed or place to lie down—see at lego; some from λέξαι, snare. Locis the secret parts of a woman, the womb, the matrice. Colum. uses the same word for the same parts in and he uses loca in regard to pea-hens. Lucr. uses loca for a man's genitals. The womb is called vulva or animals.

Lucr. suspects it to be of the larch-tree, as if laricina refina.

loc³ITO
 LŌCUSTA
 Lōcusta
 •LĒDŌROS
 lēdōria
 •LĒMOS
 lēmōdes-is[†]
 lēmēum or līnēum
 Lōla
 LŌLIGO-inis[†]
 lolig³UNCŪLA or loli-
 giuncula
 LŌLIUM[‡]
 loliACEUS
 loliARIUS
 loliETUM
 Londinium or Londīnum
 LONGUS-a-um
 oblongus
 PER or PRÆ²longus
 longABO-ōnis^m
 long²EVUS
 longEVITAS
 long²ANIMIS
 longanimITAS
 longanimITER
 longANON or longaon-
 ōnis^m
 longe or longiter
 PER²longē
 long²FLUUS
 long²MANUS
 longINQUUS
 PER²longinquus
 longinquē
 longinQUITAS
 longinquO
 long²PES-pēdis^c
 longitRORSUS or orsum
 longITŪDO or itia
 longITURNUS
 longitURNITAS
 long²USCULUS
 longiuscule
 Long²BARDIA[§]
 longobardus or itus
 long³ŪLUS

I hire or farm out
 a locust, also sort of fish or crab
 a vile woman skilled in preparing poison
 a taunter, slanderous railing fellow
 a reproach, an ill word, abusive lan-
 guage
 pestilence, contagion
 sort of very deadly contagion
 a poisonous herb
 (for lolæ floris read olei floris)
 sort of flying fish (its blood is like ink)—
 envy
 a little sleeve-fish
 a weed in corn like darnel or ray (bad
 for the eyes)
 made of darnel or cockle or tares
 pertaining to darnel, &c.
 place where darnel grows
 London, the capital of England (Beda
 calls it Londonia)
 long, tall—of long extent, lasting long,
 tedious
 oblong, inclining to long
 very long, &c.
 sausage, made with the stait gut (see
 longanon here)
 of long life, long-lived, ancient
 great age, long life
 that suffers long, patient
 long suffering, forbearance
 with great patience, with forbearance
 the stait gut
 far, much
 very far, very much
 flowing far
 that has long hands
 far off, distant—tedious
 very far off, very distant
 far, as far off, far asunder
 distance of places, remoteness
 I drive far
 long-footed
 length-wise
 length, longitude
 long, lasting long
 length, length of time
 somewhat longer
 in a manner somewhat longer
 the country of Lombardy
 an inhabitant of Lombardy
 somewhat long

Ter.
 Plin.
 Tac.
 not uſe
 Macro.
 not uſe
 Amm.
 Plin.
 Apic.
 Plin.
 Hor.
 Plaut.
 Plin.
 Varr.
 Col.
 Guil.
 Tac.
 Amm.
 Plaut.
 Cic.
 Plin.
 Cic. Li.
 Varr.
 Virg.
 Macro.
 Feſt.
 Bibl.
 Bibl.
 Veget.
 Virg. L.
 Ter.
 Gloſſ.
 Symmac.
 Cic. Ph.
 Plaut.
 Accius.
 Cic.
 Tertul.
 Plin.
 Feſt.
 Cic. Long.
 Vulg.
 Bibl.
 Sidon.
 Non.
 Gloſſ.
 Tac. Gl.
 Cic.

† From volo, I fly, as if volgo; some write loligo.

‡ Supposed from λατὼν δαίη, to destroy the corn.

§ Supposed to be for longo barbia (from barba), because the inhabitants had long beards, or from longi-
 from Lingones, under ligy; and a people of Gaul called Bardi).

o²longulus

longule

long¹UM

long²URIO-ŌNIS

longURIUS

longISCO³

longO

Ēlongo

PRĒlongo

PRŌlongo

*LŌPHOS

diōlōphos (see under lego)

Dīlōphos or dilefos†

*LŌQUOR³-locūtus or loquūtus sum†

ALloquor (quem, cum quo)

CIRCUMloquor

COLloquor (cum quo)

EX loquor

INTERloquor

OBloquor

PRĒloquor

PRŌloquor

RĒloquor

TRĀloquor

TURpilōquor

loqu³AX-ācis²

Ēloquax

IN³Ēloquax

FALsilōquax

MĀlōr MĀlilōquax

MULTilōquax

loquacITAS

loquacITER

loquacIO

loquacULUS and ūla

loqu³ĒLA

loquelĀRIS

alandilōqu³ENS

BRĒvilōquens

Ēloquens

IN³Ēloquens

PER³Ēloquens

Ēloqu³ENTER

loqu³ENTIA

alandilōquentia

BRĒvilōquentia

Ēloquentia

FALLĀcilentia or falsilōquentia

somewhat oblong, a little inclining to

long

in a manner somewhat long, far off

for a long time

a tall slim fellow

a long pole, a cross bar

I grow long

I make long

I lengthen out

I make very long

I prolong, lengthen out

neck, crest or tuft, bill, top

herb coxcomb or rattleglass

a bird with double crest

I speak, talk, discourse, tell, report

I speak to, converse with

I use circumlocutions

I speak or converse with

I speak out, speak fluently

I interrupt in discourse—I give in an interlocation

I speak against, I backbite

I speak before or beforehand

I speak out at length, speak freely, preface

I speak again or rejoin

I relate out at once

I speak indecently

talkative

talkative (the word is doubted)

unspeakable, inexpressible

that speaks false

that slanders or backbites

a great talker

talkativeness, loquacity

babblingly, pratingly

I babble or prattle

a rattling basket, a pretty great talker

a speaking, a speech—a word

belonging to language or words or metaphors

that uses fair and flattering speech or courteous language

that expresses one's self in a few words

eloquent, fluent

ineloquent, not fluent

very eloquent, very fluent

eloquently, gracefully

flow of speech, a prating

fair and flattering speech, courteous language

an expressing one's self in a few words

eloquence

a deceitful manner of speaking

Gell.

Apul.

Virg.

Varr.

Cæf.

Non.

Fortun.

Plin.

Plin.

Sen.

not used

Plin.

Cic.

Cic.

Auson.

Cic.

Cic. Plaut.

Ter.

Sen.

Curt.

Plin.

Cic.

Varr.

Plaut.

Plaut.

Cic.

Cato

Novat.

Fortunat.

Gloss.

Plaut.

Cic.

Cic.

Hier.

Lucr.

Cic. Lucr.

Enn.

Macro.

Cic.

Cic.

Lastant.

Cic.

Plin.

Plin.

Cic.

Cic.

Cic.

Cic. Gloss.

we should perhaps read in Mart. Cap. instead of dilefos.

om λέγος (Scal. ex Canin.), that it may be as if λέγιν, λέγῶ—see lego, p. 26 and legos, p. 23. We

Sci. ad Cic. loqui used passively.

magniloquentia
stultiloquentia
vāniloquentia
blandiloqu^s ENTŪLUS
IN^s eloqu^s IBILIS
IM^s prōloquibilis
nūgidololoqu^s IDES-IST
vāniloquidORUS
brēvilouis-is-e
ELŌCŪT^s ILIS or eloquūti-
 lis
locut^s IO or loquūtio
AD or **ALLOcutio** or loquutio
CIRCUMlocutio
COLlocutio
Elocutio
INTERlocutio
PRÆlocutio
Locut^s IUS
locut^s OR
COLlocutor or loquutor
Elocutor
OBlocutor or loquutor
INTERlocutor IUS
Elocutoria
locut^s ŪLĒIUS or ūlēus
locut^s US-ŪS
Altילוqu^s US
Astילוquus
Bländילוquus
Brēילוquus
Falsילוquus
Flexילוquus
Grävילוquus
Magnילוquus
Multילוquus
Sölילוquus
stultילוquus
vāniloquus
ALloqu^s IUM
Altילוquium
ANTEloquium or logium
bländילוquium
Brēילוquium
COLloquium
Eloquium
Falsילוquium
LONGילוquium
Mālילוquium
Mīlילוquium
Multילוquium
OBloquium
PAUCילוquium
PRōloquium

lofty style, high strain
 foolish talk
 a talking vainly
 fair spoken, fawning
 unspeakable, inexpressible
 unspeakable, inexpressible
 that speaks many deceitful things
 that talks vainly
 that expresses one's self in a few words
 of an orator

a speaking, a speech, locution
 a speaking to one, an harangue
 a circumlocution
 a discourse, conversation, conference
 utterance, elocution
 interposition of speech, an interrupting
 the prologue
 a god among the Romans, of that god
 a great talker
 that contradicts or converses
 that speaks out—ēlocutrix, oratory
 that contradicts or interrupts
 interlocutory
 oratory, rhetoric
 talkative, a prattler
 speech
 that uses high-flown speeches
 astrologian
 that has a smooth tongue, giving smooth
 language
 that expresses one's self in a few words
 that speaks false
 that speaks doubtfully
 that speaks gravely and seriously
 lofty in style—high-flown, boasting
 talkative, full of speech
 that talks alone or to himself
 that talks foolishly
 that talks vainly
 a speaking to, a discourse
 high-flown speech
 the prologue, the preface
 flattering or courteous language
 an expressing one's self in a few words
 a speaking with, a conference
 discourse, fluency, eloquence
 a talking falsehood
 a long speech
 a speaking ill or slandering
 trifling or small talk
 talkative, prattling
 contradiction
 an expressing one's self in a few words
 proposition, maxim, aphorism—exor-
 dium, preface

Cic.
 Plaut.
 Liv.
 Plaut.
 Laet.
 Gloss.
 Plaut.
 Plaut.
 Gloss.
 Apul.

Cic.
 Plin.
 Quint.
 Cic.
 Gell.
 Sen.
 Gloss.
 Gell.
 Plaut.
 Fnn.
 Plaut.
 Gloss.
 Quint.
 Gell.
 Apul.
 Cathol.
 Mart.
 Plaut.

Gloss.
 Plaut.
 Cic.
 Gloss.
 Sylv.
 Plaut.
 Gloss.
 Plaut.
 Liv.
 Plin.
 Mess.
 Macro.
 August.
 Cic.
 Cic.
 Vell.
 August.
 Iren.
 Tert.
 Tert.
 Symm.
 Sidon.
 Plaut.
 Gell.
 Quint.

† Some read *nugipilloquides*, and some *nugipolyloquides*, that speaks many silly things.

sōli loquium
stultiloquium
 loqu¹ITOR
 •LORON

lora or *lōrea*
lora or *lūra*-æ
lorum

lorus
lorāMENTUM
lorĀRIUS
lorĀTUS
loreus
lori⁹PES-ēdis^c
Diloris-is-c
Monoloris
Triloris
lorīCA

loric⁹FER
loricŪLA
loricO
 •*lorico*
loricĀRIUS
lorical¹IO

lorical¹US
LURCO-ōnis

LurconiāNUS
lurcO or *lurcor*
lurc⁵ARUNDUS
COLLURCINĀTIOT†
LŪROR-ōnis^m
LURIA
lurIDUS
Obluridus
SUB³luridus
luridĀTUS
lur⁷ŪLENTUS

 •*LOXOS*
loxias-iæ^m
 •*LŪCEO³-xi† (re)*

D or ALLuceo
IRCUMluceo
COLluceo
DŪluceo
Ēluceo
ILLuceo

a soliloquy, a talking to one's self
silly talk
I talk much
bridle, rein of a bridle, also something
bitter or biting (see Crispin, Lex)
wine of a second pressure
a leather bag like a bottle
a thong of leather, a strap—bridle, rein
of a bridle, horse-barnesi, girth—
whip, scourge
a thong of leather or strap
a great thong or leather cord
one that scourges, a beadle, &c.
bound with thongs of leather
made of leather thong
bow-legged, wry-legged—flow
that ties with two straps, &c.
that ties with one strap, &c.
that ties with three leather thongs
coat of mail, breast-plate—shed or pent-
house, any thing to cast off rain, upper
crust in earthen floors—breast-work,
fence, parapet
that bears a coat of mail
sort of bulwark, sconce, balcony
I put on a coat of mail, I arm, I parget
I ungirdle or unbuckle forcibly
a maker of coats of mail, &c.
a harnessing, a coat of fence—a making
an earthen floor
armed with a coat of mail
a glutton, a greedy-gut (from lūra for
lōra)
gluttonous
I eat greedily
a greedy gormandizing fellow
a riotous way of living
paleness, wanness (leather colour)
a preparation of honey and vinegar
pale, wan, grisly, black and blue, ghastly
livid, blackish, &c.
a little livid, &c.
livid, yellowish, &c.
very pale (but the word is doubted, and
some read lutulentus)
oblique, ambiguous
ambiguous oracle, surname of Apollo
I give light, shine, glitter, appear—I
bold or carry (facem, &c.) in order to
light
I shine upon, I give light to one
I shine round about
I shine or blaze
I shine, I am clear or bright
I shine out, blaze, glitter
I shine upon—(illucet, it is day light)

August.
 Plaut.
 Apul.
 not used

 Col. Cat.
 Aufon.
 Cic.
 Ov.
 Ter.
 Apul.
 Justin.
 Gell.
 Gloss.
 Plin.
 Juv. Plaut.
 Vopisc.
 Vopisc.
 Vopisc.
 Virg.
 Vitruv.
 Cæf.

 Gloss.
 Hirt.
 Plin. Varr.
 Cic.
 Veget.
 Paullin.
 Vitruv.
 Hirt.
 Lucil.

 Fest.
 Non.
 Apul.
 Apul.
 Lucr.
 Isid.
 Ov.
 Ammian.
 Plaut.
 Tert.
 Apul.

 not used
 Macrobi.
 Cic.
 Plaut.

 Sen.
 Sen.
 Cic.
 Liv.
 Cic.
 Cic.

† As if from *lurcino* for *lurco*, as from *pago* comes *pagino*.

‡ From *λύω*-ν, light, and *εἰ*, I am.—See the note on *perio*.

INTERLUCEO
PER or PELLUCEO
POLLUCEO-xi-ctum

PRÆLUCEO (cui, re)
PROLUCEO
RELUCEO
SUB³LUCEO
TRĀ, TRANSLUCEO
LUCESCO³

DĪLUCESCIT
ĒLUCESCO
ILLUCESCO
INTERLUCESCO
RELUCESCO
LUX-lūcis⁴

ANTELUCĀNUS
SUBLUCANUS
LUCI
LUC³IBILIS
POLLUCIBILIS
POLLUCIBILITER
LUC³IDUS
DILUCIDUS
PER or PELLUCIDUS
COMPELLUCIDUS

PRÆ³LUCIDUS
SUB³LUCIDUS
TRANSLUCIDUS
PER³TRANSLUCIDUS
LUCIDE
DILUCIDE
PER or PELLUCIDITAS
LUCID³ULUS
PER or PELLUCIDULUS
DILUCIDO
ELUCIDO
DILUCIDAT³IO
ELUCIDATIO
DILUCIDAT³OR
LUCI³PER-ĒRA-ĒRUM

ELUCI³FACIO³
ELUCI³FICO
LUCI³FIGUS
LUCI³FLUUS
LUCI³PARENS

ANTELUCID
POLLUCI³URA
POLLUCI³US-A-UM
POLLUCITE
POLLUCI³UM

I shine between
I am seen through, I am transparent
I shine much—expose to every body, prostitute, make a public sacrifice to the gods
I give light before, outshine, excel
I shine forth
I shine again, I glitter
I give a little light, I glimmer
I shine through, am transparent
I grow clear—lucescit or luciscit, day-light appears
it dawns, it grows light
I wax bright, shine forth
I grow light†
I shine or blaze among
I reflect light
light—a glittering or shining—day, life, the glittering stars, the public—a sea-son—an eye
that is or is done before day-light
a little before day-light
in the morning, in the day-time, by day
that is full of light, apt to shine
magnificently, costly
magnificently, sumptuously
bright, clear, perspicuous
bright, clear, manifest
clear, transparent
clear or transparent (the word is doubted)
very bright
a little clear or bright
transparent, shining through
quite transparent
clearly, plainly—calmly, sedately
clearly, evidently
clearness, transparency
somewhat bright
pretty bright, pretty transparent
I make plain or explain
I brighten or elucidate
a making plain or explaining
a brightening, elucidation
that makes plain or explains
that brings light (substantively, the morning star, the day star)
I cause to shine
I deprive of light
resplendent
resplendent, flowing with light
that brings or occasions light (see at sero)
before day-light
good cheer
consecrated, tithed out, soundly beaten
sumptuously, bravely, nobly
banquet for the gods—good cheer

Liv.
Plin.
Col.
Plaut.
Cic.
Senec.
Ov.
Plin.
Lucr.
Virg.
Ter.
Cic.
Her.
Plaut.
Liv.
Mart.
Lucr.
Cic.
Stat.
Cic.
Plin.
Cic.
Serv.
Macr.
Symm.
Hor.
Cic.
Cic.
Plaut.
Plin.
Apul.
Plin.
Plin.
Cic.
Ter.
Vitr.
Gloss.
Catal.
Herm.
Vulg.
Mart.
Litt.
Litt.
Ov.
Non.
Labet.
Cael.
Prod.
Arist.
Apul.
Plaut.
Plaut.
Plaut.
Plin.

† Illucescet aliquando illa dies (Cic.) that day will come at last.

DI^{luc}ULUM	<i>the dawning of the day, day-break</i>	Cic.
INTELUCULO	<i>before day light</i>	Apul.
DILUCULŌ	<i>at day-break, very early</i>	Cic.
DILUCULO (obsolete)	<i>I bring light, I light (said of the day)</i>	Gell.
DILUCUL^o ASCO³	<i>I begin to be light</i>	obsolete
LUC³US-ŪS^m	<i>light, the morning (see lower)</i>	Ter.
A³LUCUS-Ī	<i>an owl</i>	Voff.
ASTRILUCUS-A-UM	<i>shining among the stars</i>	Mart. Cap ³
LUC-A-Æ	<i>a town of Lombardy—another of Tuscany</i>	Suet. Plin.
LUC-A BOS	<i>an elephant†</i>	Plin.
NOCTILUCA	<i>the moon</i>	Horatian
LUCĀNIA	<i>a country of Italy, so called from Lucius</i>	Hor.
LUCANUS	<i>of Lucania—surname of a poet</i>	Hor. Mart.
LUCANICA-Æ	<i>sort of sausage made by the Lucanians</i>	Mart.
LUCĒRUS	<i>a king of Ardea in Latium</i>	Fest.
LUCERES or lucerenses or lucrēses or lucertes-um	<i>one of the three centuries in Romulus's division of the people</i>	Fest.
LUCERIA	<i>a colony of the Daunians in Apulia</i>	Plin.
LUCETIUS	<i>Jupiter or god of light; Lucetia, Juno</i>	Fest.
LUCILIUS	<i>name of several Romans</i>	Gloss.
LUCILIANUS	<i>of Lucilius</i>	Cic.
LUCINUS	<i>horæ lucinæ, hours of nativity</i>	Symmach.
LUCINA†	<i>epithet of Juno or Diana or Luna, as presiding over child-bearing</i>	Ter.
LUCINIUM-IIⁿ	<i>a glow-worm, the snuff of a candle</i>	Gloss.
ALUCĪTA or allucita	<i>that turns days into nights</i>	Voff.
LUCIUS (luci, in comp.)	<i>the prænomen of several Romans</i>	Gloss.
LUCIĀNUS	<i>a learned and witty writer so called</i>	Suid.
LUC³ŪB-UM or ūbra	<i>a match, touch-wood, or the like</i>	Plin.
LUCUBO	<i>I study or work by the light of a candle or lamp</i>	Liv.
LUCUBRO or lucubr³IO	<i>I write by candle-light, &c. a working in the night by the candle, &c.</i>	Cic. Col. Col.
LUCUBR³UNCULA	<i>little work by candle-light—a little setting-up</i>	Gell.
LUCUBR³ORIUS	<i>serving for setting up or working by candle-light</i>	Auson. Suet.
LUC³ULENTUS	<i>clear, fair, bright, renowned, wealthy</i>	Cic.
LUCULENTE or er	<i>clearly, plainly, bravely</i>	Cic.
LUCULENTIA or ūas	<i>brightness, splendour</i>	Arnob. Non.
LUCULENTO (hardly used)	<i>I render light</i>	Vitr.
LUCULLUS	<i>a surname of the Licinius's</i>	Gloss.
LUCULLĒUS or ānus	<i>of Lucullus</i>	Plin. Sidon.
LUCUS-Ī	<i>a consecrated grove, a revered grove</i>	Virg.
LUC³ŪLUS	<i>a small grove</i>	Suet.
LUCAR-Āris^a	<i>salary of players, money paid for admittance to a play</i>	Gloss.
LUCĀRIS pecunia	<i>money paid or bestowed in woods or groves</i>	Fest.
LUCĀRIA-ORUM	<i>feasts solemnised in sacred groves</i>	Fest.

called from *Lucania*, as, in the war of Pyrrhus, the Romans saw elephants there for the first time; yet thinks the word *luca* should be derived from *lux*, as the elephants they saw glittered with gilded toys

er from *lucus*, a grove, or from *lux*, light (Ov.):
a salary was paid them out of the woods consecrated to the gods.

COLLŪCO
INTERLUCO

SUBLUCO

COLLUCAT^{IO}
INTERLUCATIO

LŪMEN-*lōis*^a, as if *lūci-*
men

LuminARE-*is*^a

Lumin⁷OSUS

IL³LUMINUS

luminO

COLLUMINO

ILLUMINO

PER³LUMINO

PRÆLUMINO

RĒLUMINO

ILLUMINAT^{IO}BILIS

ILLUMINAT^{IO}

ILLUMINAT^{IO}OR

BLUMINAT^{IO}US

ILLUMINATE

LŪNA-*æ*[†]

LUNARIS

SUBLUNARIS

LUNENSIS

IL³LUNIS or ILLUNUS

INTERLUNIS

SUBLUNIS

MĒDILUNIS

INTERLUNIMUM

PLĒNILUNIMUM

lun⁹ŪLA

Lunus deus and Luna dea

lunO

lunarICUS

LŪCERNAT

NOCTILUCERNA

lucernARIA

lucernARIUM

COLLUCERNATIO

lucernATUS

LUSCUS^m-lusca^f

luscINUS

luscIT⁹US or luscINOSUS

luscITIO

BLUSCO

I lop, cut branches

I make a glade in a wood, lop away
boughs

I underspread boughs that light may come
under the tree

a lopping or cutting branches

a cutting or lopping of boughs

a light, an eye, the lights or windows,
explanation, ornament, embellishment,
inspiration—lamp, candle, torch, a
star, life

a luminary, body that gives light

full of light, luminous

dark, void of light

I make luminous

I lighten or give light

I illuminate or enlighten

I illuminate or enlighten thoroughly

I enlighten or illuminate before

I enlighten again, restore to sight

that may be enlightened

an illumination

that illuminates

made blind

clearly, brightly

the moon or any thing like the moon—the
figure upon a senator's shoes—a town
in Etruria

pertaining to the moon, lunar
sublunary

of the town of Luna

without moon shine, dark

when the moon shines not

when the moon shines a little

epithet of the moon in her half

space of time when the moon shines not

full moon

gem in a ring, hoop or ring

each a deity so called

I crook or bend like a half moon

lunatic, influenced by the moon

a candle or light (lucern⁹Ūla, Hier.)

a glow-worm

torch-wreath or high taper

the evening or time for lighting candles,
&c.

a nocturnal revelling, illumination

illuminated with light

blind of one eye, a blinkard

dim-sighted, a surname of the Fabri-
cius's (see und r lugeo)

dim-sighted, owl-eyed, purblind

weakness of sight

I make blind

Col.

Col.

Fest.

Varr.

Plin.

Cic.

Virg.

Cic.

Cic.

Apul.

Apul.

Apul.

Cic.

Tertul.

Tertul.

Tertul.

Mamen.

Tert.

Tert.

Sidon.

Cic.

Cic.

Stat.

Scribon.

Cic.

Gloss.

Plin.

Plin. Ap.

Ammian.

Hor.

Mart. C.

Plin.

Plin.

Plaut.

Spart.

Ov.

Apul.

Cic.

Apul.

Marc. E.

Augustus

Cl. Mā

Tert.

Cic. Mā

Plin.

Plaut.

Fest.

Id.

[†] From *lucos*, says Varro; from *Lucina*, according to others; from *lucāre*, taking off as—*Jardin de la*
Précieux.

[‡] Servius, however, because the first syllable is short, derives *lucerna* from *λύκη*.—See *lychnus*.

lucifer¹io	<i>a making blind</i>	Gloss.
Lucūmo-ōnis^m (or Lucmo, Propert.)	<i>a king (in the Etruscan language)—a madman</i>	Serv. Fest. Fest.
Lucomēdi-orum	<i>a people so called, from Lucomus their chief, supposed to be the same as the Lucereses</i>	
LUCRUM†	<i>lucre, gain, profit, emolument</i>	Ter.
luc¹ELLUM (lūcellum)	<i>a little gain, a small advantage</i>	Cic.
lucri²CUPIDO-īnis	<i>an avidity for gain (better divided)</i>	Apul.
turpilucricupidus	<i>covetous of dishonest gain</i>	Plaut.
lucri²DUCO³	<i>I look upon as gain, compute as gain</i>	Tert.
lucri²FACIO³	<i>I gain, I earn</i>	Martial.
lucri²FIO	<i>I am won or gained</i>	Cic.
lucrifaci¹us	<i>gained, won, gotten</i>	Cic.
lucri²FICO	<i>I gain or get</i>	Tert.
lucrifica¹BĪLIS	<i>that brings gain</i>	Plaut.
lucrific¹us	<i>gainful</i>	Plaut.
lucri²FUGA	<i>disinterested, that avoids gain</i>	Plaut.
lucri²HABITUS	<i>gained, won</i>	Tert.
lucri²PETA	<i>that seeks for gain, interested</i>	Plaut.
lucr²OSUS	<i>bringing gain, lucrative</i>	Plin.
lucrose	<i>with gain or advantage</i>	Hier.
lucrOR	<i>I gain or earn</i>	Cic.
lucrat¹io	<i>a gaining or earning</i>	Tert.
lucrat¹IVUS	<i>profitable, lucrative</i>	Quinct.
lucrat¹OR	<i>an usurer (some read luctator)</i>	Suet.
LucrINUS	<i>a lake of Campania, the choice fish of which afforded much profit</i>	Fest.
Lucrinensis or us	<i>of the Lucrine lake</i>	Prop. Cic.
Lucrinum	<i>a town of Apulia (but read Larinum)</i>	Mela
LucrĒTIUS	<i>an excellent poet</i>	Ov.
Lucretia	<i>the chaste daughter of Lucretius the Prefect of Rome</i>	Liv.
LucretĪLIS-is^m	<i>a mountain of the Sabines</i>	Hor.
LucretINUM	<i>an estate of Atticus</i>	Cic.
LucrIUS	<i>Mercury, as the god of lucre</i>	Arnob.
lucRIO, or lucro-ōnis	<i>that tries to gain in every thing</i>	Inscr. Petr.
LUCTOR or luctō†	<i>I wrestle, struggle, strive, contend</i>	Cic. Enn.
or alluctor	<i>I wrestle or contend</i>	Apul.
colluctor	<i>I contend or wrestle with</i>	Plin.
dēluctor or delucto	<i>I wrestle or struggle hard</i>	Plaut.
ēluctor or elucto (rem)	<i>I struggle out, surmount with difficulty</i>	Tac.
illuctor	<i>I strive</i>	Stat.
obluctor (cui rei)	<i>I struggle, resist</i>	Col.
reluctor (cui rei)	<i>I resist or struggle against</i>	Hor.
luct¹A	<i>wrestling</i>	August.
ēlucta¹BĪLIS	<i>that may be surmounted</i>	Sen.
IN²ēluctabilis	<i>insurmountable</i>	Virg.
lucta¹MEN-īnis^a	<i>a wrestling or struggling</i>	Virg.
luctat¹io, or us-ūs	<i>a struggling, a wrestling, a striving</i>	Cic. Plin.
colluctatio	<i>a wrestling or struggling together</i>	Colum.
dēluctatio	<i>an effort, a struggle</i>	Mart. Cap.

perhaps from λῦτρον, price of a thing bought or of a ransom; or from λυγρός, difficult, hard, afflicting, because gain is attended with difficulty.

probably from λολιδοός, last; whence λολιδοία (Ion. λολιδοία), rewards given to those who fought last; Greek αἰ, or the Latin *ae*, frequently becomes *u* (see under *maene* and *maenus*)—it might at first have been then *lusto* or *lusto*, and finally *lucta*.

*Eluatio**Obluatio**Reluatio**Luat¹IUS**Luat¹OR**Colluator**Deluator**Luat¹ITO or itor**LUDO³-li-sum (from Av-
der, a Lydian, because
the Lydians were excel-
lent dancers)**Aludo**Aludo (ad rem)**Colludo**Deludo**Eludo**Iludo (cui or quem)**Interludo**Obludo**Perludo**Prælude**Prølude**Reludo**Ap'luda or appluda**Luat¹IA**Luat¹IBUNDUS**Luat¹IO or ius**Antelud¹IUM**Coll¹dum**Diludium**IN or illudium**Interludium**Præludium**Prøludium**AludiO-as**Luat¹US-i**Luat¹IBRIUM**Luat¹IBRIOSUS**Luat¹IBRISE**Luat¹ICRUS or icer-icra-
icrum**Ludicre**Ludicrum**Luat¹9FACIO³(quem de re)**Luat¹9FICO or fitor**Deludifico or fitor**Luat¹9FICA¹BILIS**Luat¹9FICAT¹IO, or us-ūs**Deludificatio**a struggling**a struggling**a resisting**surname of Catulus (a valiant Roman)**a wrestler**that wrestles or struggles (with others)**that struggles or wrestles**I often wrestle**I sport, dance, play on an instrument,**cheat or beguile—play at a game—**amuse myself in (writing verses, &c.)**—dally, wanton—make pastime, ban-**ter or mock—prepare by way of essay**or exercise**I am unlike**I play upon, scoff—sawn or smile upon**—allude to—play or sport with one**I play or sport with others**I beguile, cheat, delude**I leave off playing, shirk off or avoid—**disappoint—elude, parry—conquer at**play, make a fool of, chouse**I play upon, mock, jeer**I play between**I play upon or banter**I play much**I play before, prove or essay**I prelude or essay at playing**I play again or begin again to play**bran or winnowings of any corn, refusal**a female dancer or stage player**sportive, playfome**a dancer, stage player, fencer**the prelude**a collusion**intermission of play, a giving over play**ill-sion**an interlude**prelude, preamble**an essay beforehand, a preamble**I sport, caress, sawn**play, sport, exercise—a game, school or**place of exercise—trick of youth, prank**—jest, fun, show or fight**a mockery, mocking-stock, a scorn**reproachful, shameful, ridiculous**shamefully, ridiculously**belonging to play or exercises—sportive,**ludicrous—vain, childish**ludicrously, sportively**a play or pastime—a play or show**I baffle, make a fool of**I dupe, deceive, sport with**I mock, impose upon, flout**pleasant, that makes sport**a mocking, a deceiving**the making a fool of one**Lactant**Arnob.**Apul.**Liv.**Ov.**Lactant**Hieron.**Priscian**Virg.**Ter. O.**Catul.**Cic.**Hor.**Hor.**Ter. Sen.**Virg. Pl.**Cic.**Ter.**Cic.**Tib. Ma**Plaut.**Ter.**Auson.**Plaut.**Manil.**Sen.**Cic.**Sen.**Fest.**Martial**Cic.**Liv. An**Solin.**Solin.**Hor.**Tert.**Modern**Cic.**Gell.**Plaut.**Plaut. C**Ter. Ha**Ov.**Cic.**Ammin**Ammin**Plin. Sen**Virg.**Apul.**Catul. T**Plaut.**Plaut.**Plaut.**Cic. Pl**Plaut.*

<i>ludificat¹OR</i>	that makes a fool of one	Plaut.
<i>ludificatorius</i>	that serves to deceive or dupe	Augullin.
<i>ludific⁵US</i> (the word is doubted)	pleasant, that makes sport	Plaut.
<i>ludi⁹MAGISTER</i>	a schoolmaster	Cic.
<i>lus¹IO, or US-ŪS</i>	a playing or gaming, diversion	Cic. Ov.
<i>ALLUSIO</i>	allusion or quibble, from the likeness of words or circumstances	Arnob.
<i>COLLUSIO</i> or <i>collusum</i>	collusion, covin	Cic. Up.
<i>DĒLUSIO</i>	a delusion, a mocking	Arnob.
<i>ĒLUSIO</i>	a mocking or scoffing	Gloss.
<i>ILLUSIO</i>	a mocking or scorning	Cic.
<i>PRÆLUSIO</i>	a flourish before fencing or fighting, &c.	Plin.
<i>PRŌLUSIO</i>	a prelude, previous essay	Cic.
<i>lus¹OR</i>	a sporter, a deceiver	Ov.
<i>COLLUSOR</i>	a playfellow, fellow-gamster	Cic.
<i>DĒLUSOR</i>	that deludes or mocks	Firmic.
<i>ILLUSOR</i>	a mocker, scuffer, jeerer	Aug.
<i>lus¹ORIUS</i>	sportive, frolicsome	Plin.
<i>lus¹ORIUM</i>	an amphitheatre or place for sports	Lampr.
<i>ILLUSORIUM</i>	thing fit or intended for jeering, &c.	Gloss.
<i>lus¹ORIE</i>	with collusion or cheat	Dig.
<i>COLLUSORIĒ</i>	with collusion	Up.
<i>lus¹ITO</i>	I often play, frisk or skip	Plaut.
<i>LusitāNIA†</i>	part of Spain (now Portugal)	Plin.
<i>Lusitanus</i>	of Lusitania or Portugal	Val. Max.
<i>*LŪGEO-luxi-luctum†</i>	I mourn, lament, bewail (quem)	Cic.
<i>COLLUGEO</i>	I bewail or lament (with others), I compassionate	Ambros.
<i>ĒLUGEO</i>	I leave off mourning, I mourn the full time	Liv.
<i>PRŌLUGEO</i>	I mourn beyond the usual time	Fest.
<i>SUBLUGEO</i>	I mourn privately	Pisan.
<i>lux¹US-ŪS, or lug⁵ium</i>	mourning, tears, groans	Cic. Commo.
<i>lux¹IPFER</i>	that announces death or brings sorrow	Sen.
<i>lux¹IPFICUS or ficabilis</i>	that occasions tears or sorrows	Pacuv. Pers.
<i>lux¹IPSONUS</i>	that has a mournful sound	Ov.
<i>lux¹IPŌSUS</i>	lamentable, deplorable, sorrowful	Cic.
<i>PER²luxuosus</i>	very lamentable, very sorrowful	Cic.
<i>lux¹UOSŪ</i>	lamentably, sorrowfully	Varr.
<i>lugESCO³</i>	I begin to lament	Ammian.
<i>lug²ŪBRIS</i>	mournful, lamentable	Cic.
<i>lugubRIA, pl. n.</i>	mourning clothes or apparel	Sen.
<i>lugubre or iter</i>	mournfully	Plaut. Apul.
<i>lup¹INUS or lup¹INUM, from λῦπν; see also lupus</i>	a lupine (sort of pulse)—comic money made thereof (see the note †)	Virg.
<i>lup¹ILLUS</i>	a small sort of lupine	Hor.
<i>lupinACEUS</i>	of lupine (omentum lupinaceum)	Plaut.
<i>lupinARIUS</i>	of or for lupines, seller of lupines	Apul.
<i>LUSCĪNIA or luscĭniās</i>	a nightingale (see luscĭnus, p. 60)	Catō Lampr.
<i>luscĭn¹ĪOLA</i>	a little nightingale	Hor.
<i>luscĭNIUS</i>	a nightingale	Plaut.
		Phædr.

om *Lusus*, the son of Bacchus.

om *λῦξ*, I sob; the fut. *λῦξω* serving to form *lux*: however, as *lupus* comes from *λῦξ* (wherein *ξ* be-), it is not impossible that *lugeo* should come from *λῦξ*, grief, anxiety (changing *ω* into *γ*); for *λυσις* give pain or occasion grief, and *λυσιμαί*, I am grieved, I grieve.—See *lyt*.

om *cano* and *lugeo*, because it sings plaintively. We find, in Varr. *luscĭola* for *luscĭnia* or *luscĭnola*.

Luscinus
LUMBUS-*i*^m

lumbāgo-inis^f
*lumbāre-is*ⁿ
lumb^oellus or *ulus*

D*ē*lumbis
(*ē*lumbis or *elumbus*
lumbi^ofragium

D*ē*lumbo

PR*æ*lumbo

D*ē*lumbat^{io}

D*ē*lumbat^o or

*ē*lumbat^{us}

*LUO-lui (or *lūvi*, *Lucil.*)
luitum (*λέω*; see *lūo* as
well as *lyo* and *lavo*)

ABluo-*ui ūrum*

ALluo

COalluo

CIRCUMluo

COLluo

D*ē*luo

D*ī*luo

*ē*luo

INTERluo

PER^oluo (rem re)

POLLuo

PR*o*luo

R*ē*luo

SUBluo

SUBTERluo

LU^a

*ē*lu^aACRUS

D*ē*lu^aBRUM

PR*æ*TERluens

D*ē*lu^aENTINUS

lu^aES or luis-is^f

*ē*lui

IN^a*ē*lu^aIBILIS

*ē*lu^aINA

*ē*luis-*īdis*

PEluis or pelvis-is, as if pe-
deluis

luit^o or luēla

luit^oURUS

Alui^aÆ

AluiÆ-arum

AluiA-orum

IL^aluit^aIBILIS

ABluit^o

COLlutio

a nightingale (see the same, p. 60)
the loin, haunch, flank—the reins or pri-
vities

feebleness in the loins

sort of garment for the loins, drawers

a little loin

broken-backed, weak, feeble

feeble in the loins, broken-backed

a breaking of the loins

I break the back of, weaken, mutilate

I break the back of, &c.

a breaking or bruising the loins

that breaks or bruises the loins

that has his loins broken

I pay—I expiate or atone—I suffer pu-
nishment, I purge or wash away

I wash away, purify

I flow near to, I wash against

I increase by flowing to (some read col-
luo)

I flow or wash about

I rinse, wash, scour

I wash clean, wash off, blot out

I wash, I wash away, I purge

I wash out or wipe off

I flow between, wash between

I wash well, wash all over

I pollute, profane, defile

I wash, scour—bathe, soak, moisten

I pay off or repay, redeem from pawn

I wash or rinse, I bathe

I bathe or wash

goddess presiding over expiations

that serves to wash; labrum *ēluacrum*,
a bucking tub

a place where they washed before they
entered the church or made sacrifices,

a church or chapel or shrine

that flows by or beyond

a god so called

pestilence, blasting, contagion

people of Aquitania

that cannot be washed out or wiped off

surname of Ceres (some read *Heluina*)

a river so called

a basin, pan or tub to wash the feet in
(see at pes)

payment, satisfaction

that shall pay or suffer punishment

a river of Dacia (see *aluta*, &c. under
als)

a people of Illyrium

gold metal (it is thought; some read *ēlu-
tia*)

that cannot be washed clean

a washing or purifying

a rinsing

Gloz

Catal

Perf.

Fest.

Hier.

Apic.

Plin.

Fest.

Plaut.

Cic.

Non.

Litt.

Litt.

Non.

Curt.

Tac.

Plin.

Cic.

Pomp.

Liv.

Plin.

Cato

Cic.

Cic.

Liv.

Col.

Cic.

Plaut.

Plaut.

Col.

Claud.

Liv.

Cato

Cic.

Apul.

Tert.

Cic.

Gloz

Lact.

Juv.

Britan.

Varr.

Ulp.

Claud.

Strab.

Plin.

Plin.

Plin.

Plin.

Scal.

DElutio	<i>a washing clean</i>	Celf.
Dĭlutio	<i>a cleansing, an explanative answer</i>	Cod.
Elutio	<i>a washing or wiping out</i>	Cael.
POLLutio	<i>pollution, a defiling</i>	Pallad.
ABLut¹OR	<i>a washer or purifier</i>	Cypr.
Laniluter	<i>that washes wool</i>	Gloss.
Dĭlut¹US	<i>washed, mingled, washy, thin, diluted</i>	Celf.
IL³lutus	<i>unwashed, foul</i>	Horat.
pol³lutus	<i>undefiled</i>	Luc.
PRÆlutus	<i>washed before</i>	Sidon.
Dĭlute	<i>in a manner diluted</i>	Celf.
Dĭlutum	<i>an infusion, mixed beverage</i>	Plin.
COLLut³VIĀLIS (viāris) porcus	<i>a pig that eats wash</i>	Fest.
Dĭlut³ialis	<i>that inundates</i>	Solin.
COLLut³VIĀRIUM	<i>a sink, gutter or sewer</i>	Vitr.
ALLut³VIES-ĒI^f	<i>a flood, inundation</i>	Liv.
COLLut³ies	<i>filth, off-scourings, washings</i>	Plin.
Dĭlut³ies	<i>flood, inundation</i>	Lucr.
Elut³ies	<i>inundation, filth of kennels or gutters</i>	Cic.
IL³lut³ies	<i>naughtiness, slovenliness</i>	Cic.
TERlut³ies	<i>a flowing between</i>	Solin.
PRŌlut³ies	<i>filth washed off</i>	Col.
SUBLut³ies	<i>filth</i>	Col.
ABLut³VIO-ŌNIS^f	<i>a washing away</i>	Cathol.
ALLut³io	<i>the swelling of a river, inundation</i>	Cic.
UMLut³io	<i>the flowing about of waters</i>	Cic.
COLLut³io	<i>washings, off-scourings, filth</i>	Sen.
Dĭlut³io	<i>an inundation, an overflowing</i>	Censor.
Elut³io	<i>an overflowing, the filth of kennels or gutters</i>	Cic.
TERlut³io	<i>a washing underneath</i>	Cl. Mamert.
IL³lut³ŌSUS	<i>filthy, nasty, slovenly</i>	Non.
PRŌlut³iofus	<i>filthy, nasty</i>	Fulg.
ALLut³IVUS ager	<i>a piece of land brought together by the stream of a river</i>	Gloss.
ABLut³ivum	<i>an inundation</i>	Gell.
ALLut³ivum	<i>inundation, swelling of waters</i>	Sidon.
UMLut³ivum	<i>a flowing about</i>	Isidor.
Dĭlut³ivum	<i>inundation, deluge, flood</i>	Plin.
TERlut³ivum	<i>a flowing between</i>	Gloss.
PELLut³ivum	<i>a pan or tub to wash feet in (see at pes)</i>	Fest.
PRŌlut³ivum	<i>prodigality, profusion</i>	Ter.
SUBLut³ivum	<i>ulceration, disease in sheep's feet</i>	Marcell.
Dĭlut³Ō-as	<i>I overflow and drown</i>	Lucr.
lut¹O	<i>I pay the debt</i>	Non.
Ālutat¹IO	<i>operation in the trial of gold ore</i>	Plin.
LUSTRUM	<i>purgation or cleansing of the city by sacrifices every fifth year, a review or survey made every four years—a den of wild beasts—a bawdy-house—a revolution of the sun, &c.</i>	Liv.
lustr²AGO-ĪNIS^f	<i>herb vervain</i>	Virg.
lustr²ĀLIS	<i>done every four years, serving to purify</i>	Plaut.
		Manil.
		Apul.
		Liv.

used for the space of four years, or rather fifty months, at the expiration of which the citizens were account of. The Censors were said *condere lustrum*, when, at fifty months end, they went out of office, and farm rents were paid; on which account *lustrum* is derived from *lue*, I pay: its derivatives bear a strong analogy with those of *luco*.

lustricus†
 lustrificus
 bilustris
 illustris
 per²illustris
 præillustris
 quadrillustris
 sub³illustris
 illustrius (adv.)

illustratus-ûs
 lustrO

circumlustro
 collustro (re)

illustro

perlustro (rem re)
 lustrOR, depon.
 lustra¹bilis
 lustra²men

illustramentum
 lustrat¹io

illustratig
 lustrat¹or

illustrator and rix

atmillustr²ium or um
 lustr²o-ônis

lütum (see lower)

lutarius or enfis

luteus (see lower)

illut²barbus

lut²osus or ülentus

lutosus or ülentë

lutesco

lutO

dëluto

luta²mentum

dëlutamentum

dëlutat¹io

lutülo

collutulo

collutulas¹io

lütum or luteum (see
 above and lower)

luteus (see above)

sub³luteus

lutea

luteum (see above)

of or for purifying or cleansing
 serving to purify
 of ten years or of two lustres
 illustrious, famous, clear, bright—of the
 first order of senators
 very bright, much celebrated, &c.
 very illustrious, very bright
 of twenty years or four lustres
 a little bright, &c.
 more brightly, &c.—illustrissimë, most
 brightly, &c.

dignity of the first order of senators
 I expiate or purify—I survey, go the
 circuit, travel over—weigh or con-
 sider†

I illuminate or travel around

I take a survey or a view of—I en-
 lighten

I illustrate or make clear, I render fa-
 mous

I view all over, survey strictly, &c.

I haunt barwy-houses;
 notable, remarkable, conspicuous
 a search or view

an illustration, a light

a surveying, a viewing—a purifying

illustration, an enlightening

that purifies by sacrifice

that enlightens or illustrates

a review of the army

that frequents barwy-houses

mud, clay—a dirty fellow

that lives in or feeds on mud

of clay or loam, dirty, pitiful

that has a nasty beard

dirty, miry, muddy, vile

dirtyly

I become mud or mire, turn to clay

I make dirty, I bedaub

I daub with clay, &c. I make a wall of
 clay, &c.

a wall of mud or clay

a daubing with clay, a making a wall
 of clay, &c.

a daubing or covering with clay

I make dirty or bedaub

I daub with mud or dirt

a daubing with mud or dirt

herb that dyeth yellow, a pale or yellow
 colour

yellow like the yolk of an egg

yellowish

sort of marigold or sort of borax

the yolk of an egg

Macr.

Flacc.

Ov.

Cic.

Isidor.

Cic.

Ov.

Gloss.

Hor.

Cic.

Gell.

Cassiod.

Virg.

Ov.

Cic.

Lucr.

Virg.

Cic.

Cic.

Cic.

Plaut.

Gloss.

Flacc.

Quint.

Cic.

Quint.

Apul.

Lact.

Gloss.

Cat.

Plin.

Cic.

Apul.

Plin.

Mart.

Col.

Cato

Cat.

Cat.

Cat.

Cat.

Cat.

Cat.

Cat.

Cat.

Cat.

Cat.

Cat.

Cat.

Cat.

Cat.

Cat.

Cat.

Cat.

Cat.

† Lustricus dies, the day when children were named (now, the christening-day).

‡ Lustro exercitum, I muster the army (Liv.); lustro vestigia, I track or follow (Virg.)

§ Lustror, used passively, means I am purified or cleansed (Ov.)

<i>lute^oDLUS</i>	<i>yellowish</i>	Col.
<i>LUXO</i> (see lower)	<i>I loosen—I dislocate, put out of joint</i>	Plin. Sen.
<i>Eluxo</i>	<i>I put out of joint (say they†)</i>	Plin.
<i>luxat^oIO, or ūra</i>	<i>a putting out of joint</i>	Gloss. Marc.
<i>lux^oUS or atus-a-um</i>	<i>loose, slack, out of joint</i>	Cat. Plin.
<i>luxUS-ūs</i>	<i>a dislocation—excess, extravagance</i>	Apul. Cic.
<i>luxOR</i> (seldom used)	<i>I give way to all manner of excess</i>	Non.
<i>luxŪRIA, or ūries</i>	<i>dissolution, luxury, riot, excess</i>	Cic.
<i>luxuri^oŌsus</i>	<i>riotous, wasteful, giving way to excess</i>	Cic.
<i>luxurioſe</i>	<i>riotously, rankly</i>	Cic.
<i>luxuriO or or</i>	<i>I give way to excesses—I shoot over abundantly</i>	Liv.
<i>Eluxuriōr</i>	<i>I give way to excesses</i>	Col.
• <i>LŪO, λούω</i>	<i>I wash—lūron, a bath—lūtrion, dirty water in which one has bathed or washed</i>	Non. not used
<i>mēliōTOS^o or on^o</i>	<i>the herb melilot</i>	Plin. Scrib.
<i>chrolŪSIA</i>	<i>a bathing in cold water</i>	Cael. Aur.
<i>chrolŪTA or tes-tæ</i>	<i>that bathes in cold water</i>	Sen.
<i>luter-ēris^m</i>	<i>a bowl or cup</i>	Hieron.
<i>lutra or lytra-æ^f</i>	<i>an otter</i>	Plin.
<i>ElutriO-ias</i>	<i>I pour out of one vessel into another, I decant</i>	Gella
<i>Elutriat^oUS</i>	<i>decanted</i>	Plin.
<i>lutrum</i>	<i>a bathing in cold water</i>	Vitr.
• <i>LŪPUS-i^m†</i> (see lŷcos)	<i>a wolf—a fish (the pike or sturgeon), hops for beer, sort of spider—sharp bit or snaffle—hook to draw things out of a well</i>	Ter. Plin. Ov. Liv.
<i>lupa</i> (see lupercal)	<i>a she-wolf—a harlot, a bawd</i>	Ov. Plaut.
<i>lupāNAR-ārisⁿ</i>	<i>a bawdy-house—a harlot, a strumpet</i>	Juv. Catul.
<i>lupanāris</i>	<i>that frequents houses of ill fame</i>	Apul.
<i>lupanarium</i>	<i>house of ill fame</i>	Ulp.
<i>lupātus</i>	<i>bridled with a sharp bit or snaffle</i>	Hor.
<i>lupatumⁿ or us^m</i>	<i>sharp bit or snaffle</i>	Ov. Solin.
<i>lupīnus</i>	<i>of a wolf (see under lugeo)</i>	Plin.
<i>lup^oŪLA</i>	<i>a little or young she-wolf or strumpet</i>	Apul.
<i>lupOR</i>	<i>I whore (hardly used)</i>	Non.
<i>LŪPERCA</i>	<i>goddess presiding over wolves, that they may not hurt</i>	Arnob.
<i>Lupercus-i</i>	<i>a priest of Pan</i>	Ov.
<i>lupercal-ālisⁿ</i>	<i>place at the foot of Mount Palatine—place where Romulus and Remus were fostered by a she-wolf &</i>	Serv. Ov.
<i>lupercalīA-ium</i>	<i>solemn sacrifices and games dedicated to Pan</i>	Cic.
<i>lupercalīs-is-e</i>	<i>of or for the festivals of Pan</i>	Suet.
↳ <i>Lupia or Luppia</i>	<i>a river of Germany—Lupia, a town of Italy</i>	Tac. Plin.
• <i>LŶCE-es</i>	<i>lights (see luceo), lyco or lyc, in comp. (see at phao and phēno)</i>	not used
<i>Lyc^oŌRIAS-æ^f</i> (see hora, beauty)	<i>the name of a nymph</i>	Virg.
<i>Lycoris-īdis</i>	<i>a freed woman of Volumnius</i>	Virg.

as in "Sic etiam fistulas eluxatas et tumores revocari, quaque discuti opus sit," no one has mean *fistulas eluxatas*, read with Harduin "Sic etiam fistulas et luxatas et tumores, &c."

a λούω, changing *u* into *u* and *u* into *p*.

ever, some think, and it is probable, that *Laurentia* was nick-named *Lupa*.

<i>Lyc^oURGUS</i> (<i>see</i> <i>ergon</i>)	a famous legislator—a king of Nemea— a king of Thrace—a severe orator of or like <i>Lycurgus</i>	Just. & Prop.
<i>Lycurg^ēUS</i>	the son of <i>Lycurgus</i>	Cic.
<i>LycurgⁱDES-æ</i>	a lynx; an ounce	Ov.
<i>LYNX-cis^m</i> and [†]	quick-fighted—of <i>Lyncēus</i>	Plin.
<i>lyn^cĒUS-a-um</i>	one of the Argonauts—one of the sons of Egyptus, also the brother of Idas	Cic. H Flacc.
<i>LYNCEUS-i</i>	the son of <i>Lyncēus</i>	Ov.
<i>LyncⁱDES-æ</i>	a gem formed (it is thought) from the urine of the lynx	Plin.
<i>lyn^cŪRIUM</i>	a king of Scythia changed into a lynx	Ov.
<i>Lyncus</i>	a country and river of Macedon	Plin.
<i>Lyncestis-īdis[†]</i>	the people of <i>Lyncestis</i>	Plin.
<i>Lyncestⁱæ-ārum^m</i>	of <i>Lyncestis</i>	Ov.
<i>Lyncestius</i>	a lamp, candle, link, light (<i>lychno</i> , in comp.)	Cic.
• <i>LYCHNUS</i> (<i>see</i> <i>lampo</i>)	that shines by candle-light, &c.	Plin.
<i>lychnicus-a-um</i>	a kind of rose; <i>lychnis agria</i> , calve's snout	Plin.
<i>lychnis-īdis[†]</i>	a city in the west part of Macedonia	Liv.
<i>Lychnidum-iⁿ</i>	a kind of ruby which shines best by can- dle-light	Plin.
<i>lychnites-æ^m</i>	a sort of herb	Plin.
<i>lychnitis-īdis[†]</i>	the match of a lamp, or wick of a candle	Plin.
• <i>LYCOS</i> (<i>lyco</i> or <i>lyc</i> , in comp.)	a wolf, smallest kind of spider, the flower of an iris, a snaffle or sharp bit, sort of kitchen utensil, &c.	not vis
<i>lycos</i> or <i>lycus-i^m</i>	sort of spider	Plin.
<i>Autolycos</i>	the son of Mercury (famous for thieving)	Col.
<i>Lycab²ESSUS</i> or <i>bettus</i>	a high hill near Athens (rich in olives)	Stat.
<i>Lycæus</i> or <i>Lycēus</i>	a mountain and grove of Arcadia sacr ^d to Pan and Jupiter	Virg.
<i>Lycæus</i> or <i>Lycēus-a-um</i>	of <i>Lycæus</i> or of <i>Lyceus</i>	Plin.
<i>Lycambes</i>	the father of Niobule	Ov.
<i>Lycamb^ēUS</i>	of <i>Lycambes</i>	Hor.
<i>Lycæon-ōnis</i>	a king of Arcadia—an Indian wolf	Ov. P.
<i>Lycæonia</i>	a country of Lesser Asia	Plin.
<i>Lycæones-um</i>	the people of <i>Lycæonia</i> , spotted Indian wolves	Plin.
<i>Lycæonis-īdis</i>	<i>Callisto</i> , the daughter of <i>Lycaon</i>	Ov.
<i>Lycæonius</i>	of <i>Lycaon</i>	Ov.
<i>Lycaste-es</i>	a famous courtesan (called also <i>Venus</i>) —a Cretan nymph	Serv.
<i>Lycastus-i[†]</i>	a town in Crete near the Dictæan Hill	Claud.
<i>Lyc^{es}</i> or <i>Lycus-i^m</i>	a river so called	Plin.
<i>Lyc^ēUM</i> or <i>Lycium</i> (<i>see</i> lower)	<i>Aristotle's</i> school near Athens, <i>Cicero's</i> school in the Tusculan	Valea Cic.
<i>lyceum</i>	sort of medicament of the root of box- thorn	Plin.
<i>Lycus</i>	name of several men (as if rapacious), a sort of spider	Gloss.
<i>Lycia</i>	a country of Lesser Asia, so called from <i>Lycus</i>	Ov.
<i>plisto-lycia</i>	sort of mallows	Plin.

† Some, however, derive it from *λύκος*—see *lycor*.

† So Ainsworth; but, according to Gésner, "*Lyncestus-i^m*, sons; et *Lyncestis agria* (*λύγκες*) from *lyncestis* oppidum Macedoniæ.

LycIDAS-æ^m
LYCIMNIA or *Lycinia*
LYCISCA
Lyciscus
LYCIUS
LYCON-ōnis

Lyc^oORMAS-æ^m

LYCTUS or *Lyttus*
LYDIUS

• *LYDUS*, λυδός;

Lyda-æ or *Lyde-es*

Lydia

Lydius or *Lydus*-a-um†

• *Lydda*

• *LYGDOS*

lygdon-ia

lygdinus

• *Lygdānum*

Lygdamus

• *LYGOS*

• *hamalygon*

Lygii-iōrum

• *LYMPHA*, λυμφή

lymphaceus

lymphor-ōris^m

lymphO

lymphOR

lymphatus or *icus*

lymphaticum

lymphatⁱio, or *us-ūs*

Lynia

LYMPIDUS or *limpidus*

lypiditas

limpidO

• *limpido*

limpitudō-inis

• *LYO* (see next page)

Lyæus

LYS^oANDER

LYSANIAS

lysans-antis^m

LYSIAS

LYSIDES

LYSIDICE

LYSIDICUS

LYS^oIPPO-ōnis†

name of a Centaur—name of a shepherd
 one of the mistresses of Mæcenus
 a wolf-dog—the name of a prostitute
 name of a boy
 of or inhabitant of Lycia
 an eloquent philosopher—a town of Portugal
 a river of Æolia (called also Euenus)
 —see hormone
 a son of Lycaon—a city of Crete
 of the city Lyctus or of Crete
 the son of Hercules by Iole, the son of Alys, who gave his name to Lydia—a Lydian
 the wife of the poet Antimachus
 an inland country of Lesser Asia
 of Lydia, Lydian
 a city of Palestine near Joppa
 stone of a beautiful white, marble of Paros
 stone of a beautiful white
 stone fit for boxes to keep ointments in
 a town of Mysia
 the name of a servant—a name of Tibullus
 a withy or willow
 a sort of herb
 a people of Germany near the Vistula
 water—a goddess worshipped for rain (see Nymphe)
 crystalline
 water, moisture
 I make mad
 I become mad or distracted
 mad, raving
 rage, distraction, madness
 a fright or terror
 suspected to be for Lymfa or Lympha, the goddess of water
 transparent, clear, bright, pure
 clearness, brightness
 I clarify
 I cleanse (said of wounds)
 clearness, brightness
 I resolve, relax, dissolve, set free, untie
 Bacchus—wine—adjectively, of Bacchus or of wine
 a Lacedæmonian commander
 an orator of Greece, a governor of Abilene
 the herb mugwort or motherwort
 the son of Cephalus (a great orator)
 the son of Phædrus the philosopher
 the daughter of Pelops
 a proper name (that unriddles the law or law-suits)
 one of the daughters of Prætus

Ov. Virg.
 Hor.
 Ov. Juv.
 Hor.
 Virg.
 Laert. Liv.
 Ov.
 Gloss.
 Virg.
 Serv.
 Plin.
 Ov.
 Virg.
 Tibul. Ov.
 Plin.
 not used
 Martial.
 Plin.
 Plin.
 Prop. Tib.
 Plin.
 Apul.
 Tac.
 Hor.
 Varr.
 Mart. Cap.
 Non.
 Flacc.
 Plin.
 Liv.
 Plaut.
 Plin.
 Martian.
 Veget. Col.
 Horatianus
 Veget.
 Veget.
 Plin.
 not used
 Hor. Tibul.
 Virg.
 Nep.
 Luc.
 Apul.
 Cic.
 Cic.
 Gloss.
 Cic.
 Litt.

† *Lydius lapis*, touch-stone (Plin.); *Lydius modus*, sort of effeminate music (Plin.)

<i>Lyfippus</i>	<i>name of a noble statuary</i>	Prop.
<i>lysis-is</i> or <i>ios</i> ^f (<i>lyfi</i> , in comp. for dissolution, Ec.)	<i>a solution or weakening of the body by illness—the chinking or gaping of a wall</i>	Cic. Vitr.
<i>Lyfis-is</i> ^m	<i>a Pythagorean philosopher so called</i>	Nepos.
ANALYSIS- <i>ios</i> ^f	<i>an analysis of a discourse, a resolving of it into parts</i>	Bud.
EULYSIS	<i>the evening time to take the oxen from the yoke</i>	Cic.
DIALYSIS	<i>a figure by which syllables or words are divided</i>	Gloss.
OMĒLYSIS	<i>sort of oatmeal</i>	Gloss.
PARALYSIS	<i>a relaxing of the nerves</i>	Plin.
LYSIUS	<i>a god averting evil</i>	Gloss.
ALYSIUS	<i>surname of Bacchus</i>	Gloss.
ELYSIUS	<i>of or belonging to Elysium</i>	Virg.
ELYSIUM	<i>place assigned for the habitation of the souls of good men</i>	Virg.
HYPOLYSOS	<i>sort of mugwort or motherwort</i>	Apul.
LYTA- <i>æ</i>	<i>one already capable of resolving questions put to him about points of law</i>	Justin.
PROLYTA	<i>one more expert in law matters than the above</i>	Justin.
ALYS ⁹ ARCHES or archa- <i>æ</i>	<i>chief of the guards or beadles</i>	Cod. T.
ALYTARCHIA	<i>dignity of chief of the guards or beadles</i>	Cujac.
HIPPOLYTE- <i>es</i>	<i>a queen of the Amazons—the wife of Acastus</i>	Prop. Hor.
PARALYTICUS	<i>that has the palsy</i>	Plin.
ANALYTICA- <i>orum</i>	<i>the book of Aristotle for resolving argu- ments</i>	Bud.
A ³ LYTIS- <i>is</i> ^f	<i>sort of herb</i>	Apul.
LYTRON	<i>a ransom</i>	Enn.
HIPPOLYTUS	<i>the son of Theseus by Hippolyte</i>	Virg.
DIALYTRON	<i>a figure where many words or members are put together without a conjunc- tion</i>	Gloss.
DIALUTENSIS or lytenfis	<i>fed on different soils†</i>	Plin.
ALYZIA	<i>a city of Acarnania</i>	Cic.
LYO- <i>as</i>	<i>I dissolve, melt</i>	Apic.
LYAT ¹ A pulpa	<i>flesh or brawn cut into small bits</i>	Apic.
•LYPE (<i>see lugeo</i>)	<i>grief, anxiety of mind</i>	not used
A ³ LYPON	<i>sort of root growing like beet</i>	Plin.
•LYRA	<i>a harp, a constellation</i>	Cic. Or.
LYRICEN- <i>cinis</i>	<i>that sings to the harp</i>	Onomat.
LYRICUS	<i>of or for the harp</i>	Ov.
LYRICA- <i>orum</i>	<i>lyric verses or songs to the harp</i>	Ov.
LYRISTES or ista- <i>æ</i>	<i>a harper, that sings to the harp</i>	Plin.
LYRON- <i>i</i>	<i>an herb with veined leaves like plan- tain</i>	Plin.
LYRCÆUS or Lyrceus or Lyrceius	<i>a fountain of Arcadia</i>	Stat.
LYRCÆUS- <i>a-um</i>	<i>Arcadian</i>	Ov.
LYRCÆIUS	<i>Arcadian or of Arcadia</i>	Val. Fl.
LYRNESSUS or Lyrnefus	<i>a city of Phrygia</i>	Plin.
LYRNESSIUS or Lyrnefus	<i>of Lyrnessus or Lyrnefus</i>	Ov.
LYRNESSIS- <i>idis</i> ^f	<i>Briseis or of Lyrnessus</i>	Ov.

† Dalecamp and Harduin think it comes from διαλύτης, loosed or let loose, dissolved, &c. Salmat.
have us read *dissolvensis*.—See at locus.

•LYTTA, λύττα or λύττα	madness (properly, of a dog), the greedy worm under the tongue	Plin.
A ³ lysson	madwort	Plin.
A ³ lyssus-im	fountain in Arcadia that cures the biting of mad dogs	Pauf.
•MĀCAR-āros, or mācāros, or mācārios	happy, blessed, wealthy	not used
macērinthe-es ^f	rosemary	Apul.
Macareus	the son of Æolus	Ov.
Macaria and Macariotes	deities of Heretics	Tert.
•MACCOAO†	I dote, am silly	not used
maccus	a silly fellow, an idiot	Apul.
•MĀCĒDO-ōnis	the son of Osiris — a philosopher so called	Isid. Gloss.
Macedo-ōnis	a Macedonian	Lucan.
Macedonia	Macedonia (a country of Thrace)	Plin.
Macedoniānus	Macedonianum Senatus-consultum	Dig.
Macedoniensis	of Macedonia, Macedonian	Plaut.
Macedonius or ūcus	of Macedonia, Macedonian	Ov. Plin.
Macētes or ēta-x	a Macedonian; Macetum for Macetatum	Stat.
•MĀCER-cra-erum†	lean, meagre — barren, unfruitful — thin	Hor. Cic.
superl. macerrimus		Mart.
Macer	a Roman poet cotemporary with Ovid	Ov.
PER macer	very lean or barren or hungry	Plin.
mac ⁸ ellus-a-um	rather lean or meagre	Non.
macellum ⁸	a market place for provisions, shambles	Cic.
macella-orum	dainties bought in the market	Juv.
macellarius-a-um	of or for shambles, belonging to a market	Val. Max.
macellarius-ii	that sells any kind of victuals	Suet.
macellōta-x (among Ionians)	gate or fence of a villa	Varr.
macEO or macro ² -ui	I am lean or thin	Plaut.
macESCO or macrofco	I grow lean or thin, pine away	Plaut. Hor.
COMMACEfco	I grow weak	Non.
Emacefco or emacrofco	I grow weak or lean, pine away	Celf.
REmacrofco	I grow lean again	Suet.
mac ³ ies-icif	leanness, thinness	Ov.
macidus or ilentus	meagre, thin, lean, lank	Afer. Plaut.
maciO-as	I make lean	Solin.
Emacio	I emaciate, make lean	Col.
macOR or macror-ōris ^m	leanness	Sen.
mac ³ EDO-inis ^f	leanness	Col.
macritas or itūdo ^f	leanness	Pallad. Plaut.
macrO-as	I make thin or lean	Gloss.
Emacror	I am made or become lean, &c.	Plin.
MĀCĒRO	I make soft by steeping, I emacerate — I dissolve or melt away — I make pine away, I emaciate — I fret or teaze	Cat.
		Col. Liv.
		Ter.

if μᾶλον, I do not understand, I know not.

μακρός, long, tall, high (see under mecos); because, what is lean or thin appears the longer. We derive it from a Macellus (whence perhaps Martial. has used macellus in the masculine for macellum); or from μαλίσ. But Gesner suspects it to come from macero.

It also comes perhaps from μακρῶς, which means the same; and is formed from μακρῶς, moist, made tender, delicate: this latter from μακρῶς. — See 1890: nay, perhaps macer itself comes from μακρῶς.

COMMmacero
EMmacero
PERmacero
PRÆmacero
*macerat*¹⁰
*macer***ESCO**³
maceria, or *ies-icē*
maceriōLA or *macereola*
 * **MACĒR** or *macir-ēris*^f
macia
 * **MACHLOS** (*see myclæ*)

Macblyes-yum
 * **machlis-is**[†]

 * **MÄCHŌMAI**

Dīmacbæ-arum

macbæra
*macbæ*¹⁰**RIUM**
Macbærus-untis
MacbāŌN-ōnis
Macbaenius
Macbarensis
Andromache-es
Ichomache
pyctomach**ARIUS**
CENTAURomachia
cōrycomachia (*not choricomachia*)
cīgantomachia
hoplomachia

Lyfimachia (*see lower*)

mōnomachia
naumachia
ψychomachia
sciamachia

sphæromachia

naumächbi**ARIUS**

Lyfimachiensis
Alcimachus
ANTIMACHUS
Aristomachus

Callimachus

Clitomachus

I pound or grind
I attenuate, make lean
I wet thoroughly, I soak
I macerate first
a steeping or soaking in liquor
I lie in soak, I am steeped
any wall or mound about a ground
a small wall or mound
mace, the middle husk of a nutmeg
berb brooklime or pimpernel
lascivious, libidinous; machlis-idis or
machlas-adis, a lewd woman
a people of Africa (the right side is male,
the left side female)
a beast like an elk in the northern parts
of Europe
I fight, quarrel, contend; mäche, battle,
dispute, contest
dragoons or soldiers that fight on foot or
on horseback
a sword, dagger, knife
a little sword, a cook's knife
a place of Judea
the son of Esculapius
of Machaon
of or belonging to the town Macbara
the daughter of Eëtion king of Thebes
the wife of Pirithoüs
a pugilist or boxer
the battle of the Centaurs
exercise at the bag or ball corycus

the battle of the giants
a fighting of people armed with shields,
&c.
willow herb, water-willow—a city of
Thrace
a duel or fighting in single combat
a sea-fight
a war between the soul and the body
a sham fight—a private scholastic exer-
cise
a playing at tennis or hand-ball or
bowls
of or for a sea-fight; substantively, a
marine
of Lyfimachia
a famous painter so called
a Trojan so called—a Greek poet
an Athenian writer, another man very
fond of bees
a Greek poet—an Athenian general, a
statuary, a physician
a philosopher of Carthage—a very chaste
champion

Marc.
 Plin.
 Vitr.
 Scribo.
 Vitr.
 Cat.
 Ter.
 Suet.
 Plin.
 Marc.
 not u.
 Plin.
 Plin.
 not u.
 Curt.
 Plaut.
 Plaut.
 Plin.
 Prop.
 Ov.
 Cic.
 Virg.
 Prop.
 Firm.
 Plaut.
 Cæli.
 Catul.
 Gloss.
 Plin.
 Gloss.
 Mart.
 Amb.
 Gell.
 Stat.
 Plin.
 Liv.
 Plin.
 Hom.
 Plin.
 Mart.
 Plin.
 Suid.
 Ethic.

† Some read *schlis*, thinking it from a priv. and *κλίω*, because it cannot lie down; but it may be from *μα* for *μαρ*, which means *war*, and *κλίω*.

Eurymachus
Hoplomachus
Iconomachus
Lysimachus

Mnēsimachus
Opptomachus

•MACTO-as† (quem re)

ma^{ct}a^t BILIS

ma^{ct}at¹ IO, or us ūs

ma^{ct}at¹ OR

ma^{ct}us-a-um (re)

one of Penelope's suitors
that fights armed with a shield, &c.
a destroyer of images
a valiant Macedonian—a precious stone
with veins of gold in it
a comic poet so called (see at mnao)
a kind of locust without wings; some
say, a lizard which fights with ser-
pents

I kill or destroy, sacrifice or kill for a
sacrifice; figuratively, I overload or
fill, overwhelm, overcome or bear
down, influence, move
that may kill or knock down, causing
death

a killing or sacrificing, &c.
that kills or knocks down, a slayer
influenced, moved—stuck

Ov.
Mart.
Gloss.
Just.
Plin.
Gloss.
Hier.

Cic.

Lucr.

Arn. Lucan.
Sen.
Curt. Lucr.

as and Servius say, *ma^{ct}o* for *magis a^{ct}o*, and *ma^{ct}us* for *magis a^{ct}us*. The contraction is so extraor-
dinary that I cannot reconcile myself to this derivation; nor does Gesner relish it much; and therefore suggests
it may have come from the participle of a verb, which he supposes was *magis*, formed from *magis* (the
verb *magis* having served to form *magis*), as this participle *magis* may have been contracted into
both the same principle that *a^{ct}us* for *agis* came from *ago*; and then he infers that *ma^{ct}o* is a con-
traction of the frequentative *magis*, formed from *magis*, supine of *magis*, just as *a^{ct}o* for *agis* came from *a^{ct}um*,
the original supine of *ago*. This derivation of Gesner's pleases me much better than that of Festus
and yet I am inclined to reject it. He offered it, because he, too, believed that the proper mean-
ing of *ma^{ct}o* is *I increase*, from this circumstance, that frankincense and wine were poured upon the victim before
sacrificed. I, on the contrary, think that the proper meaning of *ma^{ct}o* is *I kill, I sacrifice or kill for a*
purification; as in, *ma^{ct}are aliquem orco* (Liv.), *natum ma^{ct}are Dianæ* (Ov.). And I think that the
meanings of *ma^{ct}o* are, *I overload or fill, overwhelm, overcome or bear down, influence or move*. In this
sense of *ma^{ct}o*, there is a notion of progressive weight, or of an influence which may be considered as
irresistible; but, instead of viewing that progressive weight, or that influence, as a distant relation to
the act, we should allow it rather to be near akin to *destruction* (for progressive weight must crush one down
to the act of overcoming (for influence may have that effect); nay, we should allow it to be so, even
if progressive weight or influence were exaggerated. When I read in the Dictionary of the French
Academy, “*Il tue le monde avec ses compliments, le grand bruit me tue, ce grand parler assomme tout le monde,*
m'assomme, accabler quelqu'un de reproches ou d'injures, combler (& accabler) quelqu'un de biens, d'hon-
neur, &c.” it strikes me that those expressions perfectly agree with the Latin *ma^{ct}are aliquem honoribus*, *sup-*
erfluo, &c. used by Cicero, &c. When I read in Latin “*quod me ma^{ct}at*,” which afflicts me; I cannot
but think it is the “*ce qui me tue*” to be found in the Dictionary of the French Academy, in the same sense.
The English language wanting in figurative phrases equivalent to these. But whence shall I derive *ma^{ct}o*,
Greek correspondents are *μαίνω, φονέω, σφάζω* or *σφαίρω*?—As *σφαίρω* means *ma^{ct}atus*, and it is known
that *σ* is often suppressed, I might say that, by changing *φ* into *m*, we get *ma^{ct}us*, and consequently that
σφαίρω or *σφαίρω*.—But, as *μαίνω* means, as well as *σφαίρω* and *σφαίρω*, *I cleanse, clean, wipe off*; and
φονέω, dropping *σ*, was formed *μαίνω*, *I search diligently, investigate, wish ardently*, (or, *vires verſe*, from
prefixing *σ*, was formed *σφαίρω*, &c.); whence *μαίνω* or *μαίνω*, which means not only *I cleanse, clean,*
but *I touch, lay hands on, search, examine, and, I pound or bruise, break, conquer*, &c. so it seems that
ma^{ct}us may be derived from *μαίνω* or *σφαίρω* or *μαίνω*, especially as *μαίνω* and *μαίνω* come from
The interpretation generally given to the spurring or intreating *ma^{ct}us*, and to the interjective or vo-
cative (used after the Attic manner for a nominative, nay, for an accusative singular, and even for the
plural), will not make me alter my way of thinking. We are told that the Romans thought that the
of their gods was increased by sacrifices—I doubt this much, but rather suppose that they believed the
the gods was either *offered* or *overlaid* by sacrifices or purifications; and *Ma^{ct}us esto hoc sacrificio* (Cato),
interpreted, *May this sacrifice add to or be in thy glory and honour, or, Dign to accept of this sacrifice*
of thy name; would, I presume, be as well interpreted by *Mayest thou be influenced or moved by this*
that is, *May thy wrath be overcome by this sacrifice, or, May thy wrath, by this sacrifice, be averted from*
the same with *ma^{ct}o* hocce vino esto, and *ma^{ct}o* hocce dape esto. In *Boves ferro ma^{ct}o ma^{ct}o* (Lucr.),
the (not stuck right), is certainly for *ma^{ct}o*, in the proper passive signification of the killing
in *ma^{ct}us esto hoc sacrificio*, *ma^{ct}us* is passively for *ma^{ct}atus*, in the figurative sense of influencing, which
even to *ma^{ct}o*; which latter passive signification is discoverable in *ma^{ct}o* (esto) *nova virtute, puer*; for
it does not mean, *Be assuaged (influenced, moved) by fresh courage, my boy*; rather than *go on as you have*
it is commonly interpreted? In *ma^{ct}o* *namare* (Plaut.), *ma^{ct}o* is for *valde*, mightily, violently, killingly,
it retains a force somewhat irresistible.—Upon the whole, I suspect that *ma^{ct}o* has no relation at all
to *magis* or *ago*.

PL. II.

L

<i>maſſe</i> (re)	<i>influenced, moved—adverbially, violently, killingly</i>	Cic. Plaut.
<i>MĀCŪLA</i> (<i>perhaps from μᾶδαν—see myclæ</i>)	<i>a spot or stain—natural spot or mark—flur, fault, blemish—mese (in a net)—stain of infamy</i>	Plin. Virg. Hor. Col. Ter.
<i>macul⁷ōsus</i>	<i>spotted, speckled, stained</i>	Cic.
<i>maculō</i> (quem or rem re)	<i>I spot, stain, defile</i>	Cic.
COM ¹ <i>maculo</i> (quem or rem re)	<i>I stain, defile</i>	Cic.
<i>E⁴maculo</i>	<i>I take out spots, make clean</i>	Plin.
<i>IM¹maculo</i>	<i>I stain, defile</i>	Firmic.
<i>IM³macula¹BILIS</i>	<i>pure, not to be stained or blemished</i>	Auson.
<i>macular¹IO</i>	<i>a staining, a stain</i>	Firmic.
<i>IM⁵maculat¹US</i>	<i>pure, unblemished</i>	Lucan.
• <i>MĀDAG</i>	<i>I am wet or moist, I drop, I am bare or bald—mādaros or mados, bald, bare, without hair</i>	not used
<i>madarōsis</i>	<i>disorder that makes the hair of the eyelids fall off</i>	Celf.
<i>madon-i</i>	<i>kind of white wine</i>	Plin.
<i>MĀDEO-ui</i> (re)— <i>see</i>	<i>I am wet or moist or sprinkled—I am drunk, reel, stagger†</i>	Plin. Virg. Plaut.
<i>macero</i>	<i>I am wet or moist, &c.</i>	Cat.
COM ^{madeo}	<i>I am wet or moist, &c.</i>	Ov.
DĒ ^{madeo}	<i>I am wet or moist</i>	Ov.
E ^{madeo}	<i>I am wet or moist</i>	Plin.
IM ^{madeo}	<i>I am wet or moist</i>	Col.
PER ^{madeo}	<i>I am very wet, &c.</i>	Col.
<i>made^oFACIO</i>	<i>I make wet or moisten</i>	Col.
PER ^{madeo} <i>defacio</i>	<i>I wet all over</i>	Plaut.
<i>made^oFIO</i>	<i>I am wet or moist</i>	Suet.
<i>madefaci¹IO</i>	<i>a wetting or moistening</i>	Horatian
<i>mad⁵IDUS</i>	<i>wet, moist—sodden, boiled, drunk—died, tinctured, imbued</i>	Ov. Plaut. Mart.
DĒ or PER ^{madidus}	<i>very wet</i>	Gloss.
<i>semimadidus</i>	<i>half wet, &c.</i>	Col.
<i>madidz</i>	<i>moistly</i>	Plaut.
<i>madidO</i>	<i>I wet or moisten, besprinkle</i>	Arnob.
IM ^{madido}	<i>I wet or moisten</i>	Ambros.
<i>madidat¹US†</i>	<i>moistened</i>	Elmenh.
<i>madESCO³</i> (re)	<i>I grow wet or moist—I am boiled through</i>	Ov.
DĒ ^{madefco}	<i>I grow wet or moist</i>	Col.
DĪ ^{madefco}	<i>I melt or drop</i>	Scrib.
IM ^{madefco}	<i>I grow wet or moist</i>	Lucan.
PER ^{madefco}	<i>I grow wet or moist all over</i>	Ov.
<i>mad^oFICO</i>	<i>I moisten or make wet</i>	Sen.
<i>mad⁵OR-ōris^m</i>	<i>moisture, dankness</i>	Plin.
<i>madULSA</i> or <i>madusa</i> , μᾶ- δυσος	<i>drunk, intoxicated</i>	Ammian.
<i>MADAURA</i>	<i>a city near Getulia; Madaurensis, of Madaura</i>	Plaut. Pers.
<i>MĀTŪLA</i> , as if <i>madula</i>	<i>an urinal or chamber-pot—a silly cockcomb</i>	Mart.
<i>mat^oELLA</i>	<i>a little urinal or water-pot</i>	Cic.
<i>matellio-iōnis^m</i>	<i>a water-pot</i>	

† In this latter sense one might be apt to derive *madeo* from μᾶδω, wine; whence μᾶδωμ, I am intoxicated.
‡ *Macidatus*, in Apul. should be read *madidatus*; some, however, read *inacidatus*.

<i>matius</i> or <i>mattus</i> † (as if <i>madidus</i> , &c. <i>Isid</i>)	<i>moist, muddy</i>	Petron.
•MÆEUO	<i>I search, investigate, I am (or act as) a midwife, I nurse little ones—mæa, a midwife, a matron</i>	not used
Iatromæa	<i>a woman practising physic and midwifery</i>	Inscr.
Mæ ^o ANDER or andrus ^m	<i>a very winding river in Phrygia</i>	Ov. Sil.
mæandrus	<i>a winding, a winding speech—mæandrum, a sort of picture</i>	Cic. Fests. Varr. Plin. Tert. Ov. Plin. Hor. Suet.
mæandrātus	<i>winding and sinuous</i>	not used
Mæandria	<i>a town of Epirus</i>	Ov.
Mæandricus	<i>winding like the river Mæander</i>	Virg.
Mæandrius juvenis	<i>Cannus (the son of Mæandrus' sister)</i>	Ov.
Mæandro ^o POLIS	<i>a town of Caria</i>	Plin.
•Mæcēnas-ātis ^m †	<i>a Roman gentleman fond of learning</i>	Hor.
Mæcenatiānus	<i>of Mæcnas</i>	Suet.
•MÆNO	<i>I make furious; mænomai, I rage, am mad</i>	not used
Manas-ādīs†	<i>a priestess of Bacchus, a Bacchant</i>	Ov.
Manālus-i ^m or āla-ōrum ^a	<i>a high hill in Arcadia (Mænalus, Lycaon's son, Gloss.)</i>	Virg. Ov.
Manalis-īdos	<i>of Mænalus or Arcadia (with a noun feminine)</i>	Ov.
Manalius	<i>of Mænalus or Arcadia—epithet of Bacchus</i>	Virg. Gloss.
manā-æ or is-īdis†	<i>a sprat or pilchard (it is thought)</i>	Mart. Gloss.
Manāria	<i>small island near Corsica, abounding in sprats or pilchards</i>	Plin.
Manius	<i>a Roman name (whence Mænia gens, the family of Mænus)—a spendthrift of that family</i>	Liv. Hor.
Maniānum or Mænia-num ædificium	<i>a building, the first floor of which projects, balcony, &c.</i>	Fests.
Manus	<i>a river of Germany running into the Rhine</i>	Plin.
mænūmēna-æ	<i>a sprat or pilcher (it is thought)</i>	Heins
mænomenon-i ^a	<i>sort of poisonous honey</i>	Plin.
mænominia-orum	<i>excellent small fishes for pickles</i>	Io. Cassian.
EMMĀNES-is†	<i>herb hembane</i>	Apul.
hippomanes	<i>poison used in philtres—Arcadian herb (whereof if horses eat, it makes them furious) — venomous humour falling from a mare when she wants the horse—piece of flesh on the forehead of a colt, kind of poisonous liquor</i>	Col. Theocr.
Trichomanes	<i>herb maiden-hair or golden locks</i>	Plin.
MĀNIA	<i>the goddess of mad people or of those who are civilly or naturally dead—a city of Parthia</i>	Virg. Plin. Varr. Plin.
mania	<i>insanity</i>	Cic.
maniæ-arum	<i>hags, sprites, dreadful figures</i>	Fests.

But is it not for *matæus* (see *maten*) as Salmasius has observed; or for *macæus* (see *macæos*)? Thus Gesner says we should write, not *Mæcnas* nor *Mæcenus*, Beckman deriving it from *μαν*, not, and common, would have us write *Mæcnas*.

This *Mænus* reserved only one pillar of his house to stand upon, in order to see the gladiators; perhaps pillars which had been erected to the honour of *C. Mænus*, for his vanquishing the Antiatæ.

<i>maniācus</i>	<i>brain-sick, mad</i>	Gloss.
<i>manicus</i> (see under <i>manos</i>)	<i>that occasions madness; manicōn-i^o, the herb nightshade</i>	Plin.
<i>manic^o pceos-i^m</i>	<i>sort of herb</i>	Apul.
<i>manit^osus</i>	<i>furious, raving</i>	Ammaia
☞ <i>Mæon-ōnis</i>	<i>a priest of Apollo</i>	Stat.
<i>Mæonia, Mæonia</i>	<i>a country of Asia Minor, afterwards Lydia</i>	Plin.
<i>Mæonides-æ</i>	<i>an epithet of Homer—a Lydian</i>	Mart. V.
<i>Mæonis-idis</i>	<i>of Lydia (with relation to a feminine)</i>	Ov.
<i>Mæonius</i>	<i>of Lydia or of Mæon—Homer, of Homer</i>	Ov. Mart.
<i>Mæot-æ-arum, Mæotai</i>	<i>a people of Scythia or Mæotis</i>	Plin.
<i>Mæoticus</i>	<i>of Scythia or Mæotis</i>	Virg.
<i>Mæotis-idis or idos</i>	<i>of Scythia (with relation to a feminine)</i>	Ov.
• <i>Mæro</i> or <i>marmaro</i> or <i>marmarizo</i>	<i>I shine or glitter—marmaros, white, shining—marmarizo, I shine like marble</i>	not used
<i>Mæra</i>	<i>a woman changed into a bitch—the companion of Icarus and Erigone—a priestess of Venus</i>	Ov. Hygin. Stat.
<i>Mæragdos</i> or <i>smæragdos</i> or <i>zmaragdus</i>	<i>an emerald, green stone comfortable to the eyes</i>	Gloss. Ov. Plin.
<i>chalcosmaragdos</i>	<i>a gem of Cyprus with veins like brass</i>	Plin.
<i>pseudosmaragdas</i>	<i>a gem, half an emerald half a jasper</i>	Plin.
<i>smæragdinus</i>	<i>made of or the colour of an emerald</i>	Apic. C.
<i>smæragdineus</i>	<i>of or like an emerald</i>	Mart. C.
<i>smæragdites-æ^m</i>	<i>kind of marble like emerald, a bill where emeralds are found</i>	Plin.
<i>smæris-idis</i>	<i>sort of small white fish</i>	Plin.
<i>Mæarathrum</i>	<i>the herb fennel</i>	Plin.
<i>hippomæarathrum</i>	<i>wild fennel</i>	Plin.
<i>maratbrites-æ^m</i>	<i>wine of fennel</i>	Col.
<i>marāthus</i>	<i>sort of herb (supposed fennel)</i>	Ov.
<i>Marathon-ōnis^f</i>	<i>a town in Attica abounding in fennel</i>	Ov.
<i>Marathonius</i>	<i>of Marathon</i>	Cic.
<i>Marath^ousa</i>	<i>a small island in the Ægean sea</i>	Plin.
<i>Marga</i>	<i>sort of white chalk for manure</i>	Plin.
<i>margaris-idis^f</i>	<i>sort of date like a pearl</i>	Plin.
<i>margarita-æ^f or itum-i^o</i>	<i>a pearl or margarite</i>	Cic. Var.
<i>margaritari^o</i>	<i>a jeweller or dealer in pearls</i>	Ærmia.
<i>margaritatus</i>	<i>set or ornamented with pearls</i>	Fortun.
<i>margariti^ofer</i>	<i>that produces pearls</i>	Plin.
<i>margella</i>	<i>coral</i>	Gloss.
<i>capnumargos</i>	<i>sort of loam for manure†</i>	Plin.
<i>Marmarica-æ</i> or <i>Mareotis-idis</i>	<i>a country of Lybia near Egypt</i>	Plin.
<i>Marmaricus</i> or <i>Mareoticus</i>	<i>of Marmarica or Mareotis</i>	Lucan.
<i>Marmarid-æ-arum</i>	<i>people of Marmarica</i>	Plin.
<i>Marmaritis-idis</i>	<i>herb bear's breech or fumitory</i>	Plin.
<i>Marmor-ōris^a</i>	<i>a marble stone—a statue of marble—the</i>	Cic. Plin.
<i>marmorarius</i>	<i>a</i>	Virg.
<i>marmoreus</i>	<i>that works in marble</i>	Sen.
<i>marmor^osus</i>	<i>of marble, shining like marble</i>	Ov.
<i>marmor^o</i>	<i>like marble for hardness</i>	Plin.
	<i>I case or cover with marble</i>	Lamp.

† See *capnum*; but Harduin will have it *aconnumarga*, from *navide*, bitter, as if loam not bitter.

<i>marmorat¹io</i>	a casting or covering with marble	Apul.
<i>marmorat¹us</i>	cased or covered with marble	Stat.
<i>marmorat¹um</i>	plaster of marble, mortar of lime and marble	Varr.
<i>MĀGALIA</i> or <i>māgāria-iorumⁿ</i>	huts, cottages	Virg. Gloss.
<i>māpālia-iorum</i>	huts, cottages built like ovens	Plin.
• <i>MĀGIROS</i> or <i>magīriscos</i>	a cook	not used
<i>Archimagirus</i>	master or chief cook	Juv.
<i>magirisc¹ium</i>	a little cook or figure representing a cook	Plin.
• <i>MAGNĒS-ētis^m</i>	a load-stone (see lower)	Plin.
<i>magnet¹icus</i>	of or belonging to the load-stone	Claud.
<i>Magnēsia</i>	a country of Macedon—name of two cities	Plin.
<i>Magnes-ētis^c</i>	an inhabitant of Magnesia	Gloss.
<i>Magnessus</i> or <i>Magnesium</i>	of Magnesia	Lucan.
<i>Magnēsis-īdos</i>	of Magnesia (with relation to a feminine)	Hēr. Lucr.
<i>Magnet¹arches-æ</i>	chief magistrate of the Magnesians	Ov.
<i>MAGNUS-a-um†</i> (see major and maximus here)	great, large, much, rich, powerful, hard, difficult	Liv.
<i>PER² magnus</i>	very great, &c.	Cic.
<i>magn¹ævus</i>	of great age	Gloss.
• <i>magn¹ānīmus</i>	magnanimous, courageous, brave	Cic.
<i>magnanimītas</i>	magnanimity, &c.	Cic.
<i>magnālia-ium</i>	great deeds or exploits	Ter.
<i>magnārius</i>	a great merchant, wholesale dealer	Apul.
<i>magnas-ātis</i>	a grandee or nobleman	Onomast.
<i>magne</i> or <i>magnūm</i>	greatly	Tac. Plact.
<i>magnītas</i> , or <i>īties</i>	greatness	Non. Gloss.
<i>magnītūdo</i>	greatness, magnitude	Cic.
<i>MĀJUS</i>	a name of Jupiter—the month of May—the father of Virgil	Macr. Ov.
<i>Maius</i>	of May—Mælius, the month of May (in the Oscan tongue)	Gloss.
<i>Maja</i>	the daughter of Atlas—another, to whom the month of May is ascribed—Virgil's sister	Cic.
<i>maja</i>	a kind of sea crab-fish	Fest.
<i>majālis-is^m</i>	a burrow-pig, a hog	Virg.
<i>Majesta</i>	the wife of Vulcan	Macr.
<i>Majestas-ātis</i>	a goddess, the daughter of Honour and Reverentia—majesty	Gloss.
<i>major-ōris</i> , <i>μᾶζωρ</i>	bigger, greater—elder—more officious or powerful or vigorous, weighty, important	Plin.
<i>majores-um</i>	ancestors, forefathers—noble ancestors	Varr.
<i>majorīna</i>	kind of olive—sort of base coin	Macrob.
<i>majūma</i>	sort of play or diversion	Ov.
<i>maj¹uscūlus</i>	a little greater, &c.	Cic. Hor.
		Plin. Gloss.
		Cod. Theod.
		Ter.

supposed from *μᾶζωρ* (see *megas*), or from the obsolete adjective *majus*, itself from *μᾶζωρ*, or from *Maja* (Mercury's mother, or, according to some, the earth (called also on account of its extent, *mater magna*); esner derives *magnus* from the supposed obsolete verb *mago*, and says it is as if *maginus*. In his derivation &c., he says *mago* is derived from *magis*; at *magis*, he tells us that this *magis* has an affinity with *mages*, therefore denotes increase; but whence comes *magis*, he mentions not. Is it unlikely that *μᾶζωρ* served to this *magn*, whence the supposed *maginus* to get at *magnus*, &c.?

MAXIMUS (or maximus , Plaut.)	<i>biggest, greatest, largest, very great, most mighty—eldest</i>	Cic. Virg.
maximè or maxumè	<i>most, most of all, chiefly, especially, mightily—never so much, yet or to be sure</i>	Cic. Ter.
PER²maximè	<i>extremely, very much</i>	Cato
MaximINUS	<i>surname of a Roman Emperor</i>	Aur.
maximITAS	<i>excessive greatness</i>	Lucr.
*malistUS	<i>very great, a grandee (hardly used)</i>	Petr.
MAGIS or magè	<i>more, more fully, more in number, ra- ther</i>	Cic.
DEMAGIS	<i>much more (says Non.), less (says Fest.)</i>	Cato
MAGISTER -trif	<i>a master, ruler or chief, framer, model- ler, sort of auctioneer—a pedagogue— a school-master or tutor—a philosopher —a pilot</i>	Cic. Plaut. Hor.
FROMagister	<i>an under-master, an usher</i>	Virg.
MAGISTERIUS	<i>of or belonging to magistracy</i>	Cic.
magisterIUM	<i>mastership</i>	Gloss.
magistra	<i>a mistress or governess</i>	Suet.
magistrALIS or IVUS	<i>of or belonging to a master or ruler, &c.</i>	Cic.
EXmagistro	<i>that has been a master (but some read magisterio)</i>	Fac. Apul. Amm.
*magistrO or magistero	<i>I govern or rule</i>	Spart.
magistrat¹IO	<i>a teaching</i>	Apul.
magistrat¹US-ÛS	<i>magistracy, a magistrate</i>	Cic.
VITIMagistratus	<i>a magistracy contrary to order</i>	Sall.
*MAGOS	<i>skilled in the magical art, a magician</i>	not u.
magus -a-um	<i>magical</i>	Ov.
Magus-i	<i>a philosopher and priest among the Per- sians—a magician or diviner—an enchanter</i>	Cic. Pater.
Maga	<i>a woman skilled in magic</i>	Aug.
DEMaga	<i>a parsnep (the word is doubted)</i>	Gloss.
magIA or ice-es¹	<i>magic</i>	Apul.
magicUS	<i>magical</i>	Plin.
*magudaris or magydaris	<i>a kind of Lasepitium, the stalk of it only</i>	Plin.
*MALASSO or malatto or malthao or malthasso	<i>I soften—malos, tender, white, hurtful —malthacos, soft, indolent, effemi- nate</i>	not u.
malACHE or mölöche-es	<i>a kind of mallows</i>	Col.
ANAdendromalacte	<i>a kind of marsh-mallow growing like a tree</i>	Apul.
ELXomalache or moloche	<i>sort of mallows</i>	Apul.
malachITES or molochi- tes -æ ^m	<i>stone of a dark green colour</i>	Plin.
molochinUS	<i>sort of purple colour</i>	Non.
molochinARIUS	<i>that dyes in a kind of purple</i>	Plaut.
MALACUS , μαλακός	<i>soft, supple, pliant, flexible, voluptuous</i>	Plaut.
Malaca or Malacha	<i>a city of Spain (now Malaga), a river of Spain (now Guadalquivir)</i>	Plin.
malacia	<i>calm, stillness—the longing of a woman with child, the green sickness in girls</i>	Cat. Plin.

† As from *maius* comes *pinisifer*. Quint. tells us that *magister* was anciently used for *magister*.

<i>malac</i> ION-ii ^a	a tawdry dress or ornament	Non.
<i>malac</i> ISSO or <i>malaxo</i>	I soften, stroke, make soft and gentle	Plaut. Laber.
<i>malac</i> TICUS	emollient, softening	Prisc.
<i>malac</i> INUM	sort of plaster or medicament	Plin.
<i>malac</i> MA-ātis ^a	an emollient poultice	Cels.
<i>mal</i> ASSO	I soften, stroke, &c.	Gloss.
<i>mal</i> asso or <i>malaxo</i>	I soften, make soft and gentle	Varr.
<i>malaxat</i> 'IO	a softening or making soft	Theod. Prisc.
<i>mal</i> ōACON† or <i>mal</i> - chra	sort of gum from the <i>Bdellium</i>	Plin.
<i>Malē</i> ā or <i>Mālē</i> ā	a promontory of Greece	Virg. Stat.
<i>Malē</i> US	of <i>Malea</i>	Flor.
<i>Malē</i> ACUS sinus	a gulf in the sea over against <i>Eubœa</i>	Plin.
<i>Malē</i> ENSES-IUM	a people of <i>Thessaly</i>	Liv.
<i>malē</i> IN-æ	the spring-tide (see under <i>mālum</i>)	Augustin.
<i>mal</i> ōPE-es ^f	the largest kind of mallows	Plin.
<i>MAL</i> THA	a combustible mass (of lime, wine, fat, and oil), liquid brimstone—an effeminate person	Plin. Non.
<i>mal</i> thINUS or <i>mal</i> thāCUS	effeminate	Hor. Gloss.
<i>mal</i> thO	I dress with lime, I glaze or solder	Plin.
<i>MAL</i> VA	the herb mallows	Cic.
<i>mal</i> va	sort of mallows	Gloss.
<i>mal</i> vāCEUS	like or made of mallows	Plin.
<i>Malvā</i> NA	a river running by <i>Tangier</i> in <i>Africa</i>	Plin.
<i>mal</i> vAVISCUS	the marsh-mallow	Apul.
<i>MALLE</i> US (see under <i>Mars</i>)	a mallet, a hammer, a maul or mall—a disease in cattle	Plaut. Veget.
<i>mal</i> lē ^o OLUS	small branches or shoots of vines fit for planting, a bundle of hemp or combustibles	Cic.
<i>mal</i> leolĀRIUS	belonging to tender shoots or branches	Col.
<i>mal</i> leO	I beat flat or smooth	Hygin.
<i>mal</i> leat'OR	that works with a hammer or beetle	Mart.
<i>mal</i> leat'US	hammered	Col.
<i>mal</i> lō-ōnis ^m	the rind or paring of onions, &c.	Veget.
* <i>MALLOS</i>	long hair, whisker, wool	not used
<i>Mallos</i> -i ^f	a town of <i>Cilicia</i>	Lucan.
<i>Mallus</i> -i	a mountain in <i>India</i> —an inhabitant of or near that mountain	Plin.
<i>phimallus</i> or <i>mallum</i>	garment fringed or shagged on both sides	Plin.
<i>ēromallus</i>	fringed or napped on one side	Poll.
<i>ēromalla</i> or <i>maſchala</i>	a servant's or slave's dress fringed on one side	Gloss.
<i>Mallia</i> lymphæ	a place near the <i>Thermopylæ</i> —the wife of the <i>Ghoragus</i> , or perhaps an actress	Catul. Suet.
* <i>MĀLUM</i> , μάλον, Æol. for μάλον	an apple (see <i>mēlum</i>)	Virg.
<i>mal</i> US-i ^f	an apple-tree	Virg.
<i>mal</i> US-i ^m	a mast of a ship	Cic.

by from μάλαδης.

† From μάλα, in Hesych. for μάλαχον.

mal aureum, an apple of a golden colour (some think citron, orange, quince); *malum granatum* or *malum pomegranate* (Col. Plin.); *malum terræ* or *terranum*, herb birth-wort (Plin. Veget.); *malum medicum* or *citreum*, a lemon or pomegranate (Plin.); *malum persicum*, a peach (Plin.); *malum epiroticum*, (Plin.); *malac*-orum, the testicles (Gloss.)

struthemala or struthiamala-
orumⁿ

mal^oARIUM

mal^oCORIUM

mal^oFER

malINUS

mal^oGRANATUM

malogranata-æⁱ

mal^oMELLUM

malUNDRUM

MALUS-a-um, perhaps
from μαλός (see malaffo),
supposed to be a contrac-
tion of ἀμαλός, faint,
weak, silly as well as
tender

male

PER^omale

malUM

ANTEMalum

malUM

malIGNUS

maligne

malignITAS

malign^oSUS

malignO or or

malign^oANS

malITAS (hardly used)

malITIA

maliti^oSUS

maliti^oSE

malitiosITAS

mal^oDICT^o or dictio

mal^oFACTIO

mal^oFORMIS

mal^oGERENS

mal^oCORPIS

PEJOR-ORIS^m and^f, pej^o

pejorO

pejus (adv.)

PESSIMUS or pessumus

pessime or pessumè

pessimum or pessumum

pessimITAS

quincee (the word is doubted); see Vari

melum

a plantation of fruit-trees

the rind of a pomegranate

that bears apples

of an apple-tree

a pomegranate (see at grao)

a pomegranate-tree

an apple that has the taste of honey

sort of herb (some read melandryum)

silly, foolish, ill-boding — cowardly,

weak—mischievous, hurtful, magical

—bewitching, poisonous, evil, sinful

—ill-meaning, unjust, fraudulent,

ugly, deformed

badly, wickedly—hurtfully—unhappily,

unfortunately—amiss, not rightly,

greatly, much—scarcely, not at all

in a very bad manner, &c.

vice, sin, misfortune, difficulty, danger

—punishment—mischievous, ill turn—

an evil (pain, sickness, love, &c.)

past evil

badly, amiss

envious, malicious, spiteful, disaffected—

peevish, morose, sour—little, small,

not plentiful

maliciously—sparingly, niggardly

maliguité—envy, spite—sparingness,

niggardliness

full of malice or spite

I do mischief or am malicious

evil doing

perversefess, vice

perversefess, malice, fraud, craft—vice,

wickedness—barbarity (of weather,

&c.)

cunning; spiteful, crafty

maliciously, spitefully, knowingly

maliguité

I often speak ill or rail at (see at dico,

p. 218, vol. 1.)

a weakness of spirit, dejection

deformed

that behaves ill

bad-hearted (see cor)

worse

I make worse

worse, in a worse manner, &c.

very ill, very bad

in a very ill or very bad manner, &c.

a very great mischief or hurt

a very great wickedness

Isid.

Plin.

Virg.

Plin.

Isid.

Isid.

Isid.

Plin.

Hor.

Juv. T.

Virg.

Plaut.

Plaut.

Cæf. T.

Virg.

Geiner

Virg.

Tib. T.

Ov.

Virg.

Hor.

Hor.

Buchner

Mart.

Ov. L.

Plaut.

Phædr.

Gloss.

Gloss.

Ammian

Ulp.

Cic. S.

Plin.

Cic.

Cic.

Tert.

Plaut.

Macet.

Gloss.

Plaut.

Gloss.

Cic.

Paullin.

Cic.

Plin. P.

Cic. G.

Liv. G.

Gloss.

† This compar. of malus is as if *peffior*, formed from the adverb *peffim*, under foot; because vile thing worthy of being trod upon; whence the superlative *peffimus* or *peffimus*, &c.

peſſimO

*MAMMA

mamma-æ

Eūmamma

Mammacūthūſ

Mammæa

Mammæuſ pons

Mammæānuſ

mamālīſ

mamātūſ or eatuſ

mamillā or mamilla

mamillānuſ or mamilla-
nuſmamillāre-iſⁿ

Bimammiuſ

or unimammiuſ

Multimammiuſ

mam⁷ōſuſmamⁿūlā

MAMILIUS

Mamiliānuſ

mammōnā or aſ-æ

mammonēuſ

mamphūlā

mamphur-ūriſⁿ

Mamūriuſ or Mamūriuſ

Veturiuſ

Māmurra

MANDO³-di-ſum†

COMmando

PRÆmando

RĒmando

SUPERmando

mandālīa-ium

Mandēlā

mandībūlā^f or ibulūmⁿmand³o-ōniſI make very bad—I afflict or uſe very
illa child's word calling its mamma or mo-
ther—a grandam—mammam, a
child's word calling for fooda breſt, a pap of woman or man—a
dug (of cattle)—a child's word call-
ing its mother—a grandam or gran-
nam—the bump of trees out of which
the branches ſprouta ſort of grape (as if great pap)
name of a man famed for being a
fool

the mother of Severuſ

a bridge at Rome, ſo called from Mam-
mæaof or in honour of Mammæa (ſaid of
girls and boys)

herb ground-pine

that has paps or dugſ

a little teat or breſt—a dug

like a teat or breſt (ſaid of a ſort of
figſ).

a ſtomacher or ornament for the breſt

like two paps, bimammia uſæ

one breſted or of the Amazons

that has ſeveral paps or dugſ—Multi

mammia, a Diana ſo called

full-breſted, that has great breſtſ or
dugſ

a little dug or teat

ſurname of ſome Romans (confounded
with Maniliuſ)

of Mamiliuſ

wealth, riches

of wealth or riches

ſort of Syriac bread burnt in the oven
before it is baked

a turner's lathe

the name of a famous ſmith, celebrated in
the Sallian verſeſa Roman of the equeſtrian order ſo called,
born at Formiæ, which Horace called

Urbs Mamurrarum

I chew or grind with the teeth—I eat
—I champ

I chew

I chew firſt

I chew again, chew the cud, ponder

I eat after or beſideſ

little or broken pieceſ

a village of the Sabines watered by the
river Digentia

the jaw

a great eater

Laſtant.

Bibl.

not uſed

Cic.

Virg.

Perſ.

Mart.

Plin.

Varr.

Cæſ.

Lampr.

Gloſſ.

Lampr.

Apul.

Plin. Plaut.

Juv. Varr.

Plin.

Mart.

Plin.

Plaut.

Minuc.

Hier.

Plin.

Celf.

Liv.

Varr.

Tert.

Prudent.

Feſt.

Feſt.

Prop.

Ov.

Plin.

Cic. Mart.

Virg.

Sammon.

Gell.

Plin.

Plin.

Plin.

Hor.

Macrob.

Non.

perhaps from μάτιν, changing the firſt τ into π, and the 2d into d—ſee maſſi. The Greek correſpond-
ing mando are ματάμαι, φλάω—ſee under maza at maō.

man¹us-a-ummansus-i^mmans³ŭLA or ūraman¹ITO

mansucius or mansucus

MANDŪCUM

manducO or or

COMMANDUCO

manducat¹IO

COMMANDUCATIO, or us-ŭs

manduc³O-ŏnis, or us-i

Mandonius

*MANDRA or mandreuma

mandra-æ

mandrĪTA

Archimandrita

Anaximander

mandr⁹AGŎRA or agoras-æ^f*MĀNEO-fi-sum, † μένω
or μένω (see mando,
and under minæ at
minor

COMMANEO

Ēmaneo

INTERMANEO

PERMANEO (in re)

RĒmaneo

SUBREMANEO

mane, mane

OBman⁵ENSmanes¹s for manefivismans¹IO

Ēmansio

PERmansio

RĒmansio

mansionĀRIUS

man⁸IUNCULAmans¹OR

Ēmansor

RĒmansor

mans¹ITO (see at mando)

mantO

ommentans

Mantī-ēa

cheewed—mansum, a bit that has been
cheewedhabitation, manor, farm with land suf-
ficient to maintain a family

a cottage or hut

I chew and chew again (see under
maneo)

a great eater

food (hardly used)

I eat or chew

I eat or chew

an eating, a chewing

an eating, a chewing

a glutton, a great eater

a Spanish chief so called

a stall, an inclosure, a convent

a bovel or lodge for cattle, the points or
places where the chesmen stand—a
team of beasts

a hermit, a mark

a prior or superior of a convent

a philosopher of Miletum

the somniferous herb mandrake

I tarry, stay, wait; also, I stay for, ex-
pect (quem)—I abide, remain, con-
tinue, am inferred

I stay (with others), &c.

I stay out, I tarry and come not

I stay between or among, &c.

I persist in, tarry or abide to the end

I remain, tarry still—continue, persevere

I remain behind

stay, stay; or stop, stop; manedum, do stay

that stops or stays long

do stay, pray stay

a tarrying or staying, a night's lodging

—one day's journey

a truanting, a staying out

a tarrying to the end, a persevering

a tarrying behind, an abiding, a remain-
ingof or for tarrying or staying—that
lodges travellers, that quarters sol-
diers

a small lodging or habitation

a host, that lodges strangers

that plays the truant, that stays out

a soldier that returns to his quarters

I sojourn or usually tarry

I sojourn or usually tarry

that stops or stays long

a city of Arcadia

Quint.

Gloss.

Gloss.

Plaut.

Gloss.

Varr.

Suet. Lat.

Plin.

Hier.

Scrib. Pl.

Apul. Na.

Liv.

not used

Mart.

Juv.

Gloss.

Sidon.

Cic. Sall.

Col.

Plaut.

Cic.

Macrobi.

Pand.

Lucan.

Plin.

Cic. Or.

Tert.

Ter.

Fest.

Gloss.

Cic.

Plin.

Dig.

Cic.

Cic.

Fulg.

Voss.

Vulg.

Sedul.

Modell.

Dig.

Tac.

Non.

Scalig.

Nepos.

† Μένω and μένω, to be sure, mean the same as maneo; but it seems that the latter comes from manō
sense of indolent, weak, soft—see at manos.

•MANGANON

mango-ōnis

mangoni³cusmangoni³ummangoni³zomangoni³zati³us

MĀNO-as (re, in re)

Dēmano

Dīmano

Ēmano

Immano

PERmano (ad rem)

PRōmano

Rēmano

SUEmano

mana³BILISmanā³cus circulusmana³LIS lapis (see under manos)Aqua³manalis³ or ē³-isPERman³ANTERĒman³ANTIAmanat³IO

Dī or Ēmanatio

PERman³ASCO³

*MĀNOS

MĀNIS or manus

IM³manismane³ (for nom. acc. and abl.)

mane

IM³manē or iter

IMmanĪTAS

manī³CO (see under māno)

manON or manum

Manius

MĀNES-ium

Mania or Mana or Manuana

SUMmanus or Sumanes

SUMmanO

SUMmanĀLK-is³

a trick, cheat, deceit, bolt or bar—manganeuo, I cheat, deceive, or trick

a dealer in boys or girls, whom he betrays or paints—one that sells awares second hand, a horse-dealer or jockey of or for a sly dealer or broker

brokery, the art of dressing things

I trim or dress a thing to sell it the dealer

trimmed or dressed or pampered

I run in a small stream, diffuse, extend, spread—trickle down, flow, drop, distil

I flow, spread, diffuse

I flow, spread abroad

I issue, stream out, spread, am divulged

I flow in

I flow along or through

I spread forth or out

I flow back

I flow under (summano is under manos)

that may flow or penetrates through

the orb of the moon (see mēn)

a stone, by the bringing of which into Rome, in dry weather, rain was obtained

an ewer (see under manus)

by extending or flowing along, continuedly

an issuing or spreading out

a flowing, a streaming

a flowing or spreading out

I am diffused or divulged

clear, not thick, broad, wide, weak, soft, indolent—manco, I make soft and clear, extenuate

good (it is obsolete in this sense)

cruel, wild, vast or huge

the morning, day-light

early in the morning

cruelly, horridly, excessively, hugely

cruelty, fierceness, hugeness

I come or arrive early in the morning

something clear or not thick—something

not thick or obscured (hardly used)

a surname, as if born in the morning—or

as if the good

the souls of the dead or dead bodies, a

spirit—the place of the dead, crimes,

fins, furies, tormentors—an order of

gods both celestial and infernal

the mother of the Lares (see under māno)

surname of Pluto

I snatch away greedily, I steal

a cake in the form of a wheel, used at

not used

Mart.

Plin.

Plin.

Plin.

Plin.

Plin.

Cic.

Ov.

Gell.

Cic.

Cic.

Cic.

August.

Cic.

Sen.

Lucr.

Vitr.

Lucr.

Vitr.

Fest.

Varr. Is.

Lucr.

Arnob.

Frontin.

Aug. Bibl.

Plaut.

not used

Fest.

Cic.

Mart.

Cic.

Sall. Gell.

Cic.

Varr.

Plin.

Non.

Varr.

Gloss.

Liv.

Virg.

Cic.

Gloss.

Arnob. Gloss.

Plaut.

Fest.

MĀTŪTA-æ (as if <i>matuta</i> , Canin.)	<i>Aurora, the goddess of the morning</i>	OW
matutĪNUS	of or in the morning, early—the epithet of Janus	Cic. Hor.
matutinĀLIS	of the morning	Gloss.
matutinŌ	in the morning, early	Cic.
matutinUM	the morning	Plin.
MĀTŪRUS (as if <i>matutus</i> , Scal. superlative <i>maturrimus</i> or <i>maturrissimus</i>)	early—quick, speedy—timely, seasonable, ripe, mature, perfect—hasty, too soon	Cæs. Hor. Cic. Tib.
Ēmaturus	more than ripe	Litt. ex
IM³maturus	unripe, immature	Cels.
PER²maturus	very ripe, very mature	Cels.
PRĒmaturus	ripe before season, overhasty, too early	Col.
sēmimaturus	half ripe	Pallad.
mature or ūm	in due time, early, quickly— <i>maturrimē</i> or <i>maturissimē</i> , very seasonably, very early	Cic. Gell. Cic. Cæ.
IM⁵maturē	before time, unseasonably	Col.
PRĒmaturē	over hastily, too early	Gell.
maturĪTAS	ripeness, maturity, fit season	Cic.
IM⁵maturitas	immaturity, unripeness	Cic.
maturē³ FACIO²	I ripen	Theod. H.
maturESQO³	I grow ripe—I perfect or finish	Col. Cic.
Ēmatureſco	I grow full ripe	Plin.
PER⁵matureſco	I grow quite ripe	Cels.
maturŌ (rem)	I ripen—hasten on, do speedily	Tib. Cic.
ADmatureo (rem)	I hasten on, do speedily	Cæs.
Ēmatureo	I make ripe	Eumen.
Matur⁵A	goddess presiding over the ripening of fruits	August.
maturat¹IO	a making haste or speed	Herenn.
maturatE	quickly, hastily, seasonably	Liv.
*MANTHANO	I teach, learn, study, know	not used
Erymanthus	mountain in Arcadia—a river in Arcadia	Ov.
ErymanthĒUS or Ēus	of Erymanthus	Polyb.
Erymanthis-īdos	of Arcadia (with relation to a feminine)	Valer.
Erymanthius	of Erymanthus	Ov.
MĀTHĒMA-ātisⁿ or mathēsis-is^f	study, doctrine, mathematics, astrology, &c.	Cic.
mathēmaticUS	of or belonging to mathematics—substantively, a mathematician—an astrologer	Gloss.
mathēmaticA-æ	the mathematics	Plin.
mathōnathēs-is^c	a student in the law	Cic.
opmathēs	that learns late or at an advanced age	Juv.
Polymathēs	that knows many things, full of erudition	Vitr.
opmathiA	a learning at an advanced age	Gloss.
Polymathia	a deep erudition, extensive knowledge	Gloss.
mathios	herb which, eaten by serpents, makes them young again	Gloss.
MANTES	a diviner or conjuror— <i>manteuo</i> , I divine, predict, go to the conjuror or consult the oracle	Lact. not used

<i>man̄tes-æ</i> or <i>mantis-is</i> ^m	a diviner or soothsayer	Cic.
<i>chīromantes</i> or <i>manticus</i>	that tells fortunes by the lines of the hand	Jun.
<i>necromantes</i> or <i>manticus</i>	a necromancer	Gloss.
<i>pyromantes</i>	that divines by means of fire	Gloss.
<i>pythomantes</i> ^c	that speaks the oracles of Apollo the Pythian	Gloss.
<i>man̄tēum</i>	a soothsayer's house, place for divining	Plin.
<i>psychomanteum</i> or <i>ium</i>	place where necromancers call up spirits	Cic.
<i>man̄tīa</i> (see under <i>axine</i>)	divining or divination—a bush among the Dajans	Gloss.
<i>æromantia</i>	a divining by inspection of the air or sky	Apul.
<i>causimomantia</i> or <i>causimantia</i>	a divining by things made to burn	Isidor.
<i>chīromantia</i>	a divining by inspection of the hand	Salmaf.
<i>clēromantia</i>	a divining by casting lots or by lottery	Gloss.
<i>clūciomantia</i>	a divining by the sieve	August.
<i>geomantia</i>	a divining by circles and pricks in the earth	Isidor.
<i>hydromantia</i>	a divining by water	Aug.
<i>necromantia</i>	divination by calling up the spirits of the dead— <i>necromantia-orum</i> , answers given by spirits called up	Isid.
<i>pyromantia</i>	divination by means of fire	Cic.
<i>pythomantia</i>	an oracle of Apollo the Pythian	Gloss.
<i>stibdomantia</i>	divination by a wand	Gloss.
<i>man̄tice-es</i> ^f	the art of divining (see at <i>manus</i>)	Cic.
<i>Manto-ūs</i>	the daughter of Tiresias a fortune-teller	Ov.
<i>Mantua</i>	a city of Italy near Cremona	Mart.
<i>Mantuānus</i>	of Mantua, surname of Virgil	Stat.
<i>MĀNUS-ūs</i> , perhaps from <i>μανίω</i> (Dor.) for <i>μανίω</i> , I indicate, point out, declare (whence <i>μανωρίς</i> , indication), because the hand is peculiarly adapted to that purpose	a hand, hand-writing, blow, fight, elephant's trunk, management, administration, power, choice, disposal—workmanship, labour—a workman—force, might—instrument for grappling—band or troop—action of an orator—a throw at dice (<i>man</i> or <i>mani</i> or <i>manu</i> or <i>manes</i> , in comp.)	Cic.
<i>Ambimanus-a-um</i>	that uses both hands alike	Sen. Plin.
<i>Æquimanus</i>	that uses both hands alike	Flor. Curt.
<i>centimanus</i>	that has a hundred hands	Virg. Mart.
<i>decimanus</i>	one of the tenth legion—a tax-gatherer (see under <i>decem</i>)	Augustin.
<i>decumanus</i>	of ten or of the tenth, that owes the tithes, large, huge	Gloss.
<i>primanus</i>	of the first legion	Auson.
<i>quadrimanus</i>	that has four hands	Horat.
<i>septimanus</i>	of the seventh legion—of seven months— <i>septimana</i> , a week	Suet.
<i>unimanus</i>	that has but one hand	Gloss.
<i>septimania</i>	place occupied by the seventh legion	Col.
<i>manibula</i>	the plough-tail, handle (some read <i>manicula</i>)	Tac.
<i>manīca</i>	a sleeve, manicle to tie the hands—mitten, gloves—grappling-iron—gauntlet and splint	Obsequ.
<i>manicātus</i> or <i>manicleātus</i>	that has sleeves	Plin. Arnob.
		Vulg.
		Liv.
		Sidon.
		Varr.
		Virg. Plin.
		Luc. Juv.
		Col. Isid.

<i>manic³ŪLA</i>	<i>a little band—the plough-tail handle</i>	Plaut.
<i>man⁹IFESTUS†</i>	<i>manifest, palpable, clear, evident</i>	Cic.
<i>IM³manifestus</i>	<i>not clear (hardly used)</i>	Ruffin.
<i>manifest³E or ð</i>	<i>manifestly, evidently, plainly</i>	Cic.
<i>manifest⁹O</i>	<i>I manifest, make evident</i>	Justin.
<i>manifest³ARIUS</i>	<i>that is manifest or notorious, taken in the fact</i>	Plaut.
<i>manifestat³IO</i>	<i>a manifesting or making evident</i>	August.
<i>manifestat³OR</i>	<i>that manifests, that makes known</i>	Lucr.
<i>man⁹IFICUS</i>	<i>done with the hand</i>	Cæsar.
<i>man⁹FOLIUM</i>	<i>fert of herb</i>	Apul.
<i>aquæmanile-isⁿ</i>	<i>an ewer (see aquiminale here)</i>	Gloss.
<i>MANILIUS</i>	<i>surname of some noble Romans—of Manilius</i>	Liv. C.
<i>manU A</i>	<i>a handful or bundle</i>	Isid.
<i>manuĀLIS</i>	<i>of the hand, that fills the hand—manuale-isⁿ, a handful, a manual</i>	Tac.
<i>manuĀRIUS</i>	<i>done with the hand—a thief or stealer</i>	Isid.
<i>manuĀTUS</i>	<i>laid in bundles or sheaves</i>	Gell.
<i>manubiĀ-Ārum</i>	<i>the booty, spoils of war, plunder—burning of thunderbolts</i>	Plin.
<i>manubiĀLIS</i>	<i>of booty or of spoils of war</i>	Cic.
<i>manubiĀRIUS</i>	<i>that brings spoils or booty</i>	Sen.
<i>manubiO</i>	<i>I plunder</i>	Suet.
<i>manUBRIUM</i>	<i>the hilt or hilt or handle</i>	Plaut.
<i>manubri³ŌLUM</i>	<i>a little hilt or handle</i>	Flor.
<i>manubriĀTUS</i>	<i>that has a hilt or handle</i>	Plaut.
<i>manuciŌLUM</i>	<i>an armful or a bundle</i>	Celf.
<i>manŪCLA (some read manūclĀ)</i>	<i>a little hand or peg in an engine to shoot darts, &c.</i>	Atm.
<i>manŪENSIS</i>	<i>a secretary or scrivener or clerk</i>	Petron.
<i>manu⁹FACTUS</i>	<i>done with the hand, not by nature</i>	Vitr.
<i>manŪLEA</i>	<i>the sleeve or flap covering the hand</i>	Suet.
<i>manuleĀRIUS</i>	<i>a maker of garments with sleeves</i>	Cic.
<i>manuleĀTUS</i>	<i>wearing long sleeves, beautiful</i>	Plaut.
<i>manuOR</i>	<i>I rob or steal</i>	Sen.
<i>manŪTIUS</i>	<i>that has long hands</i>	Gell.
<i>MAL³LUVIĀ-iarum (see at luo)</i>	<i>that washes the hands</i>	Isid.
<i>malluvium (see at pes)</i>	<i>a washing of hands</i>	Fest.
<i>MANCUS</i>	<i>maimed, lame, weak, imperfect</i>	Cic.
<i>mancO</i>	<i>I maim, &c.</i>	Sen.
<i>manciOLĀ tenellĀ</i>	<i>tender little hands</i>	Lavin.
<i>MANNUS</i>	<i>a nag or little horse (manageable to the hands)</i>	Lucr.
<i>mannŪIUS</i>	<i>a little jennet, ambling nag, a gallows</i>	Plin.
<i>mansISTERNA for man⁹-cisterna</i>	<i>an ewer (some read nasiterna)</i>	Plaut.
<i>MANTICA</i>	<i>a wallet or portmanteau</i>	Hor.
<i>mantic³ULA</i>	<i>a little bag or purse</i>	Fest.
<i>manticulĀRIUM</i>	<i>a thing ready at hand—manticularius, a pick-pocket</i>	Fest.

† *Manifestus* is perhaps from *μανῶν* or *μάνωσις* (for *μάνωσις*) and *φαῖος*, luminous, shining, instead from *manus* and *tendo*, whose participle, it is thought, was both *festus* and *festus*; from this circumstance *intensus*, as well as *intensus*, means *hostile*. If the participle of *tendo* were really inflected both these ways might have been as well under *tendo* as under *festus*. ☞ *Manifestus mendacii* (*sceleris*, &c.) whole (crime, &c.) is known to all (Plaut.)

<i>manicular</i>	<i>I act as a pick-pocket</i>	Pacuv. Gloss.
<i>mantiscinOR</i>	<i>I cater or purvey, fill my belly (some suppose it to be for vaticinor, I prophecy)</i>	
<i>MANTĪLE or mantēle</i>	<i>a towel to wipe the hands, table-cloth —mantle</i>	Ov. Plaut. Gloss.
<i>manĪLIUM or ĕlium or ellum</i>	<i>a small napkin or towel</i>	
<i>mantiliĀRIUS</i>	<i>a maker of towels or napkins</i>	Plaut. Felt. Ifid.
<i>MANTĪSA or issa</i>	<i>over-measure, over-weight</i>	
<i>MANTUM-iⁿ</i>	<i>a short garment that covers only the hands</i>	
<i>mantus-i^m</i>	<i>sort of garment for girls</i>	Ifid.
<i>manuĒLIS</i>	<i>made like the garment mantus or mantum</i>	Treb. Poll.
<i>Manturna</i>	<i>the goddess of matrimony</i>	Augustin. Gloss.
<i>aquimĪNĀLE or minārium</i>	<i>an ewer or hand-bason (see aquæmanile here before)</i>	
<i>cōminus or comminus†</i>	<i>nigh, hand to hand—instantly</i>	Ov. Virg. Cic. Bibl. Scalig. Plin. Fortunat. Hor. Salmaf. Hieron. not used
<i>Ēminus</i>	<i>far off, at a distance</i>	
<i>☞Manna</i>	<i>the food of angels, bread of heaven—kind of honey-dew, crumbs or dust of frankincense</i>	
<i>manzer-ērism^m (Hebraic)</i>	<i>a bastard, an illegitimate child</i>	
<i>mappa (Punic)</i>	<i>a table-napkin—a geographic map</i>	
<i>mapp^aŪLA</i>	<i>a small napkin</i>	
<i>*MAO or mæmo</i>	<i>I long for, seek, investigate, muse on; amao, I collect, reap, mow down, &c. (see mēto)</i>	
<i>prōtomastOR-ōris^m</i>	<i>the head-master or judge or inquisitor</i>	Gloss. not used
<i>MASSO or matto (see mactō)</i>	<i>I touch, lay hands on, press, seek, wipe clean or wipe off, break, bruise, conquer</i>	
<i>MACTEA or mattea†</i>	<i>sort of delicate food</i>	Suet. Arnob. Gloss. Petron. Gloss. Marc. Emp. Scribon.
<i>mactēŌLA-æ^f</i>	<i>a small dainty</i>	
<i>mactĪCUS-i</i>	<i>that has large jaws (as if malaticus)</i>	
<i>mastra-æ^f</i>	<i>a kneading-trough, a butch or bin</i>	
<i>MAGDĀLIA-ia^f</i>	<i>a wash-ball</i>	
<i>magdala-iōrum^a</i>	<i>rolling-pins to make wash-balls</i>	
<i>magdalis-i^{dis}</i>	<i>a wash-ball or composition for washing hands</i>	
<i>magis-i^{dis}</i>	<i>a vat to knead bread in, a dish or platter</i>	Plin.
<i>magma-ātis^a</i>	<i>the dregs or dross</i>	Plin.
<i>grōcomagma</i>	<i>dregs of the oil of saffron</i>	Plin.
<i>magMENTUM</i>	<i>a mess which country people offered to Janus or Silvanus, &c.—something additional to a sacrifice</i>	Varr. Felt.
<i>magmentĀRIUS</i>	<i>magmentaria sacra §) sacred vessels used in sacrifices</i>	Gloss.
<i>MASSA</i>	<i>a lump of any thing—the body of a book —a weight to swing in one's hand</i>	Virg. Mart. Juv. Col.
<i>sub massa</i>	<i>defub massa mustum, sweet wine from under the dregs</i>	
<i>masĀLIS</i>	<i>entire, whole</i>	Tert.
<i>massalĪTER</i>	<i>entirely, wholly</i>	Tert.

perhaps from *mino*, which see.

† Or *maſſya* or *matrya* or *mattua* or *matrye*.

read *magmentaria vasa*. ☞ *Magmentarius* or *magmamentarius* or *magmamatarius*, are also supposed to make perfumes or sweet ointments.

<i>masi</i> ĀRIS	kind of wild grape	Plin.
<i>masi</i> ŪLA	a little lump or clot	Col.
<i>mass</i> O	I form into a lump—I chew	Lucr.
<i>Masi</i> ĀGĒTES-Æ	one of Asiatic Scythia, fond of horse's blood	Luc.
<i>Masi</i> ÆSYLIA or <i>Masi</i> -sylvia	a region of Africa	Strabo
<i>Massia</i> or <i>Maxilva</i>	a town of Spain	Plin.
<i>Massicus</i> -i	a mountain of Campania famous for rich vines	Stat.
<i>Massicus</i> -a-um	of <i>Massicus</i> — <i>Massicum</i> , wine of <i>Massicus</i>	Hor.
<i>Massilia</i>	<i>Marseilles</i> in France, famous for wine, &c.	Cic.
<i>Massiliensis</i> or <i>itanus</i>	of <i>Marseilles</i>	Plaut.
<i>Massyla</i>	an inland town of Cyrene in Africa	Plin.
<i>Massylus</i> or <i>xus</i> or <i>ius</i>	of <i>Massyla</i>	Virg.
<i>MASTRŪCA</i>	a stinking fur garment worn by Sardinians	Cic.
<i>mastrucātus</i>	that wears a stinking fur garment	Plaut.
<i>MASTICO</i>	I chew	Macer.
COM <i>ma</i> stico	I chew or champ	Macer.
<i>ma</i> sticat'IO	a chewing	Cæsar.
IM <i>ma</i> sticat'US	unchewed	Cæsar.
<i>MASTOS</i> or <i>mastus</i> (see <i>mamma</i>)	water-cock like a teat or pap—herb good for some distempers in the breast	Vitr.
<i>Eu</i> ma <i>stos</i> or <i>ma</i> stus	a large swelling grape like a teat	Plin.
ORTHOMA <i>stus</i>	that has the form of a plump erect breast (said of a kind of apples)	Virg.
<i>MATTA</i>	a mat	Plin.
<i>mat</i> ĀRIUS	that lies on a mat	Ov.
<i>mat</i> tiACA <i>pila</i> †	sort of soap used to make hair red	August.
<i>mat</i> ticUS	that has large jaws and a wide mouth (some read <i>matricus</i>)	Martian.
Ā <i>MA</i> ZŌNES-um	warlike women (from the priv. α and μαζός, which, as well as μαζός, means teat or breast)	Fest.
Ā <i>ma</i> zonIDES-um	the Amazons	Justin.
Ā <i>ma</i> zonIUS or <i>icus</i>	of an Amazon or of the Amazons	Virg.
Ā <i>ma</i> zonIUM	a town of Cappadocia	Virg.
<i>MAXILLA</i>	a town of Cappadocia	Plin.
<i>maxill</i> ĀRIS	the jaw, the cheek	Cic.
<i>maxill</i> O	of or belonging to the jaw	Plin.
<i>MĀLA</i> (for <i>maxilla</i>)†	I strike or beat the jaw	Gloss.
<i>MĀZA</i>	the jaw, the cheek (see under <i>texo</i>)	Cic.
<i>maza</i>	victuals, food, broth, sap, a lump, mass of gold and silver	not used
<i>MazāCA</i>	a morsel of meal, water and oil or milk	Grat.
<i>MazacēNIUS</i> , or <i>Mazaces</i> -is	a city of Cappadocia (called also <i>Cæsarea</i>)	Plin.
<i>MAZARA</i> or <i>matara</i> or <i>mataris</i> or <i>materis</i>	an inhabitant of <i>Mazaca</i>	Suet.
<i>MAZAX</i> or <i>UX</i> or <i>YX</i>	sort of dart, javelin or spear	Gloss.
<i>MĀSAOMAI</i> or <i>massio</i> -mai or <i>massazo</i>	an archer of Africa or Illyricum	Gloss.
	I eat, devour	not used

† *Mattiacæ pila*, à *Mattiaco Germaniæ oppido* (Plin.)† See however *melona*.

abomasum	supposed to be the great gut, by Hermolaus†	Plin.
eynomazon	an herb that poisons dogs, when mixed in their victuals	Apul.
AMURCA†	the lees of oil, the scum that swims up—permost	Col.
AMURCARIUS	of or receiving the dregs of oil	Cat.
EXAMURCO	I cleanse from dregs	Apul.
•MÄRÆNO	I tarnish, make fade	not used
Ä ^s marantus- ^{im}	a flower that never fades	Plin.
MARCEO ² -ui§	I wither—pine away or grow feeble—droop, am faint or heavy	Stat. Ov. Sen.
COM ¹ marceo	I fade or wither, &c.	Ammian.
Ê ¹ marceo	I wither or fade, &c.	Plin.
marc ³ IOUS	faded, flagging, heavy and dull—rotten	Plin. Vitr.
marcid ³ ULUS	a little drooping or faint	Martian.
marc ³ OR-Öris ^m	smuttiness (in corn), fading, tarnishing—drowsiness—sluggishness, sloth	Sen. Celf. Stat.
marCESCO ³ (re)	I pine away, grow dull—putrify	Liv. Plin.
Ê ¹ marcesco	I pine away or fade, &c.	Celf.
IM ¹ marcesco	I fade, grow corrupted	Hor.
marceſcibilis	that easily fades or grows corrupt	Plaut.
IM ³ marcescibilis	never-fading	Tertul.
marcULENTUS	rotten, faded	Fulg.
MURCUS	an idle fellow, a coward who cuts off his thumb that he may not bear arms	Gloss.
Murcea or ia†	Venus, as goddess of sloth—Murcia, a city of Spain	Scalig.
murceus	idle, lazy, cowardly	Gloss.
murcidus	cowardly, idle, and lazy**	Fest.
murcinarius	maimed	Isidor.
murciolum	seed of lentils	Col.
MURGISO-Önis	slow, lazy, idle	Fest.
†Murgantia or Murgentia	a city of Sicily, another of the Samnites	Liv.
Murgantinus or Murgentinus	of or belonging to Murgantia	Plin.
Murgis-is†	a town of Hispania Bætica	Plin.
MÄRE-is ^{††}	the sea, a great river—the vast expanse	Virg. Lucr.
MaröTES-æ	an inhabitant of Mareotis	Plin.
Mareotis-idis†	a country of Egypt or Lybia, a lake in Egypt—of the country of Mareotis	Plin. Curt.
Mareoticus	of Mareotis	Col.
Marica	the wife of Faunus, and mother of Latinus	Virg.
Marici	a people of Liguria	Plin.

seems that *abo* is for *iva* from *ivaw*, I join or put together.

Read of coming from *μασσω*, it perhaps comes rather from *αμείγω*, I press or squeeze out, and is for lees or dregs of oil.

Probably from *μαγαίνω*; whence *μαγαίνωμα*, which means the same as *marceo*, if not from *ταυρίωμα* for —See the note on *macero*.

ſſus derives it from *μαλῆς*, for *μαλῆς*, Æol. *μυλῆς*.—See under *maloffo*.

ſſy, however, intimates that *Murcea* or *Murcia* is corrupted from *Myrtea* or *Murtea*.—See under

Murricidus is found, as well as *muricidus*, interpreted, *who kills rats and mice with more ease than he would* but it is better to read *murcidus*.

Mare comes, I think, from *ἀρεω*, I plough (see *aro*); and, indeed, Virgil uses beautifully, *campi* for *mare*, whose magnitude and force is properly expressed by the letter *m*—see my notes on *mulcea* and —It might also, by prefixing *m*, be derived, but not so properly, from *ἀρεω* or *ἀρεω*.—See *are* and

marĭnus	of or for the sea, living in the sea	Hor.
cĭsmarĭnus	living or that is on this side of the sea	Sarist.
PERmarĭnus	of or belonging to the sea	Liv.
SEMmarĭnus	amphibious	Lucr.
TRANsmarĭnus	from beyond sea, transmarine	Cic.
marĭo iōnis	a fish in the Danube like a sea-bog	Plin.
marĭ^o PLACID^æ	vessels to be sailed in only when the sea is calm	Gell.
Bimarĭs	lying between (or bathed by) two seas	Ov.
marĭtĭmus	of or belonging to the sea	Cic.
Mārĭni-ōrum (Celtic; mor, sea)	a people of Picardy and Flanders near the sea-coast	Virg.
ARMōrica or ARēmōrica	the peninsula of Little Brittany†	Plin.
Māria (or Mariam , indecl. Valla)	the Virgin Mary; Maria, name of other women	Claud.
MARĭANDŶNI	a people of Bithynia	Val.
MARĭus	name of several Romans	Virg.
MARĭA^{us}	of Marius	Plin.
MARGO-inis^m and ^t	the brink or bank (of any water)—sides or banks, brim, edge—margin (of a book, &c.)	Varr.
marginātus	that has a border or brim or margin	Ov.
marginO	I edge or border	Juv.
COMMargino	I put a border, &c.	Plin.
EMargino	I take away the scurf about the brims of a wound	Liv.
*MARGOS	foolish, rash, immoderate	Am.
gastrimargia	gormandizing	Plin.
gastrimargus	too fond of his belly	not in
margo^o POLIS	the title of a Satire of Varro	Hilar.
*MARNAMAI	I fight (applied to war)	Gloss.
Marnus	a name of Jupiter (as if the Virgin, for so Marnas means among the Cretans)	Turn.
Māro-ōnis	surname of Virgil—an excellent wine planter—a river of Peloponnesus	not in
MaronĒus or ianus	of Virgil (see lower)	Juv.
Maronea	a city of Chaonia, famous for its wine†	Scalig.
MaronĒus	surname of Bacchus, Maronean or of Chaonia	Stat.
Maronĭon	the great centaur	Plin.
Marpēsus , Μάρπεσσος	a hill in the island of Paros	Tibul.
Marpesius or Marpēsus	of Marpeſsus or Paros	Apul.
*MARRHON or marron	an iron instrument	Serv.
marrha or marra	a hoe, a mattock	Virg.
Marrŭbii or uvii	a people of Italy	not in
marrubium	herb borehound—a town of the Marſyans in Italy	Col.
Marrubius	of Marrubium	Virg.
Marrŭcĭni-ōrum	a people of Italy	Scrib.
Marrucinus	of the Marrucini	Sil.

† *Armor*, in the Celtic Language, means *near the sea*.

† This city was first called *Ortagurea*, and is supposed to have changed its name from *Maro*, the wine planter.

MAR

MAR

MARS-martist†

martēs-is^f

Martīālis

martis⁹COLA or cultormartis⁹GENAmartis⁹barbulus or mano-
barbulus

martisium

Martius

MARCUS

marc⁸ELLUS

Marcellēa-eōrum

Marcius

Marcianus

Marcomāni

marc⁸ULUS

MARTELLUS or marteus

martēolus or iolus

martūlus

martichora or cora (man-
tichora, &c.)

māteōla, as if martēola

Māmers-ertis

Mamertes-is^m

Mamerīni-orum

Mamerīnus or iānus

Mamerium

Mamercus

✠ Mars

Marsi

Marsicus or Marsus

Marsyas or Marsya-æ^m

*MARSYPOS

marsūpi⁸ON

*MAKTYR-ŷris

COMMARTYR

PROTOMARTYR

martyrium

MARUM or maron (He-
brew) &

Mars the god of war—war—the planet

Mars, warlike forces or power—
a fight or battle

a marten or ferret, an ermine

of or for Mars or war, martial, a
witty epigrammatist so calledthat worships Mars, of a warlike dis-
position

one begotten of Mars

a soldier that hurled barbed darts (some
read mattiobarbulus)

sort of food

of or for Mars, martial, also of March
—Martia, name of several Roman
ladies

a hammer, a Roman surname

a small hammer or mallet—Marcellus,
a Roman surnamefestivals at Syracuse in honour of Mar-
cellus

a Roman name—of Marcus

of Marcus

a people of Germany

a very little hammer

a mallet

a small mallet

a mallet (some read marculus)

a sort of wild beast of India

a little wooden mallet or beetle

Mars (in the Oscan tongue)

a Corinthian who slew his brother's
sona people who possessed themselves of Mes-
sana

of Messina (in Sicily)

a town of Calabria

surname of the Æmilii's

Circe's son

a people of Italy—a people of Germany
of the Marsians, enchanting, magicala Phrygian musician—a river of Phry-
gia

a purse or money-bag

a purse, money-bag, pouch

a witness, a martyr

a fellow-martyr

first martyr

martyrdom

herb like marjoram, but of a stronger
smell and bitter

Virg. Ov.

Cic.

Tac.

Mart.

Cic.

Mart.

Ov.

Inscr.

Ov.

Veget. Gloss.

Isid.

Cic.

Plut.

Isid. Gloss.

Isid. Hor.

Cic.

Liv. Plin.

Plin.

Stat.

Plin.

Gloss.

Gloss.

Plin.

Gloss.

Cato

Felt.

Ov.

Liv.

Mart. Gloss.

Strabo.

Cic.

Gell.

Plin. Tac.

Cic. Hor.

Ov.

Hor.

not used

Plaut.

Prudent.

Tert.

Gloss.

Tertul.

Plin.

pposed to be a contraction of *Mavors*—see under *verto*. I should rather think it a contraction of *deus* means the same), with the prefixion of *m*, as I have observed at *mare*; and as I shall again observe, at *and mulco*.

they could charm snakes, and were naturally fortified against poisons.

Marsus probably comes from *marum*, and so does *amaror*, &c.—See both.

MAS

MAS-māris^m†

feminamas
sēmīnas

MAS^mCARPIO-ōnis, from
carpo

marisca

mariscumⁿ or us^m

marītus

Bimaritus

COMmaritus

maritA

maritĀLIS

maritO

Eumarus

mas^mCŪLUS

sēmīnasculus

mascŪLUS-a-um

masculESCO

masculĒTUM

masculINUS

masculine or īter

masculinĪTAS

mascul^oFEMINA

masculO

COMmasculo

ē^mmasculo

ēmasculat^oOR

masculat^oUS

Rēmasculatus

mas^oTURBO or ma^ostupro

masurbat^oOR or mastu-
prator

mascauda (some bascauda)

MASPOS (Scythian)

maspĕTUM

Arimaspi (ari means one
among Scythians)

Arimaspes

Arimaspus

*MASTIX-igis^m

Æneidomastix

Ciceromastix

*Homeromastix

MAS

the male (in all kinds of creatures)—
adjectively, manly; mareⁿ, the male
kind

effeminated (hardly used)
an eunuch, a gelded creature, an herma-
phrodite

that castrates, a sodomite

a great unfavoury fig that opens and shows
its seed—the piles or hemorrhoids

kind of bulrush for mat and fishing
wheels

husband, married man—adjectively, of
a husband

that has two wives

that keeps company with another's wife

a wife, a married woman

of wedlock or marriage

I marry or wed, give in marriage—
—join together or set together (said
of trees)

an Athenian famous painter

a little man or manikin

an eunuch or hermaphrodite

male, of the male kind—manly, stout

I become male

place where vines grow high

male, masculine—stout

in a masculine manner

a being masculine

effeminated (hardly used)

I render male

I encourage, I put on a man's countenance

I castrate or geld, I effeminate

that gelds or castrates, that effeminates

made male

made again stout and strong

I bring on self-pollution

that is guilty of self-pollution

sort of dish or drinking cup

the eye

the leaf or stalk of Laserpitium (which
plant comes from Scythia)

fabulous people in Asiatic Scythia that
had but one eye or winked with one eye

name of a friend to Zoroaster

a river of Scythia

a whip, a lash—the gum mastich (mastī-
go, in comp.)

that lashes (or finds fault with) the
Æneid

that finds fault with (or criticises upon)
Cicero

that finds fault with Homer

† Perhaps from *ἀγρ*, as I have suggested at Mars, because war falls to the share of men; or from
because it belongs to them to till the ground.—See *ari*, and the *aro*, p. 41, Vol. I.

<i>maſtigia</i> -ia ^m †	that deserves a lashing or scourging	Plaut.
<i>maſtigO</i> , μαſτιγώ	I lash or scourge	Cypr.
<i>maſtigōsis</i> -is ^f	a flagellation or scourging	Tert.
<i>maſtiche</i> -es ^f	the sweet gum called mastich	Plin.
<i>maſtichātus</i> or <i>īnus</i>	made of or swelling like mastich	Lampr. Pall.
<i>maſtich⁹ELĒON</i>	oil of mastich	C. Afer.
* <i>MATĒN</i>	to no purpose, by chance	not used
<i>Automatium</i> (see under <i>autos</i>)	place where automations are made (say they)	Petron.
<i>matĒus</i> or <i>matus</i>	inept, silly, foolish—some suppose it to mean moist, as if <i>madidus</i>	Petron.
<i>MatĒnus</i>	a mountain of Calabria	Lucan.
<i>MatĒnus-a-um</i>	of the mountain <i>MatĒnus</i>	Hor.
<i>Matisco-ōnis</i> ^f	the town of Macon in Burgundy	Cæf.
<i>MatĒus</i>	a man so called	Plin.
<i>MatĒanus</i>	<i>Matiana poma</i> , apples of <i>MatĒus</i>	Col.
<i>MatĒum</i>	a city of Colchos	Plin.
* <i>MATER</i> -tris ^f , μάτηρ,	a mother, whatever brings forth or produces—a foster-mother, name given to matrons—maternal affection	Cic.
Dor. for <i>μήτηρ</i> or <i>μήτρα</i>	that has two mothers, surname of <i>Bacchus</i>	Plaut.
(<i>mētro</i> , in comp-)	a little mother	Sen.
<i>Biater</i>	the mother of the family—a wife of a mother, motherly	Ov.
<i>mater⁹CŪLA</i>	an aunt, the mother's sister	Cic.
<i>mater⁹FAMILIAS</i> †	the great-grandmother's mother's sister	Cic. Liv.
<i>matERNUS</i>	sister to the great-grandmother	Cic.
<i>matERTĒRA</i> (as if <i>maternaltera</i>)	festivals of mothers or matrons	Cic.
<i>ABmatĒtera</i>	I become a mother or like a mother	Gloss.
<i>PRōmatĒtera</i>	wedlock, matrimony, marriage—a wife matrimonial	Caius.
<i>matrĀLIA</i> -ium ^{n. pl.}	whose mother yet liveth	Ov.
<i>matrESCO</i>	a murderer of a mother	Non.
<i>matrimōNIUM</i>	the murdering of a mother	Cic. Just.
<i>matrimoniĀLIS</i>	the womb—any animal or thing kept or fit for breeding—a muster-roll—a vein in the hind part of the neck of horses	Firmic.
<i>matrĒmus</i> or <i>imis</i>	that has had the vein in the hind part of the neck struck or stuck (said of a horse)	Cic. Fest.
<i>matrĒCIDA</i>	of or for the womb—belonging to the hind part of a horse's neck	Cic.
<i>matricIDIUM</i>	plant good for disorders in the womb	Cic.
<i>matrIX</i> -icis ^f	a muster-roll, a catalogue, a list that keeps a muster-roll or register—poor	Plin. Varr.
<i>DEmatricĀTUS</i>	fish with small roe	Gloss.
<i>matricĀLIS</i>	a matron or wife, a lady of quality	Veget.
<i>matricĀRIA</i>	a matron or wife, &c.	Veget.
<i>matric⁹ŪLA</i>	of a matron or wife, of a lady of quality	Ist.
<i>matriculĀRIUS</i>	festivals in honour of matrons	Ist.
<i>matriculUS</i>		Ist.
<i>matrōNA</i>		Apul.
<i>COMmatrona</i>		Veget.
<i>matronĀLIS</i>		Gloss.
<i>matronalĀIA</i> -ium ^{n. pl.}		Veget.

"Aggrediundus est hic homo mastigeus," in Plaut. read "aggrediundus est hic homo mibi assu. beus, fax. verbis volo," Gronov.

the genitive is either *matrisfamilias* or *matrisfamilia*, &c.

matron^ATUS-ūs
matru^EELIS

A³MET^{OR}-ōris
Metra

ortygometra (some ortigometra)

tettigometra
metro²CŌMIA (see come)

Metro²DŌRUS

MĀTĒRIA-æ or materies-
ei

materi^ALIS
material^{ITER}
materi^ARIUS

materi^NUS

materi³ŌLA

materi⁷ŌSUS

materi^{OR}

materiat¹IO or ūra

materiat¹US

*MAUROS, μαυρος for
ἀμαυρός

Maurus

Maurus or Mauritanius or
Mauritanicus

maureLLA

Mauri^CUS

Maurice

Maurit^ANIA

Maur^USIVS or ūsiacus

Mōrea

MŌRUS-i^f, μορία (see) mō-
rus at moros)

morum-i^a, μέγος

morion (see also under
mēro)

mori^ŌLA (some loriola)

morū^LUS (see under mora)

sycomō^RUS^f or mōrōsycon^a

sycomor^UM

diamor^{ON}-i

†Mausō^Lus

Mausolē^UM

*MECHĀNĒ-es^f

mechānē^{MA}-ātis^a

mechanice-es^f

condition or dignity of a matron
a child of the aunt or uncle by the mo-
ther's side

motherless

the daughter of Erifichton (as if the
womb)

the leader (as if it were the mother) of
the quails

the mother or matrix of grasshoppers

a chief borough or village or street (see
at polis)

name of three philosophers (as if mother's
gift)

matter, materials, stuff—timber-wood
for building—sort of branch of vine
—subject of discourse or of science,
&c.

that is of some matter, material
materially

of or belonging to timber, that works in
timber, a timber-merchant

full of timber or wood or where there
has been timber and materials

a small matter or subject

full of wood or materials

I provide timber for trenches, &c.

timber-work, carpentry, a providing
timber or materials

of seasoned timber or materials

obscure, black, dull, foolish, stupid (see
mōros in its place)

a blackamoor, one of Mauritania
of a Moor or of the Moors

a sort of herb

a surname

after the manner of blackamoors

the country of Mauritania

of Mauritania

the country of Morea, Peloponnesus

a mulberry-tree, blackberry bramble

a mulberry or blackberry

a very black gem, white seed of the
apple of the mandrake, a soporiferous
poison

kind of small wine

blackish or moorish

a mulberry fig-tree

a mulberry-fig

a medicament made of mulberries

a king of Caria so called

the tomb of Mausolus—any stately monu-
ment or sepulchre

a machine, art, artifice, invention

a machine, contrivance, stratagem

mechanicks, the mechanical art

Apul.
Aur.

Tert.
Ov.

Plin.

Plin.

Gloss.

Cic.

Lucr.

Col.

Cic.

Macro.

Sidon.

Plaut.

Cat.

Tert.

Gloss.

Cæf.

Virg.

Cic.

not in

Sall.

Hor.

Macro.

Mart.

Gell.

Cic.

Sil. M.

Gloss.

Plin.

Plin.

Plin.

Varr.

Plaut.

Vulg.

Gloss.

Pall.

Gell.

Plin.

Flor.

not in

Sidon.

Symon.

<i>mechanicōs</i>	<i>mechanically</i>	Vitr.
<i>mechanicus-a-um</i>	<i>mechanic or mechanical—a manufacturer or workman</i>	Firmic. Suet.
<i>MĀCHĪNA</i>	<i>an engine or machine—frame or fabric—device, trick, invention</i>	Vitr. Lucr. Cic.
<i>machinĀLIS</i>	<i>of or belonging to engines</i>	Auson.
<i>machinĀRIUS</i>	<i>of or concerning engines—a workman or mechanic</i>	Solin. Paull.
<i>machin⁷ŌSUS</i>	<i>full of or formed with much machinery</i>	Suet.
<i>machin⁷ŪLA</i>	<i>a small machine or engine</i>	Fest.
<i>machinOR</i>	<i>I frame or make, devise, contrive</i>	Cic.
<i>machina²MENTUM</i>	<i>engine to batter walls with</i>	Liv.
<i>machinat¹IO, or us-ūs</i>	<i>an engine, a device, an artifice</i>	Cic. Apul.
<i>machinat¹OR and rix</i>	<i>that devises or contrives, an engineer, &c.</i>	Tac. Sen.
<i>machinat¹US</i>	<i>that contrives, &c. — passively, contrived, &c.</i>	Just. Sall.
<i>machio-iōnis^m</i>	<i>a soldier fighting in a warlike engine</i>	Isid.
<i>*MĒCŌN-ōnis^f</i>	<i>poppy, a chestnut</i>	Plin.
<i>meconis-īdis^f</i>	<i>sort of black lettuce of a sleepy quality</i>	Plin.
<i>meconĪTES-æ^m</i>	<i>gem like a poppy</i>	Plin.
<i>meconĪUM</i>	<i>juice of poppy—excrement of new-born children</i>	Plin. Gloss.
<i>*MĒCOS</i>	<i>length, size</i>	not used
<i>EUMECES-isⁿ</i>	<i>balm that grows to a great height, a sort of gem</i>	Plin.
<i>MACROS</i>	<i>long</i>	not used
<i>Amphimacrus or macer</i>	<i>a foot in verse, as in dignitas</i>	Quint.
<i>Trimacrus</i>	<i>a foot of three long syllables</i>	Gramm.
<i>*MĒDEO or mēdo (see mēdeor)</i>	<i>I command, rule, govern, manage</i>	not used
<i>Alcimedæ-es^f</i>	<i>the wife of Æson king of Thessaly</i>	Hygin.
<i>Andromede, or meda-æ</i>	<i>the daughter of Cepheus and Cassiope</i>	Hygin.
<i>Iphimēda</i>	<i>the wife of Alcous</i>	Hom.
<i>Medix or Meddix</i>	<i>a chief magistrate among the Oscians</i>	Enn.
<i>medixTUTICUS†</i>	<i>a magistrate among the Campanians</i>	Liv.
<i>Medon-ontis</i>	<i>the son of Codrus—one of Penelope's suitors</i>	Paterc.
<i>Alcimedon-ontis</i>	<i>a famous carver so called</i>	Ov.
<i>Amphimedon</i>	<i>a Lybian so called—the son of Melantheus</i>	Virg. Ov. Hom.
<i>Automedon</i>	<i>the charioteer of Achilles</i>	Virg.
<i>Eurymedon</i>	<i>the son of Faunus (as if ruling wide)</i>	Stat.
<i>Hippomedon</i>	<i>a valiant man so called</i>	Stat.
<i>Laomedon</i>	<i>the son of Ilus king of Troy</i>	Hor.
<i>LaomedontĒUS or ĪUS</i>	<i>of Laomedon</i>	Virg.
<i>LaomedontiĀDES</i>	<i>the son of Laomedon, Priam</i>	Juv.
<i>MedontIDES-æ</i>	<i>born or an offspring of Medon</i>	Paterc.
<i>MeduĀNA</i>	<i>the river Le Mayne, also a town of France</i>	Auson.
<i>MedŪSA</i>	<i>the daughter of Phorcus—herb like ribwort</i>	Ov.
<i>MedusÆUS</i>	<i>of Medusa, Pegasus as born from her blood</i>	Gloss. Ov.
<i>*MĒDEO or mīdao or mīdiao</i>	<i>I smile, μῆδω, μῆδᾶω, μῆδῶω</i>	not used

† Some read *medistruticus*, some *medixtuticus*, some *mediastuticus*.

CATAMIDIAO

MĒDEOR†

med^uELARĒmed^uIUMRĒmedi^uALIS

RĒmediO

RĒmediat^uIORĒmediat^uORRĒmedia^uBILIS

RĒremediabilis

med^uICUS (see under mē-
dos)

MŪlomedicus

medica

EXmedico

medicINUS

medicina

MŪlomedicina

medicin^uALIS er IUSmedicinal^uITERmedic^uOSUS

medicO

medicOR depon. (cui, in
re, quem)

medicOR, passiv.

medica^uBILIS or medi-
bilisIM^umedicabilismedicabil^uITERmedica^uBULUMmedica^uMENmedica^uMENTUM

medicamentARIUS

medicamentARIA

medicament^uOSUSmedicat^uIO, or us-ūsmedicat^uORmedicat^uUSIM^umedicatusPR^umedicatus

MeditrINA

Meditrin^uALIA-ORUMmedimnus or medimnum,
μίδιμοςI deride (but see under homos, as cata-
midio is confounded with catomidio)

I heal, cure, remedy

a medicine, remedy, cure

a remedy, medicine, cure

that cures, serving to cure

I give or administer remedies

a curing

that cures or remedies

curable, that may be cured, &c.

incurable, irremediable

physical or of a physician—a physician

a mule-doctor or farrier

a midwife (see under mēdos)

an ex-physician, that has been a physi-
cian

medicina ars, the art of physicians

the art of physic, physic, medicine, re-
medy—a physician or surgeon's shop—purging medicine—body of physi-
cians

the art of a mule-doctor or farrier

medicinal, physical

after the manner of physicians

produced by physic

I cure or heal—give an artificial pre-
parationI give or apply any thing in order to
cure—I amend, reclaim

I am healed or cured

curable, that may be cured

incurable

in a manner to be cured

a remedy or medicament

medicine used inwardly or outwardly,
tincture to die wool witha medicine or remedy, paint, wash for
the face, ointment—a purge—poison

—tincture to dye wool with

an apothecary, that prepares medicines or
drugs, of or for medicines or drugs

the art or skill of preparing medicines

medicinal

a medicinal preparation

that administers medicines or remedies

drugged, mixed with drugs—poisoned

medicated, besmeared with medicines or
paint

furnished beforehand with medicines

goddess of medicaments

festivals to the goddess of medicines

a measure containing six bushels

not used

Cic.

Gell.

Cic.

Macrobi.

Scribon.

Scribon.

Tert.

Sen.

Sen.

Ov. Cel.

Firmic.

Vet. Inb.

Ammian.

Muncke.

Cic.

Plaut.

Cels.

Lucr.

Veget.

Plin. An.

Scrib.

Cels. An.

Sil. Virg.

Virg.

Ter.

Plin.

Ov. Fel.

Virg.

Pallad.

Apul.

Plin.

Cic.

Cels. Cu.

Plin.

Plin.

Plin.

Vitr.

Col. Or.

Avien.

Plin. Sil.

Apul.

Ov.

Fest.

Varr.

Nepos.

† Supposed from *medeo* (see *medeo*) with the first *e* short. Some, however, suppose *medeor* to come
from *medeo*—See *medeo* at *medeo*.

*MEDITOR-atus sum†
(ad rem, rem mecum)

COMmeditor

PRÆmeditor

RÊmeditor

medit³ABUNDUS (rem)

medita²MEN, or mentum

medita¹IO, or ūs-ūs

PRÆmeditatio

medita¹IUVS

medita¹OR

PRÆmeditator

medita¹ORIUM

PRÆmeditatorium

medita¹US-A-UM

Êmeditatus

IM⁵meditatus

PER⁵meditatus

PRÆmeditatus

meditate

IM⁵meditatio (see under me-
dius)

IM⁵PRÆmeditatio

*MEDIUS, μέσος (medi,
in comp.; sometimes me-
dia and medio—some
think it from modus,
which see—see also un-
der mēdos)

INTERmedius

mediUM

mediĀLIS or ānus

mediaLE-isⁿ

mediAR-ārisⁿ

media⁹STĪNUS†

medi⁹CURRIUS

mediE

mediĪTAS-ātis^f

mediOCRIS

PER²mediocris

mediocr³ICŪLUS

mediocrĪTAS

mediocrĪTER

Medio⁹LĀNUM‡

MediolanENSIS

*I meditate, muse or think upon—I exer-
cise myself in or at—practise (rem re)
—passively, I am meditated*

I muse or think upon

I muse or think beforehand upon

I ponder or think again

meditating or musing upon

a meditation, study, exercise

meditation, consideration, study

premeditation, a thinking beforehand

*verbum meditativum, a verb of de-
scribing*

that meditates

that premeditates or prepares

place for meditating or preparing

place for preparing

*that has mused or considered; passively,
thought upon, studied, addicted and
exercised*

meditated, imagined, thought upon

not meditated, not thought on

thoroughly instructed

well thought on beforehand

with or after long meditation

without meditation or thought

without premeditation

the middle or middle of, equally suited or

inclined, indifferent—neutral, of nei-

ther part—muddling or ordinary—

middle-aged—meditating, determi-

ning—common, pretty frequent—

general

that lies or is between two

the middle or middle part—thing placed

in the middle—thing common to se-

veral

the middle or that is in the middle

the middle of the wood or pith of the tree

the middle

a valet, a footman

for medius currens or medius currius

(see at curro)

in a middling manner, so so

the middle, the half, a moiety

middling, ordinary, indifferent

very ordinary, indifferent

rather ordinary or indifferent

a mean or middling way—meannefs,

mediocrity

indifferently, tolerably

the city of Milan—also, Munster in Ger-

many, and Llan Vethlin in Wales

of Mediolanum or Milan

Cic.

Plaut. Virg.

Minuc.

Lucr.

ad Herenn.

Lips. in Sen.

Justin.

Sil. Tac.

Cic. Theodu.

Cic.

Gramm.

Prud.

Gloss.

Hier.

Tert.

Cic.

Apul.

Apul.

Plaut.

Quint.

Plaut.

Gell.

Eccel.

Hor.

Suet.

Paterc.

Plaut.

Quinct. Cic.

Liv.

Varr.

Catal.

Hor. Virg.

Solin. Apic.

Solin.

Tert.

Col.

Arnob.

Apul.

Lact.

Cic.

Cic.

Cato

Cic. Patere;

Cic.

Plin.

Ptol.

Cic.

From μέσος for μέλας—see meli and meletas, &c. under it.

For medio flans or tenens—see flo and teneo.

So called, it is said, because a sow bearing wool, was found in the middle thereof.—Isid. Claud.

Mediomatrīci-ōrum
medioximus or *medi-*
oxumus

medioxime

mediO

medi^sANs

mediat¹IO

mediat¹OR and *rix*

IM^smediat¹US

IM^smediate†

DĪMIDIUS

SUBDĪMIUS

DĪmidium

DĪmidio

DĪmidiat¹IM

DĪmidiat¹IO

DĪmidiat¹US

**MĒDOS* or *mētis*

medOMAI

Hēca or *ēcamēda*

PERIMEDE-es†

MedĒa

medea

Diomedea

Diomedea avis

medeis-idos or *īdis*

Agamedes-is

Archimedes

Clēomedes

Diomedes

Eumedes

Euthymedes

Lycomedes

Nicomedes

Archimedēus

Diomedeus

Perimedeus

Media

Nicomedia

Medīcus

Medica

medicum or *melicum*

medion

* *EPIMEDION* or *medium*, not
epimenidium

the people about the city of Metz
middling; Medioxumi Dii, gods of a
middle rank

in a middling way or manner

I divide into halves

that divides into halves

a mediation, an interceding

that mediates or intercedes, that serves
as umpire

immediate, instant

immediately, forthwith

half, divided into two parts

said of a number between the double, as

3 between 2 and 4

the half

I divide into two parts

by halves

a dividing into halves

divided into halves, half

counsel, care, wisdom, the son of Medea,

a Mede; mēdea, counsels, the privy

parts; Medēa, Medea

I take care, deliberate, muse on, con-
sult

Arfinōūs's daughter

a sorceress so called

the daughter of Ætes (king of Colchos)

who was a wicked sorceress

a black gem

an island where Diomedes was buried

a bern, coot, moor-ben

a plant of Medea, venomous plant

an excellent workman so called †

a famous geometrician and astronomer

a famous champion so called, as if stu-
dious of glory

a king of Thrace, another of Ætolia

Dolon's father

name of a pretty good painter

a king of the isle of Scyrus—the son of
Creon

a king of Bithynia

of (or that can be solved only by) Ar-
chimedes

of Diomedes

of Perimede

a country of Media (from Medus)

a city of Bithynia built by Nicomedes;

Nicomedenſis, of Nicomedia

of Media or Persia (see under medeor)

the pomecitron-tree—Spanish trefoil

a sort of ben

sort of trefoil peculiar to Media

the name of a plant (see under men for
epimenidium)

Cæf.
Plaut.

Non.
Apic.
Pallad.
Ict.

Tertul.
Alcim.
Gloſſ.
Gell.
Cic.

Mart. C.

Cic.
Tertul.
Plaut.
Tertul.
Cic.
not used

not used
Hom.
Theocr.
Ov.

Plin.
Felt.
Plin.
Ov.
Cic.
Liv.
Plut.

Ov.
Ov.
Plin.
Stat. H.

Just.
Cic.

Virg.
Propert.
Plin.
Plin.

Nepos.
Plin. Cal.
Cic.
Plin.
Plin.

† Gronov. reads *immediatē* (see under *meditor*), from MS. *immediatē*.

‡ *Aga* denotes admiration, from ἀγάω, I admire.

Lycomedis-is^f
medi⁹pontus-im

Medus-a-um
Medus-im
MÉTIS

PROMETHEUS

EPIMETHEUS

EPIMETHEUS-idis
PROMETHEUS-æ
CATAMITUS†

•MĒDULLA-æ^f, μυελός

medullāRIS
medullĀTUS
E⁴medullatus
Medullī-ORUM
MedullīNUS
medullītUS
medull'OSUS
medull'ŪLA^f

•MEGÆRO
MegæRA
MegæRA

Megarensis
Megareus-cos (three syl-
lables)
Megareus or icus
Megareius
Megaris-idis^f

MegarUS
•MEGAS-ālē-a

Megālē-es^f

MegaleNSIS or ēsius
MegaleSIACUS
MegālIA

MegalIUM
MegaloBYZI or Megabyzi
MegalUS

a lake of Africa
instrument of ropes or cords for squeez-
ing or pressing (some read meli-
pontus)

a Mede, of Media
a river of Media (see at meli)
counsel, care, wisdom—metiao or metio-
mai, I consult, deliberate, contrive,
build

the son of Japetus—a potter—Promē-
theus, of Prometheus
the brother of Prometheus, son of Ju-
piter

the wife of Deucalion
Deucalion the son of Prometheus
a boy hired to be abused contrary to
nature—a cup-bearer—an effeminate
person

the marrow—the pith or heart (in
herbs, trees, &c.), flour, meal, quin-
tessence or prime

that goes to the marrow in the bones
that has marrow or pith, &c.
whose marrow or pith is taken out
a people of the Alps
of the Medulli
intimately, to the very marrow, heartily
full of marrow
soft marrow

I envy; also, I worship, honour
one of the three Furies
the daughter of Creon and wife of Her-
cules—a city of Achaia, called also

Megara
of the city of Megara
the grandson of Neptune and father to
Hippomenes
of Megara
of Megareus
country or district of Megara—a city of
Sicily

of Megara
great, vast, violent (megālō, in comp.);
megistos, the greatest, very great,
&c.

one of the three isles in the river Acbe-
lous

of Cybele the great mother of the gods†
of the Megaleſian or Circenſian games
a little isle of Campania (some read
Megaria)

a very sweet ointment
priests of the Ephesian Diana
a Sicilian so called

Plin.
Cato

Hor.
Strabo.
not used

Ov. Juv.
Mart.
Mythol.

Ov.
Ov.
Plaut.
Aufon. Cic.

Juv.
Plin.

Apul.
Apul.
Plin.
Plin.

Aufon.
Plaut.
Celf.

Catul.
not used
Virg.
Gell.
Plin.

Gell.
Ov.

Cic.
Ov.
Plin. Mel.

Virg.
not used

Plin.

Cic. Liv.
Juv.
Stat.

Plin.
Quinct.
Gloss.

Anciently for *Ganymedes* (see under *gano*); but perhaps *catamitus* comes from *κατα* and *μαλιν*, I defile.
Megaleſes (ludi understood) and *Megaleſia-crum* or *Megaleſia-orum* (*ſeſta* understood), games and ſeſtivala
honour of Cybele.

Megista
Megistānes-um
Trismegistus

MEJO-meji or rather
minxi-mictum†

COMmejo
IMmejo
SUBmejo
SUBmej's ūlus

miā³ILIS
COMMīdilis
miā³IO, or ūra
miā³ORIUS
miā³US-ūs
miā³UALIS
miā³ŪRIO⁴

MINGO-minxi-mictum or
minctum

CIRCUMmingo

COMmingo

Ēmingo

PERmingo

minā³IO, or ūra

COMMīnā³ūs or *commictus*

**MĒLAS-ānos, melāna⁵*

melas-ānos

EPImelas-antis^m

Melomelas

Melas-x^m

MelēNA

ampelomelāna or *ampelosmelāna*

MelēNEUS

melANIA

melANTĒRIA

MelANTHIUM

MelantBIUS

MelantBO-ūs

**MĒLĒ* (*see mēlon*)

melOSMOS

melŌTHRUM

**MĒLĪ, μέλι*

Mele^oAGER or *āgrus* or
āgros (*see agra*)

MeleagrĒUS

MeleagrĒIDES-um

MĒTAMELOS

an isle and port of Lycia
nobles, grandees
an epithet of Mercury (as if termaxi-
mus)

I make water or urine (see mingo here)

I make water, I bepifs
I make water upon or in
I bepifs myself, I pifs abed, &c.
that bepiffes himself, that piffes abed,
&c.

vile, base, fit to be piffed on
vile, base, &c.

a making water or urine

that provokes urine

a making water or urine

that provokes urine

I want or long to make water

I make water,

I bepifs about or around

I make water, I bepifs

I pifs far

I have to do with (obscenely)

a making water

bepiffed

black, bad, cruel (melam or melan or
mela, in comp.)

a sort of morpew (see lower)

a white gem with a blackish colour
over it

a gem with a black vein parting every
colour in the midst

name of several rivers

the island of Corcyra

sort of black vine or briony

one of Aëteon's dogs, one of the Centaurs
blackness, black speck or spot (see under
ion)

black chalk to blacken shoes

a river of Cappadocia (see also under
antheo)

a famous painter—an historian—a goat-
herd

the daughter of Proteus

a lancet or other surgeon's instrument to
sound with; mēloo, I sound

herb poly

sort of white vine

it concerns, I look after, take care of, &c.

the son of Œnus—one of Alexander's
captains

of Meleager

the sisters of Meleager—turkey hens

Repentance deified

Plin. Lib.
 Suet.
 Lactant.

Perf.

Gloss.

Perf.

Marc. b.

Marc. b.

Non.

Non.

Veget.

Cæl. An.

Cæl. An.

Cæl. An.

Juv.

Mart.

Petron.

Hor.

Litt. et.

Hor.

Veget.

Catul.

not used

Gloss.

Plin.

Plin.

Ov. &c.

Stat.

Gloss.

Ov.

Plin.

Scribon.

Plin.

Plin. An.

Ov.

Ov.

not used

Apul.

Plin.

not used

Ov. Jul.

Luc.

Ov. Plin.

Varr.

† Perhaps from μέλι, I lessen or diminish; some derive mejo from meo, because urine flows through
 veins.

EPIMĒLIA
Meli⁹BŒUS (see *bous*)
Melibæa
Melibæus
MĒLĒTAO
COMMELET
meletA
MeletE
EPIMELETES-æ
MĒLITO
 ***MĒLI-itos** (see *mel here*)
melæomeli-itosⁿ
hydromeli (indecl.)
peromeli or *melum*
macomeli (indecl.)
oxymeli-itisⁿ
phōdōmeli (indecl.)
thalassomeli (indecl.) or *thalasso-*
meli-itosⁿ
Melēs-ētis^m
Melēse-es^f
MELĒTÆUS
MELICERTA
mel⁹LŌTOS^f or *umⁿ-i*
MELINUM
MELISSUS
MELISSA
MELITTON or **MELISSON-**
ōnis^m (*melisso*, in comp.)
melittæna^f (some *me-*
littis-idis^f)
melītītes-is^m
Melite, or **Melita**
Melitæus or **ensis**
Melitesius
MELIUS
MELIĀNUS
MELODŪNUM
MĒDUS (as if *melus*)
MEL-mellisⁿ

care, assiduity
the name of a herdsman
a city of Magnesia
of Melibæa or Magnesia
I meditate, think on, take care of, &c.
I meditate carefully
herb spurge-olive
one of the muses (see under meles at
mēli-itos)
inspector or guardian
I express by word of mouth†
honey, also sugar, among the ancients
a purging gum tasting like honey
water and honey soddened together, me-
tbeglin
a beverage of honey and wine
honey and verjuice soddened together in
the sun
a preparation of vinegar and honey
honey fragrant like roses
purging mixture of honey, rain, and sea-
water
a river running by the city of Smyrna
a town of Magna Græcia, Temesa
surname of Homer (as if of Meles)—see
under gennao, p. 354. Vol. I.
the son of Ino and Athamas
the plant melilot
balm-gentle or mint (see under melon)
a king of Crete (the father of Amalthea
and Melissa)—a grammarian who
wrote on bees—a Samnian philo-
sopher
the daughter of Melissus, a nymph who
first taught to manage bees—a priestess
of Ceres—herb balm-gentle
place where bee-hives stand or where
bees are kept
herb balm-gentle, herb horehound
sort of stone yielding liquor of a sweet
taste, a beverage of new wine and
honey
the island of Malta, a city of the Brutii
—the island of Meleda, a city of
Cappadocia
of Melite or Melita
of Melite or Melita
name of a Roman family (see at bonus)
of Melius
the town of Melun in France
mead, beverage of honey and water
honey, as also a word of endearment,
my sweetest or darling, &c.—sweets
of poetry—the juice of the flowers of
lilies

Mart. Cap.
 Virg.
 Plin.
 Virg.
 not used
 Hygin.
 Apul.
 Cic.
 Ulp.
 Diom.
 not used
 Plin.
 Plin.
 Apic. lfid.
 Pallad.
 Plin. }
 Pallad.
 Plin.
 Stat.
 Plin.
 Tibul.
 Ov.
 Plin. Scrib.
 Varr.
 Lactant.
 Ov.
 Laert.
 Col.
 Caillim.
 Gloss.
 Varr.
 Plin. Apul.
 Plin.
 Plin. Cic.
 Grat.
 Liv.
 Liv.
 Ptol.
 lfid.
 Cic.
 Hor.
 Plin.

Editor and melio thus differ—meditor, I meditate, think within myself; melito, I express by word of
Plin.)

oxymel-mellis ⁿ	a preparation of vinegar and honey	Plin.
mell ^o CŪLUM, or rather melliculum)	my love, my honey, my dear	Plaut.
mella	water wherein combs are soaked, after the honey has been extracted	Col.
Mella or Mela (see amel- lus, which seems to be an adjective)	a river running by Brixia in Italy— name of a geographer (a Spaniard by nation)	Virg. Gloss.
mellĀCIUM or ātium	must or new wine boiled till reduced to half	Non.
mellĀRIUS	fit for honey—that deals in honey	Plin.
Mellaria	name of several cities	Plin.
mellariūm	a bee-stall, a vessel for honey	Varr.
melleus	of or like honey, sweet	Plin.
melleus ^o CŪLUS†	of a colour somewhat like honey	Gels.
melli ^o FER	that brings honey	Or.
melli ^o FEX, or rather fīcus	that makes honey	Col.
mellificO	I make honey	Plin.
mellificat ^o IO, or ficiūm	the making or working of honey	Varr.
melli ^o FLUUS, or fluens	flowing with honey, delicious, sweet of speech	Boeth.
melli ^o GĒNUS	of the same kind with honey, like honey	Plin.
melliGO-inis	gum of trees with which bees daub their hives	Plin.
mell ^o ILLUS ^m or mellilla ^f	my love, my dear, my honey	Plaut.
mellĪNA or melīna	a beverage of honey and water (see under mēlon, and here under mēlis)	Plaut.
mellinia	a beverage of honey and water	Plaut.
mellinum	a coat of a honey colour (but see melinus under mēlon)	Gloss.
MellōNA	goddess of honey	Arnob.
mell ^o ŌSUS	of or like honey	Cal.
mellIO ⁺	I sweeten	Gloss.
mellitINUS	preserved or sweetened with honey	Plin.
mellitUS	preserved or sweetened with honey, of a honey-taste—delicious, sweet	Varr.
mellitĀ-arum	courtezans, strumpets	Cic.
mellit ^o ŪLUS-a-um	sweet, dear (word of endearment)	Plaut.
mello	I gather honey (see the primitive mello)	Apul.
mellat ^o IO	the gathering of honey, the time for taking honey	Gross.
MĒLIS or meles, also mēlis-is ^f	a badger or gray (fond of honey)	Plin.
mēLINUS (see mellina above, at prim. mēlia, and under melos here)	of a badger or gray; mēlĪna, the skin of a badger or gray†	Plaut.
melicembales or meliceri- bali	sort of shells	Plin.
meliom or meltom	for meliorem (see melior at bonus)	Fest.
*MĒLIA or meliē	ash-tree (see under mēlos at mēlon)	not in Gels.
melia hasta (not melis hasta)	a spear of ash wood	
Būmelia	a large sort of ash-tree in Macedonia	Plin.
mēLINUS	of the ash-tree; melina, sort of very acute pipe (see melinus above)	Gloss.
*MELLO	I am to be, I prepare, struggle, delay	not in

† In "Apes . . . coloris melinisculi" (Colum.) perhaps we should read mellesculi.

† According to Varro, however, melina mean a sheep's skin.—See melon.

Hedymelēs

melicus

melicæ gallinæ

Philomelivm

melus^m or melum^a

Philomelus

•MELPO

Melpōmēnē-es^f

Eumolpidæ-arum

Eumolpus

MEMBRUM-i^o†

membrāna

membranāceus

membranārius

membraneus

membran^a ūla or ūlum

bimembris

quadrimembris

trimembris

unimembris

membr^osus

membrOR

ē^a membrO

membrātim

admembratim

membrat^a ūracommembrat^a us•MEMECYLON for mi-
mæcylon)

•MEMPHŌMAI

Memphis-is^f

Memphītes-æ

Memphiticus

Memphitis-idis

Mēphītis-is

mephiticus

•MĒN-mēnos

Mēna (see mæna under
mæno)a melodious finger so called
tuneful, harmonious (said of a lyric
poet, &c.)

turkey-bens (doubted)

a great city of Phrygia

melody, song, &c.

name of a rich musician—a Phocian
commanderI sing; molpē, a song, an hymn, music
one of the Musesa people or a family so called—priests or
magistrates at Athens, that presided
over the sacrifices to Ceres

the son of Musæus

a member or limb, branch or part of a
science or of an art, part of a house
(as room, chamber), part or clause
(of a sentence)—one of the elements
of the world—the part that distin-
guishes the sexa membrane or film—peel between the
bark and the tree, what was used
for parchment or vellum—surface or
outmost shapeskinny, like parchment or a thin skin
a skinner, that prepares parchment, &c.
of membrane or skin

little skin or light parchment

that has limbs of two kinds

that has four limbs or parts

that has three bodies or parts

that has but one limb

full-limbed in the natural part

I begin to be formed

I dismember or geld

limb by limb, piece-meal, particularly—
from point to point, in short clauses

limb by limb, piece-meal, &c.

a forming or shaping of the limbs
joined, unitedfruit (like a medlar) of an arbutus-
tree

I complain, reproach, blame

the city of Memphis, now Grand Cairo

an inhabitant of Memphis

of Memphis

of Memphis (with relation to a femi-
nine)a stink or ill savour, stinking exha-
tion—Juno, as presiding over stinking
exhalations

mephitical, stinking

month; mēnē, moon

a goddess presiding over women's courses
—a city of SicilyJuv.
Cic.Col.
Cic.Cat.
Mart.Just.
not id.Hor.
Tac.

Nepo.

Ov.
Cic.Lucr.
Phall.Cic.
Plin.

Lucr.

Plin.
Gloss.Ulp.
Cic.Virg.
Onom.Hygin.
Ulp.Phall.
Cens.Pacur.
Plin.Cic.
Gloss.Vitr.
Nolas.

Plin.

not id.
Strabo.Tib.
Ov.

Juv.

Virg.
Tac.Sidon.
not id.Aug.
Gloss.

† Membrum seems to come from μέλος, as if μέλος, then μεμβλος, and finally μεμβρος—see
mænos. Some, however, think it comes from μέρος, as if, by reduplication, μέμερος, then μεμεβρος—see

Alcmena or Alcūmena menēus	<i>Amphitrio's wife (see Alcē)</i>	Ov. Plaut. Vitr.
menais-īdis ^f	monthly (but now we read manacus— see under māno) herb good for curing the bite of a ser- pent	Plin.
Menalippē-es ^f Menalippus	the sister of Antiope a Theban so called	Juv. Stat.
Menānini or Memēnini	the people of Mena	Plin. Cic.
neomenia-iæ	a new moon (see lower)	Isid.
epimenia-iorum	small presents from Africa to Rome, sol- dier's monthly pay	Juv. Gloss.
neomeniæ-iarum	festivals at every new moon—ad neo- menias Latinas, at latter Lammas, never	Hier.
Epimenides-is	an epic poet (he slept seventy-five years)	Laërt.
Epimenidium menion menis, μνήσκος	a kind of onion the plant peony a coronet or ornamental figure in the frontispiece of books	Plin. Apul. Turneb.
bichomenium necmenium Menius	a half-moon or something like it a new moon Lycaon's son (see under mænius at mæno for Menianus corrupted from Mænianus)	Apul. Gloss. Ov.
Tetramenus MENDA-æ ^f or men- dum-i ⁿ mendōsus	four months old, of four months a blemish, spot—fault, mistake, error (in writing) full of blemishes, lewd, vicious—erro- neous, incorrect, blundering	Gloss. Ov. Cic.
mendose mendositas ēmena ēmendabilis	incorrectly, falsely, erroneously falseness I correct, amend, reform, revise that may be amended	Ov. Cic. Cic. August. Cic.
IN ^s ēmendabilis ēmendat ^o io ēmendat ^o or and rix ēmendatorius	that cannot be amended, incorrigible a making better, an amending that corrects or makes better that serves to correct or reform	Liv. Quinct. Cic. Cic.
COēmendatus IN ^s ēmendatus ēmendate MENDAX-ācis ^e	corrected together uncorrected, unrevised correctly, accurately lying, deceitful—false, counterfeit, de- ceiving	August. Arnob., August. Cic. Cic. Hor.
mendacitas mendaciter mendacium mendaciunculum mendaciloquus mendacilequium mendaculus MENTIOR+-itus sum†	falseness, falsehood falsely, lyingly an untruth, a lie, a deceiving a little lie (some read mendaciolum) that tells lies a telling of lies a liar I lie, deceive—break my word, counter- feit, mimic, feign, invent	Tert. Solin. Plaut. Cic. Plaut. Gloss. Gloss. Cic. Hor.
COMMENTIOR Dēmentior ēmentior (rem)	I agree with others in a lie I lie shamefully I lie, forge, counterfeit—I belie	Apul. Apul. Plaut. Cic.

As if mendior; that is from menda, and eo changed into io—see the note on perio, p. 258, Vol. I. This to me more probable than the derivation of it from meno or memini under mentis, as Gesner, &c. would

<i>mentis</i> ¹ IO	a lying or telling of lies	Herem.
<i>Ementis</i> ¹ OR	a liar or counterfeit	Macr.
<i>Ementis</i> ¹ US	that lies or counterfeits, feigned, counterfeited	Cic.
<i>Ementis</i>	lyingly, falsely	Marcel.
<i>MENDICUS</i> -i ^m	a beggar, a common beggar	Plaut.
<i>mendicus</i> -a-um	beggar-like, mean, pitiful, sorry	Cic.
<i>mendice</i>	beggarly	Sen.
<i>mendici</i> MŌNIUM	beggarliness	Gell.
<i>mendici</i> TAS	beggary, extreme poverty	Cic.
<i>mendic</i> ² ŪLA	beggarly dress (inducula understood)	Plaut.
<i>mendic</i> ² ŪLUS	a little beggar, a tatterdemalion	Cic.
<i>mendico</i>	I beg or ask charity	Ov.
<i>Ementico</i>	I beg a thing out of one, get by begging	Suet.
<i>Ementica</i> ² BILIS	that may be gotten by begging	Litt. lat.
<i>mendica</i> ² BULUM	a beggarly scum	Apul.
<i>mendic</i> ² ABUNDUS	beggarly, that begs	August.
<i>mendicat</i> ¹ IO	a begging	Sen.
<i>Mendes</i> -is ¹ (a goat among Egyptians)	a city of Egypt where Pan and a goat were worshipped	Plin.
<i>Mendēs</i> SIUS	of Mendes	Ov.
<i>mendēs</i> SIUM, μανδηςιον	sort of ointment	Plin.
* <i>MĒNO</i> or <i>mimno</i> (see mora)	I rest, stand firm, wait for, continue, persevere— <i>mōnē</i> †, a staying, rest, habitation—see <i>monos</i>	not used
<i>ANAMENO</i>	I persevere, continue	not used
<i>Mēn</i> ² ÆCHMIT	two brothers said to be much like one another, the name of a play	Plaut.
<i>AMMĒNAS</i> for <i>anamēnas</i>	that has waited, &c. ἀμμινος	not used
<i>Nyctimēne</i> -es	the daughter of Nyctēus changed into an owl	Ov.
<i>Aristomenes</i> (see under <i>menos</i> here)	one of Darius's generals—a Messenian who commanded the Athenians—a comic poet of Athens	Curt. Diod. Suet.
<i>SYNĒMMENON</i>	the constant and incontrovertible result of a position	Gell.
<i>MEMNON</i> -ōnis ^m	the son of Tithonus and Aurora	Virg.
<i>Agamemnon</i>	a famous chief of the Greeks	Siat.
<i>Cacememnon</i>	a famous actor or buffoon so called	Gell.
<i>Memnōnes</i> -um	a people of Ethiopia beyond Egypt	Plin.
<i>Memnonides</i> -um ^f	birds that flew yearly from Ethiopia to Troy (sprang from the ashes of Memnon)	Ov.
<i>Memnonius</i>	of Memnon, black— <i>domus Memnoniæ</i> , Ethiopia	Ov. Prop.
<i>Agamemnonius</i>	of Agamemnon	Virg.
<i>Mimærnus</i>	a famous poet of Smyrna	Prop.
<i>EPIMŌNĒ</i> -ēs	perseverance (a figure—see <i>epizeuxis</i>)	Gloss.
<i>MĒNO</i> , <i>supine mentum</i>	I recollect, I remember and mention	obsolete
<i>ment</i> ¹ IO (cujus rei or de re	mention, a speaking of	Cic.
<i>ment</i> ² ISCOR ² -mentus sum	I recollect, I remember and mention	obsolete
<i>commimis</i> cor ² mentus sum	I call to mind, recollect, contrive, devise	Cic.

† Whence perhaps the terminations *monia* and *morium*, though the *o* be long in these.

‡ But this may also come from ἀμμινος (*ammīnos*), pres. part. med. Doc. for ἡμινος; from ἡμινος, I set in or from ἡμινος, perf. ind. pass. of ἀμνω, I join.

§ From ἀμυνή, war, arms, lance, spear, dart, &c. hence μινυχιας means, properly, firm or resolute battle.

MEN

MEN

107

RECOMMUNISCOR
 EMINISCOR
 REMINISCOR
 REMINISCENTIA
 COMMENTITIUS or ICUS
 COMMENTOR-ORIS^m
 COMMENTUM
 EMENTUM
 COMMENTOR

 COMMENTARIUM or ARIUS
 COMMENTARIENSIS
 COMMENTARIOLUM or OULUS
 COMMENTATIO
 COMMENTATOR
 MEMINI-ERO-ISSE
 Imperat. memento-memore

 COMMENINI
 DEMENINI
 EXMENINI
 REMENINI
 MEMINENS
 MEMOR-ORIS^c, *μνησκει*

 IM⁵MEMOR
 MEMORE or ITER
 MEMORALITER
 MEMORALIUS
 MEMORIA

 IM⁵MEMORIA
 MEMORALIS or MEMORALIS
 MEMORIOLA
 MEMORIOSUS or MEMOROSUS
 MEMORIOSE
 MEMORO

 COMMEMORO
 REMEMOROR—deponent
 MEMORABILIS
 COMMEMORABILIS
 IM⁵MEMORABILIS
 MEMORACULUM
 COMMEMORAMENTUM
 DEMEMORANS
 IM⁵MEMORANTIA
 MEMORATIO, or US-ŪS
 COMMORATIO, or US-ŪS
 IM⁵MEMORATIO
 MEMORATOR and RIX
 COMMEMORATOR
 COMMEMORATORIUM
 IM⁵MEMORATUS

I recollect, I contrive again
I call to mind, contrive
I remember, I call to mind
recollection, remembrance
contrived, devised, feigned, false
that contrives or devises
an invention, a fiction, false tale
an invention, a meditation
I devise, romance, imitate—argue, de-
cant, compose, write a commentary,
musé, study
commentary, abstract, memorandum
a clerk of a justice or jailer
small register or journal
a musing upon, description in writing
a deviser, an inventor, a forger
I recollect or remember, take care or pro-
vide for (rem or cujus rei or de re)
—I make mention of (cujus rei or de
re)
I remember or have it in remembrance
I forget (the word is doubted)
I recollect well
I recollect
recollecting, recalling to mind
mindful, remembering—thankful—pro-
ceeding from one mindful—lasting,
 durable
forgetful, unmindful
by heart, from memory, without book
in a manner to be remembered
a notary, one that records things
memory, recollection, reflection, memoran-
dum
want of memory (the word is doubted)
of memory, of remembrance
little or shallow memory
that has a good memory

mindfully
I remember or bring to mind, I tell,
recite—I call or name
I call to mind, mention or speak of
I recall to mind, make remember
memorable, notable, fit to be mentioned
worth being remembered or mentioned
not to be remembered
a monument
a mentioning, a reproaching
mentioning, reciting
forgetfulness, unminfulness
a remembrance or rehearsal
a calling to mind
forgetfulness, becauseness
that mentions or recites
that mentions or recites
a memorandum-book or journal
unheard of, unmentioned

Plaut.
 Isid.
 Cic.
 Tert.
 Cic.
 Liv.
 Ter.
 Isidor.
 Plaut.
 Cic.

 Cic.
 Firmic.
 Cic. Quint.
 Cic.
 Lit. ex Quint.
 Cic.

 Quint.

 Cic.
 Mart.
 Gell.
 Tert.
 Sidor.
 Cic. Ter.
 Liv. Hor.

 Cic.
 Non. Cic.
 Fortunat.
 Gloss.
 Cic.

 Papin.
 Suet. Arn.
 Cic.
 Fest. Gloss.

 Fest.
 Plaut.
 Lucr.
 Ter.
 Tert.
 Ter.
 Cic.
 Plaut.
 Apul.
 Non.
 Flacc.
 Papin.
 Gallus, Gell.
 Ter. Apul.
 Vulg.
 Prop. Flacc.
 Tertul.
 Ambros.
 Horat.

MĒNOS (meno or mene or men, in comp.)	mind, strength of mind, strength or firmness, vehemence, impetuosity, anger	not used
Men ^o ALCUST†	a shepherd's name	Virg.
Men ^o ANDER-dri	a comic poet of Athens, as if strength of men	Quint.
MenandrĒUS or ĩcus	of Menander	Prop.
Mene ^o CRĀTES	a boasting physician so called	Ælian.
Mene ^o DĒMUS	a philosopher of Eretria—another (the disciple of Aristotle)	Cic.
Menel ^o AETUS	the least kind of eagles	Gell.
Mene ^o LAUS	Agamemnon's brother, as if strength of the people	Plin.
MenelĀUS	of Menelaus	Cic.
AlcāmenĒS-es (see Alce)	a famous statuary (the disciple of Phidias)	Prop.
Anaximenes	the scholar of Anaximander, Aristotle's son, name of other men	Plin.
Cleomenes	name of a Sicilian	Meur.
Eumenes	a king of Pergamus; also, a valiant commander	Cic.
Hippomenes	the husband of Atalanta, a cruel archon of Athens	Nepos.
EumenETICA-æ†	the husband of Atalanta, a cruel archon of Athens	Ov.
EumenIA	a country of Ionia	Plin.
EumenIS-ĩdis†	a city of Caria; also, a town of Thrace	Plin.
EumenĪDES-um†	a fury	Sil.
	three Furies, the daughters of Acheron and Nox	Virg.
Men ^o IPPUS (see hippos)	a Cynic philosopher—an eloquent orator	Macr.
MenĒTES-æ	one of the companions of Æneas	Virg.
MenĒTIUS	the son of Actor, and father to Patroclus	Gloss.
MenĒtiĀDES-æ	Patroclus the son of Menætius	Ov.
meno ^o GĒNON (see gennao)	a sort of herb	Apul.
MĒNINX-ingis†, μῆνις‡	membrane that wraps up the brain (meningo, in comp.)—an island of Africa	Gloss.
	sort of gem	Sil.
MENNONIA	the seat of natural parts and acquired virtues, reason, understanding, thought, judgment, affection, inclination, providence, design, resolution, purpose, the memory—temper of the mind—advice, counsel, heart or courage—a goddess so called	Plin.
MENS-mentis†, from μῆνός, as gens from γένος, Voss. From μῆνός, I indicate, Jul. Scaliger	foolish, mad, silly, out of his wits	Cic.
‡mentis-is, in Non.	vehement, fierce, violent	Ov.
	madly, foolishly	Cic. Ter.
Ā or DĒ+mens-mentis†	madly, foolishly	Hor. C.
VE or VĒHĒmens‡	vehemently, earnestly, eagerly	Gloss.
Ā or DĒmentER	madness, folly, stupidity	Cic.
VE or VĒHĒmenter	vehemence, earnestness	Cic. V.
Ā or DĒmentIA	I am mad or stupid	Plin.
VĒHĒmentia	I grow mad (amento is seldom used in this sense; see at amentum)	Lucr.
DĒmentIO+	(see amentatio under amentum)	Gloss.
Ā or DĒ+mentIO	a becoming mad	Apul.
ADmentat ^o IO		Tert.
DĒmentatio		Litt.

† From μῆνός, and perhaps μῆνις instead of μῆνός, as if to express permanent strength.

‡ From μῆνός, I abide; because that membrane is the habitation or lodge of the brain, or from μῆνός that membrane gives strength to the brain.—Jardin des Racines Grecques.

§ Vehemens for vemens, as prebendo for prebendo.

mentat¹OR ment²ESCO³ <i>men²CEPS</i> MENTA or mentha† mentASTRUM or men- thastrum ment³ULA mentulATUS MENTUM ment²AGRA-æ^f ment²IGO-inis^f mento-ōnis MentOR-ōris MentorEUS • MENSA-æ, from <i>μῆσα</i>, <i>fem.</i> of <i>μῆσος</i>, with the infection of <i>v</i>, the table being placed in the mid- dle of the room (Varr.) mensALIS mensARIUS mensATIM mens³ULA mensulARIUS • MENSIS-is^m § (Pl. es- ium) Dimensis-is^m Quadrimestis seisquimestis QuotimestIBUS <i>menstruus</i> INTERmenstruus Quadrimenstruus Trimenstruus menstruum INTERmenstruum sēmenstruum (sē for sēmī) <i>menstruALIS</i> <i>menstruO </i> <i>menfURNUS</i> BIMESTRIS	<i>that makes mad</i> <i>I grow violent or immoderate</i> <i>that takes or ensnares the mind, &c.</i> <i>mini (an herb)</i>—<i>menta, a man's privy</i> <i>part (see mintha)</i> <i>wild mint</i> <i>a man's privy part</i> <i>a man well hung</i> <i>the chin in men or beasts (the seat of the</i> <i>beard)</i> <i>a foul tetter or scab (it attacks the chin</i> <i>chiefly)</i> <i>scab among sheep about their lips</i> <i>that has a large chin</i> <i>a noble artist in chasing and embossing</i> <i>plate†</i> <i>of Mentor</i> <i>a table or board to eat on, a trencher or</i> <i>plate—a meal (dinner or supper)—</i> <i>a service or course of dishes—a counter</i> <i>or board for bankers—a table where-</i> <i>on fish is sold</i> <i>of or for the table</i> <i>a banker, an exchanger of money</i> <i>from table to table</i> <i>a little table</i> <i>a banker, an exchanger of money</i> <i>space of time from new moon to new</i> <i>moon, a lunar month—women's</i> <i>monthly courses</i> <i>the space of two months</i> <i>the space of four months</i> <i>a month and a half</i> <i>every month</i> <i>of or for a month, monthly</i> <i>(see intermentris here)</i> <i>of four months</i> <i>of three months</i> <i>a monthly allowance, alimony—women's</i> <i>monthly courses</i> <i>space of time between the old and new</i> <i>moon</i> <i>a fortnight</i> <i>monthly, every month, lasting a month</i> <i>I have my monthly courses</i> <i>done every month</i> <i>of two months</i>	<i>Litt. ex Cell.</i> <i>Cæli. Aur.</i> <i>Prisc.</i> <i>Cic.</i> <i>Voff.</i> <i>Col. Plin.</i> <i>Carm. Phall.</i> <i>Poet. Phall.</i> <i>Cic.</i> <i>Virg.</i> <i>Plin.</i> <i>Col.</i> <i>Arnob.</i> <i>Plin.</i> <i>Mart.</i> <i>Virg.</i> <i>Ov.</i> <i>Mart. Cic.</i> <i>Hor.</i> <i>Vopisc.</i> <i>Liv.</i> <i>Juven.</i> <i>Plaut.</i> <i>Senec.</i> <i>Cic.</i> <i>Plin.</i> <i>Liv.</i> <i>Gloss.</i> <i>Varr.</i> <i>Cato</i> <i>Cic.</i> <i>Plin.</i> <i>Gloss.</i> <i>Gloss.</i> <i>Liv.</i> <i>Plin.</i> <i>Varr.</i> <i>Gloss.</i> <i>Plin.</i> <i>Gloss.</i> <i>Cypr.</i> <i>Liv.</i>
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herb so called, because it cheers the spirits, or from *μίνθη*, mint. As to the man's privy part, some think from *μύρω*, as it indicates the sex—see *μερῶ*. It may, however, come from *μύρω*, I stand firm, &c. the first *μ* eno.

There was another *Mentor*, according to Homer. To this *Mentor*, Ulysses entrusted the care of his household, which he, with the assistance of good *Læertes*, managed: and it was the figure and voice of this faithful Ulysses, that *Minerva* assumed, to accompany *Telemachus*, when this young prince set out of *Ithaca*, in quest of his father. From this circumstance, *Mentor* is lately become an appellative word, and said of a person who is a guide or a tutor to one.

from *μήν*-*menēs*, a month; or from *μήνη*, the moon; because the months are regulated by the motions of the moon; or from *metri*, whence *metris* and *mensuratio*, a measuring.

and only in the participle present, *menstruans*, Col. ; and participle past, *menstruatus*, Vulg.

decemmesfris
intermesfris

quadrimēstris
quinquemēstris
sēmēstris (sē for sex)

septemmesfris
trimesfris
sēmestrium (sē for sēmī)
*MĒNYO (see moneo)
menytron-iⁿ

*MEO-as, ūm

CIRCUMmeo
COMmeo

DĒmeo

Ēmeo

IMmeo

INTERmeo

PERmeo

PRÆTERmeo

RĒmeo

SUBTERmeo

SUPERmeo

TRA, TRANSmeo

mea¹EILIS

COMmeabilis

IN⁵COMmeabilis

PERmeabilis

IM⁵PERmeabilis

RĒmeabilis

IR⁵RĒmeabilis

TRANSmeabilis

IN⁵TRANSmeabilis

DĒmea¹CŪLUM

RĒmeaculum

COMmeat¹ALIS miles

COMmeat¹OR

PERmeator

TRANSmeatorius

meat¹US-ŪS

COMmeatus-ŪS

Ēmeatus-ŪS

RĒmeatus-ŪS

COMM¹IO for COMme¹IO

TRAMA-as, as if TRAME¹A

of ten months

belonging to the space between the old
and new moon

of four months

of five months

of six months, of half a year—sēmef-
tris (sē for sēmī), of a fortnight

of seven months

of three months

a fortnight (see sēmestris above)

I indicate, announce, declare

reward to an informer, pardon to one
who turns evidence

I go or pass, glide along, flow

I go around

I go or pass (in company), go and
come

I go or come down

I go or come out

I go or enter in

I flow through the middle

I go or wander through

I go or pass by

I go or come back, I return

I pass or flow underneath

I pass or flow over or above

I pass or flow over or beyond

that may be passed through, that passes
or flows easily

passable, that may be passed

unpassable

passable, that may be passed through

unpassable

from which one may return, that may
return

from which one cannot return

that may be passed over or beyond

that cannot be passed over or beyond

a descent, a going or gliding down

a return, a returning

a soldier that receives allowance as he

marches; commeatalia-ium, allow-

ance to soldiers on their march

that goes or comes with

that traverses or goes through

that serves to pass over or beyond

a moving or going, a course, the man-
ner of going or moving, pores of

the body—a passage or mouth of a
river

a passport or leave to pass—provision of
victuals—a convey of ships

an issue

a return or returning

I often go or pass (hardly used)

the woof (in weaving)—garment made
of fine cloth—yarn; trama putrida,
trifles

AMES-itis
•MERDO

merda†

•MĒREO†-ui-ītum or
mereor-ītus sum (re,
de re, rem)

•COMMERCO OR eor

•EMEREO or eor (quem re)

EMEREO OR eor

•ERMERCO

•EROMEREO OR eor

mer⁵ENDA-æ†

merendĀRIUS

merendO

•M⁵mer⁵ENS

•M⁵mer⁵ENTER

•M⁵mer⁵BILIS

merit⁵O

•M⁵merit⁵O

merit⁵ORIUS

meritorĪUM

merit⁵US

EMERITUS

•M⁵meritus

merit⁵UM

EMERITUM

•M⁵meritum

•EROMERITUM

merit⁵O

MER⁵CES ēdis† (see merx)

mercĒDĀRIUS

MercedōNIA or Merke-
dōna

Mercedonius or Merke-
dinus

merced⁵ŪLA

MERCĒNĀRIUS-a-um

mercenarius-i (mercedicius
or dicus, Fest.)

a cross-way, a path—a wood

I hurt or am offensive, deprive—merdo
or smerdo, I see, view, consider

a fir-reverence, a turd, dung, ordure

I earn or gain—deserve (good or bad)

—I serve as a soldier—purchase or
acquire—take by way of reward

I deserve, I merit, I am to suffer (see
the note on mæreo at mæror)

I gain one by my favours, &c. oblige,
endear, earn

I deserve, merit, serve the full time out

I serve as a soldier

I deserve, oblige

allowance or collation between meals

a servant that lives upon the allowance
given him

I eat my allowance or collation

undeserving, innocent

undeservingly, without cause

that cannot be earned, unattainable

deservedly, for good reason; meritissimō
(or meritissimè, Plin.) most deservedly

undeservedly; immeritissimō, most un-
deservedly

that earns or brings money or gain

a tavern, public-house, shop

deserving (rem) — deserved — proper,
suitable

that has served the full time

undeserving—undeserved

a reward, desert, merit, service or good
turn—hire or stipend—meritissimum,

a very great desert, &c.

a pension for serving the full time

a non-desert

a desert or good turn

I deserve, earn or gain—am rented at
or bring in by way of rent—I serve

hire or wages, rent of farms, &c.—
profits or gains of a trade, interest of

one's money, condition or considera-
tion—reward or punishment—rate,

cost, pains

that gives money for the work he should
do

goddess presiding over the payment of
wages or salaries

that pays wages or salaries—pay-day

small hire or fee

hired, bribed, mercenary, designed for
the making of gain, belonging to trade

foreign soldier hired, a hireling, a work-
man hired

Cic. Prop.
not used

Hor.

Plin. Tac.

Liv. Plaut.

Cic.

Cic.

Liv. Ov.

Ov. Cic.

Stat.

Tac. Cic.

Plaut.

Sen.

Isidor.

Plin.

Val. Max.

Tert.

Cic.

Ter.

Suet.

Juv.

Tac. Ov.

Virg.

Liv.

Ov. Liv.

Cic.

Liv.

Plaut.

Modest.

Plaut.

Cic.

Plin. Cic.

Sil.

Cic.

Hor.

Liv.

Virg.

Isid.

Fest.

Isid. Scalig.

Cic.

Cic.

Cic.

† Ainsworth thinks it may come from *merēdē*, wind that one lets out.—See *perda*.
From *mergō* or *mergāre*.—See *mero*.

MĒRĒTRIX-īcis^f

meretricius

meretricie

meritricium

meretric^sŪLAmeretric^O or ormeretricat^sIOMERGO-si-sum † (in
rem, re, in re)

DĒmergo (in re)

DĪmergo

Ēmergo

IMmergo (cui rei, in rem)

SUM or SUBmergo (in re)

merg^sA-æ^fmerg^sES-ītis^fmerg^sUS-īmmerg^sŪLUSmers^sIO

DĒmersio, or us-ūs

IMmersio

SUBmersio, or us-ūs

Ēmers^sUS-ūsIMmergEOR^smerg^sITOmers^sIO or merto

DĒmersio

IMmersio

IM^smerfa^sBĪLISmers^sITO

•MERIMNA

āmerimnon

•MERMĀERO or mer-
mero

MermĒROS or erus-īm

Mermessius

Mermessia

MĒRO or mĕrao, μέρω,
μερίζω

mĕra

īmarmĕne-es^fhēmimerEs-is^f

enneēmimeres (see ennea and hemi)

heptēmimeres (see hepta and hemi)

pentēmimeres

a harlot, a strumpet

whorish, of or belonging to a whore
after the manner of harlots

the trade of whoredom, a whoring life

a little harlot or strumpet

I whore or go a whoring

a whoring

I immerge, dip, duck, sink, ruin, destroy
—overwhelm

I plunge or sink

I drown or plunge in the water

I emerge, come or swim out of the water

I dip in, plunge over head and ears

I plunge under water, drown or sink

a pitch-fork or prong—a reaping-hook

a gripe or handful of corn in reaping, or
so much as a pitch-fork can take up—sort of iron instrument to take off
ears of cornsort of cormorant or sea-bird—vine-
branch turned bow-wise

a little diver or didapper

a dipping or ducking

a sinking or plunging or drowning

an immersion, a dipping

a drowning or sinking

an emersion

I am planted deep (the word is doubted)

I plunge or baptise

I often plunge or dip

I sink or plunge

I dip or plunge in water

that cannot be drowned or plunged

I often plunge or dip

care, anxiety

herb heart's-ease

I am deeply thinking, try to discover,
am anxious—mermeros, curious, an-
xious, &c.

one of the Centaurs so called

a city of Treas (it is called Marmesium
vicum, by the best authors)

a Sybil of the Hellespont

I divide, share, obtain or get; mĕros or
mĕris, portion or part, a party, aid,
support; mōros, a portion, fate,
chance, death, misfortunepart or division, troop, condition, office;
see mĕnus, mĕne, and mĕrusfate (from ἡμῆρας, perf. ind. pass. att.
for ἡμῆρας)

half a foot in verse

a cæsura after the ninth syllable

a cæsura or rest after the third foot and
a half of a verse, as in "Itali | am fa |
to proflu | gus"

a cæsura after the second foot and a half

† From mare, says Scaliger.—See tergo, the inflexions of which are the same.

TIMERIA

MEOMERIA

PTOMERICUS

merica or mœrica (vitis)

CYMERIDES-UM f. pl.

PIMERISMUS

MEROBRICA

mer⁹ŌCHITES or octes-

æm†

MEROE-es†

Merois-īdis†

MÆRIS-is

DIMAROS

STAMARON

MUMERUMA-ŌRUM

MŌRA (see mōra primit.)

morĒTUM or

moreTARIUM

MITEMORIA

morion (see under mau-
ros)

MOMORION

MITĒMORION

MITĒMORION

MITUMORIUM

MHEMORUS

MĒRUS-a-um

M²MERUS

merĀCUS

merACIUS (adv.)

merac⁸ŪLUS

meraculum or meraculum

merĀLIS

mere

Mero-ōnis||

mer⁷ŌSUS or meri⁹bibulusmer⁷ŪLENTUS

merŪLUS

merŪLA

MERUM

MĒROS or mērion

a figure whereby we use one part for
anothera likeness or uniformity in parts or mem-
bers

of small parts or force

a sort of wine†

sort of delicate fish or meat

distribution (a figure in rhetoric)

an ancient town of Portugal

a gem that drops a sort of milk

an island and city of Æthiopia, encom-
passed with the Nile

sort of herb growing about Meroë

the name of a shepherd—a lake in
Ægypt

that has two parts and one more, &c.

a proportion of five parts and one more,
&c.

large utensils;

a body of men in the Spartan army

sort of sallad (made with herbs, milk,
wine, oil, cheese, garlic, &c.)

a third part

a particle or small part, the genitals

choakweed

a twelfth part

a fourth part

that which contains three parts

a son of Lycurgus so called

pure, unmixed, neat—bare, naked—
plain, mere, alone

almost pure, pretty pure

pure, unmixed—yielding pure wine

more purely

pretty pure, very little mixed (see merica
before)

pure wine

of or for pure wine

purely, merely, without mixture

jocosely for Nero, because he drank hard
that drinks his wine pure

sappy, succulent

a black-bird (merula is more used)

a black-bird—a musical instrument play-
ing by water—a whiting or merling
(a fish)—it is said also to be a river
of Liguriapure or neat wine (merq or mēri, in
comp.)

the thigh

Gloss.

Lucr.

Gloss.

Col. Plin.

Boud. ex Plin.

Mart. Cap.

Plin.

Plin.

Luc.

Plin.

Virg.

Plin.

Vitr.

Vitr.

Fest.

Nepos.

Ov.

Donat.

Mart. Cap.

not used

Plin.

Manil.

Plin.

Gloss.

Servius

Hor. Juv.

Plaut.

Plaut.

Celf. Prop.

Sidon.

Plin.

Scrib. Plaut.

Marc. Emp.

Plaut.

Suet.

Stat. Aug.

Fulg.

Philom.

Cic. Vitr.

Plin.

Hor.

not used

means particular, consisting of parts, partial; but merica vitis may perhaps mean a vine fit to run
—see merus.ēcē (that contains), or ēxēc, a vehicle, a streaming of water; both from ēxēc, which see.
and Scaliger read ærumina (for aramina, I suppose.—See aramen at ar).

arones ex ulvā palustri facti (Vitr.) read ærones, and see under æro.

. II.

Q

<i>Meros</i>	a mountain in India, where Bacchus was educated†	Curt.
<i>MONOMERI-ORUM</i> (some read <i>monocōli</i> —see <i>monocolus</i> under <i>cōlon</i>)	eastern people said to have only one leg, on which they hop faster than any beast can run (see <i>scē.ōs</i>)	Gell.
<i>MERIONES-is†</i>	Idomeneus's cousin-german and admiral	Ov.
<i>merthrȳs-ȳdis†</i>	sort of herb	Plin.
<i>MERX-mercis†</i> , anciently <i>mercis-is</i> ; see <i>merces</i>	what is sold or bought, merchandise, ware, commodities, goods, a slave dear bought, a good-for-nothing fellow or woman	Plaut.
<i>mercimōNIUM</i>	chaffer, goods, traffic	Tac.
<i>merci⁹PRETIUM</i>	price of goods (Gronov. divides this; <i>merci</i> then should be considered as in the dative)	Plaut.
<i>mercOR</i> (rem ab or de quo)	I buy or purchase	Cic.
<i>COMmercOR</i>	I buy or sell, traffic, am associated in trade	Plaut.
<i>EmercOR</i>	I buy or purchase	Tac.
<i>PRÆmercOR</i>	I buy before others, I forestall	Plaut.
<i>merca¹BILIS</i>	that may be bought or thrown into trade	Ov.
<i>merca¹ALIS</i>	that may be bought or thrown into trade	Dig.
<i>PRōmercālis</i>	that is to be sold or set to sale	Col.
<i>mercat¹IO</i>	trade, traffic	Gell.
<i>Emercatio</i>	a purchasing, a purchase	Dig.
<i>mercat¹OR</i>	a merchant, a trader	Cic.
<i>COMmercator</i>	a partner in trade	Gloss.
<i>Emercator</i>	that purchases	Dig.
<i>PRÆmercator</i>	a forestaller, a whole-sale merchant	Liv.
<i>mercatorius</i>	of or for a merchant or merchandise	Plaut.
<i>mercat¹URA</i>	a merchandising or trafficking	Cic.
<i>mercat¹US-ŭs</i>	a buying and selling, trade, a market	Cic.
<i>COMmercĭUM</i>	commerce, traffic, trade, intercourse	Cic.
<i>PRōmercĭum</i>	a selling or setting to sale	Dig.
<i>COMmercĭARIUS</i>	that sells or traffics in partnership	Gloss.
<i>MERCŪRIUS</i> (Servius thinks it as if <i>Medicurius</i> ; Festus derives it from <i>merx</i>)	the god of trade and of thieves, the god of eloquence, the messenger of the gods, the god of travellers—a plant so called	Cic.
<i>mercuri¹ALIS-is-e</i>	learned—one of the trader's company	Hor. G.
<i>mercurialis-is†</i>	the herb mercury	Plin.
• <i>MERYO</i> or <i>mēryco</i>	I revolve, roll, wind or twist, I chew	not used
<i>merȳx-ȳcis</i>	sort of fish	Plin.
• <i>MESOS</i>	middle, middling (<i>meso</i> or <i>mes</i> , sometimes <i>messo</i> or <i>mels</i> , in comp.)	not used
<i>mes¹A-xē</i>	the best hemp (as taken from the middle)	Plin.
<i>mes¹A-ORUM⁹</i>	the middle parts of a house	Vitr.
<i>Mes⁹AMMON-ONIS</i>	one who lives about the shores or sandy places (but see <i>nasamon</i> under <i>nao</i>)	Plin.

† This circumstance may have given the Greeks occasion to feign he was stitched into Jupiter's thigh

† But this comes perhaps from *penēs*—see *meryo*.

§ This is said to come from the Hebrew; but *merx-mercis* seems to me to be formed from the present *mercans*; as *dux-ducis* from *ducens*; as *rem* and *lex-gis* from *regens* and *legens*, &c. and *merx* may be for its parent, which see under *merco*.

<i>mes</i> ⁹ ANCYLON or ancy- lum ⁿ <i>mes</i> ^ē -es ^f	<i>sort of dart (see ancyle under ancon.— Fest. has mesancilum) the middle string, which, in seven, is the fourth sound of the fifth string, being the very next to the middlemost a city in the middle of Thrace of or belonging to Mesembria, Thracian the north-west wind sort of modulation a comedian so called, sort of comical fellow the finger for the ring the capital of Sicily (now Messina—see Messene here) of Messana surname of Valerius Corvinus, who took Messana the daughter of Messala an Italian chief of Grecian descent a province of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples—a town of that province, now Mesagna of Messapia a town of the Isle of Cythera a fountain in Thessaly a city of Peloponnesus, a colony of which built Messana or Messina of Messene or Messina the Messiah, Christ the medlar-tree a medlar self, sing.; selves, pl.; as egomet or memet, myself; nosmet, ourselves, &c. in comp. (met, before a vowel or h) means through, beyond, over, above, with, after, &c. a transposition, the latter part of which contains a contrary to the former a river in Umbria—another in Sicily one who dwells near the river Metaurus between, in the middle, while raw silk, thread, rope or cord, clue or bottom of silk a mercer, a silkman a basket filled with stones, to throw down from the walls upon scalars' heads sort of mercenary soldier name of several Romans of Metellus a meteor, a body in the air of a transitory nature forgetfulness a sort of chestnut (see under erao)</i>	Vitr. Vitr. Vitr. Plin. Ov. Plin. Mart. Cap. Fest. Gloss. Liv. Ov. Macrobi. Plin. Virg. Fest. Plin. Ov. Stat. Plin. Nepos. Strab. Ov. Vulg. Plin. Plin. not used Gloss. Hor. Plin. Plin. not used Dig. Justinian. Veget. Fest. Plin. Cic. Gloss. Claud. Plin.
<i>ARAMESE</i> <i>Mes</i> ⁹ EMERIA <i>Mesembri</i> ACUS <i>mes</i> ^{ēs} -æ ^m <i>mesoides</i> <i>Meson</i> or <i>Mæson</i>		
<i>ARAMEsus</i> <i>Mes</i> IANA <i>Messani</i> US <i>Mes</i> SALA or <i>Messalia</i> -æ ^m <i>Messal</i> INA <i>Mes</i> APUS-ī <i>Messapia</i> <i>Messapi</i> US <i>Mes</i> is-es ^f <i>Mes</i> is-is-is ^f <i>Mes</i> ENE-es or ena-æ ^f <i>Messen</i> ACUS or ius * <i>Messias</i> (Hebraic) * <i>MESPILUS</i> -ī, μέσπιλον <i>mespilum</i> <i>MET</i> (in final comp. ⁿ)		
* <i>MĒTA</i> (see under metior) <i>meta</i> ⁹ BOLĒ-es ^f <i>Met</i> ⁹ AURUS or mentau- rum, μέταυρος <i>Metaurens</i> IS-IS <i>metax</i> Y <i>metaxa</i> or <i>mataxa</i> <i>metax</i> ARIUS or <i>mataxa</i> - rius <i>met</i> ⁹ ELLA from μέτω for μέτω (see ileo) <i>metell</i> US <i>Metellus</i> <i>Metell</i> INUS <i>met</i> ⁹ BORUS, from μέτω, I raise, or μέτω (see æro) <i>meteor</i> IA <i>met</i> ⁹ ĒRANA		

met^oÖCHE-es^f
 •METHY
 MetbÖNE-es
 MetbÖRIDES-um^f

MetbYMNA-æ^f
 MethymnÆUS
 MetbymnIAS-iadis^f

Ä⁺methYSTUS-im

TYRIÄmethyſtus

ÄmethyſtINÄTUS
 ÄmethyſtINUS
 Ämethyſtizon-ontis
 •METIOR⁺ mensus (some-
 times metitus) sum,
 (quid re) *μετρίω*—see
 metron

Admetior

CIRCUMmetior (passively)

COMmetior

DĒmetior

DĪmetior

Ēmetior

PERmetior

PRĒmetior

RĒmetior

SUPERmetior

mens¹IO, or us-ūs

DĪmensio

PERmensio

mens¹OR-oris^m

AGrimensor

DĪmensor

AGrimensorius

mens¹UM

DĒ or DĪmensum

mens¹ŪRA

AGrimensura

mensurO

mensura¹BĪLIS

IM⁵mensurabilis

mensur²ĀLIS

mensuralITER

IM⁵mensurat¹IM

mensurat¹IO

mensurat¹OR

IM⁵mensurat¹US

an interfection (some say)†
 wine, intoxicating liquor
 a city of Peloponnesus rich in wine
 four small islands in the Bay of Me-
 garis
 a city in Lesbos famous for its wine
 of Methymna
 of Methymna (with relation to a femi-
 nine)
 grape, the juice whereof will not intoxicate, the precious stone amethyst, herb the leaf whereof is of a red-wine colour
 of the colour of amethyst, but inclining to purple
 clad in a violet colour
 of a violet colour
 choicest sort of carbuncles or rubies
 I mete or measure, survey, value, esteem, place the quality of a thing in—measure out or deliver by measure—pass or go over—bound or limit
 I measure out
 I am measured around
 I take measure of, adjust
 I measure exactly
 I measure or mete
 I measure out, travel or pass over, finish or end
 I measure with the eye, view, travel round
 I measure out before
 I measure over again—go over again
 I measure over and above
 a measuring
 a dimension, a measuring
 a measuring or surveying
 a measurer or surveyor of land
 a surveyor of land
 that measures or metes
 for or concerning surveying land
 a measured quantity
 a measured quantity, a month's allowance
 a measure, a rule
 a surveying or measuring of land
 I measure
 that may be measured
 that cannot be measured
 fit for measuring
 by measuring, by means of a measure
 in a manner not to be measured, im-
 mensely
 a measuring
 a measurer or surveyor
 unmeasured

Vitr.
 not
 Val.
 Plin.
 Ov.
 Virg.
 Ov.
 Plin.
 Plin.
 Mart.
 Plin.
 Plin.
 Cic.
 Cæ.
 Luc.
 Sen.
 Cam.
 Vitr.
 Cic.
 Cic.
 Cic.
 Hot.
 Cic.
 Sarih.
 Mart.
 Ter.
 Cic.
 Cic.
 Mart.
 Col.
 Ann.
 Liv.
 Rigab.
 Cato.
 Ter.
 Cic.
 Innoc.
 Veget.
 Prod.
 Spart.
 Flacc.
 Hygin.
 Salvin.
 Glof.
 Veget.
 Salvin.

† METROXĪ (from *μετρον*—see *metron*) meant a participating, an equal enjoyment, void place between wall and

IMMENS ¹ US-ŪS	the size of a thing in proportion to another	Vitr.
IMMENS ¹ US-a-UM	unmeasurable, immense, vast	Cic.
IM ¹ ENSUS	unmeasurable	Ammian.
PERMENSUS	that has measured—passively, measured out	Nemes. Col.
PERMENSUS	measured before	Frontin.
IMMENSE or ŪM	immensely	Cæs. Tac.
IMMENSITAS	immensity, unmeasurableness	Cic.
METIT ¹ OR	that measures or surveys	Frontin.
DIMETIT ¹ US	measured, set out in bounds (dimensus, Cic.)	Gloss.
PERMET ¹ IUM	the middle part of a running place (see under meto)	Gloss.
MĒTA (mæta, Front.)	the goal or turning pillar in places—the upper millstone—any conical form—a turning or place of turning, limit, end of any thing	Hor. Ov. Col. Virg.
METĀLĪTER	in the form of a pyramid	Mart.
METĀRIUS	that has a butt or mark	Arnob.
MET ¹ ŪLA	a little butt or mark	Plin.
METOR or meto (see under castra at casa)	I divide or order by measure, lay out or set (in planting)	Liv. Virg.
DI ¹ METOR	I set out limits or bounds	Cic.
PER ¹ METOR	I take the dimensions first	Solin.
METAT ¹ IO, or ŪRA	a measuring or laying out	Col. Lact.
DIMETAT ¹ IO	a measuring and setting bounds, &c.	Liv.
METAT ¹ OR	a surveyor or measurer of land	Cic.
METATORIUS	for measuring or for providing quarters	Sidon.
METAT ¹ US	that measures or has measured—passively, measured	Plin. Hor.
DIMETATUS	measured, set out in bounds	Liv. Cic.
IM ¹ METATUS	unmeasured, unbounded	Horat.
PERMETATUS	measured before	Mart. Cap.
METISCUS	the charioteer of Turnus	Virg.
METIVS	name of divers men	Virg. &c.
*MĒTO ³ -messui-messum †	I reap, mow, or cut down	Cic.
DĒMETO	I reap, cut down	Col.
DĪMETO	I lop off	Litt. ex Col.
ĒMETO	I reap, mow down	Horat.
PERMETO	I reap before	Gloss.
MES ¹ A or Messia	the goddess of harvest	Tert.
MES ¹ IO, or ŪRA	a harvesting	Varr. Diom.
MES ¹ IS-IS ^f	harvest or crop, harvest-time—harvest-work, gain, advantage—store, plenty	Virg. Cic.
MES ¹ OR-ŌRIS ^m	a reaper, a mower	Plaut.
MESSORIUS	for reaping or mowing	Virg.
PERMES ¹ IUM or MĒTIUM or MĒTIUM	fruits cut first for a sacrifice to Ceres	Col.
PERMESSUS-IM	a river in Bæotia sacred to the Muses	Fest. Onom.
PERMESSUS-ĪDOS or ĪDIS ^f	of Permessus (agreeing with a feminine)	Gloss.
PERMESSUS	of Permessus	Virg.
*MĒTRA, from μήτρας—see at mater	the matrix, skin that wraps the child, pith of trees or plants, sort of wasp	Mart. Claud. not used

ἀμνός, harvest, harvesting, harvest-time, as if the verb ἀμνῶν-ἀμνῶ, had been formed to mean the harvest; whence, suppressing a, arose meto; ἀμνός itself is from ἀμῶν, a derivative of μᾶν

schinometra-æ^f

Lōtometra

*MĒTRON

DĪmeter-tra-trum

DIAMeter (see lower)

heptameter

hexameter

HYPERmeter

MONometer

MULTImeter

PENTameter^o

PERImeter

TETrameter

TRImeter

GEōmetra or metres-æ^m

SĪtometra

stēreometra

Thālāssometra (see at ergon)

mētrĒTA or ētes-æ^f

Altimetria

DĪmetria

GEōmetria

stēreometria

SYMMetria

Trigonometria

metrĪCE-es or ĩca-æ^f

GEōmetrice

metricUS

GEōmetricus

EUMetris-ĭdis^f

TRImetrius

SĪtometrium

DIAMetros or us^f

HYPERmetrus-a-um

PERImetros-ĭ

A^operimetros

SYMMetrus

metrUM

BĀrometron or um

EPImetron

SĒmImetrum

SYMMetrum

TETrametrum

Thermometron or um

TRImetron or metrum

MĒTUS-ūs^m†

shell-fish of a reddish and green colour
 sort of plant, bread made of its seed
 measure, metre; mētreo, I measure,
 value, modify or bring into measure
 of two metres or feet (said of some
 verses)

diametral

of seven feet (said of verses)

of six feet; hexameter-tri, a verse of six
 feet

consisting of one syllable above measure

of one foot (said of verses)

consisting of many measures or metres

of five feet (said of verses)

circuitous; substantively, a circuit

of four feet (said of verses)

of three feet (said of verses)

a geometrician

a measurer or distributor of corn

that measures solid bodies

a pilot (that measures the sea)

a firkin or rundlet, a vessel containing
 about twelve gallons

the measuring altitudes or heights

sort of measure in verse

geometry

the measure of solid bodies

due proportion, symmetry

the art of measuring triangles

the art of meter, as it relates to the
 ears

geometrically

according to time and measure

geometrical; geometrica-orum, the rules

or grounds of geometry

sort of gem (Harduin reads eumithris)

consisting of trimeter iambs

a measure of four bushels of corn

a diameter (diameter-tri, Gloss.)

that has one syllable above measure

a circuit; perimetros imi theatri, the
 pit

that cannot be contained in a measure

duly proportioned

metre or measure in verse

machine for measuring the weight of the
 atmosphere

a charge over and above the tax

half a measure

a proportion

a verse of four feet

instrument for measuring the heat of the
 air or any matter

a verse of three measures or metres

fear, dread, diffidence—care or concern
 —religious awe or fear

† Perhaps from μέτρος.—See at and under μέτρος;

meticūlōsus	timid, hazardous, frightful	Plaut.
metu ^O -ui, sometimes ūtum (rem, de re, cui)	I fear, am afraid—am solicitous or concerned—am cautious, take care, avoid—doubt	Cic. Ter.
² metuo	I greatly fear	Hor.
³ metuo	I fear beforehand	Plaut.
metu ^S ENTER	after the manner of one who fears beforehand	Virg.
metu ^S US	fearful, dreaded (hardly used now)	Cæf.
Metubarris-is ^f	an island formed by the river Sava in Hungary	Lucr.
•MEUM or mēon or mēu	herb spignel, meow, wild dill, μῆον†	Plin.
Mēvānia, Mēvāia	a city of Umbria, now Bevagna	Plin.
MevaniāTES-um	inhabitants of Mevania	Plin.
MevaniōLA	a town of Romania in Turkey, now Galatea	Vet. Inscr.
MevaniolENSES-ium	inhabitants of Mevaniola	Plin.
Mēvius, Μῆuios	name of a wretched poet	Virg.
Mēzentius	a cruel and impious Prince of the Tyrrenes	Virg.
•MIA	together	not used
¹ mia	sort of fish, many of which go together	Plin.
•MIENO	I pollute, profane	not used
³ MIANTUS	unpolluted, said of a stone which, though incombustible, may be wire-drawn	Plin.
•MICROS or miccos	small, little, light, of little value (micro or micco, in comp.); mēiōn, less, smaller; mēiōn, less	not used
mīCA (as if micca or micra)	a crumb or little quantity of any thing that breaks off—little banquetting-house	Col. Mart.
micātUS	crumbled, reduced into small bits	Val.
micīDUS	slight, very small	Innocent.
mic ³ ŪLA	a small crumb, very little bit	Celf.
mīCO-ui or āvi-ātum†	I glitter, sparkle, or shine—move briskly, move the fingers up and down—beat, pant	Virg.
Emico	I shine forth	Cic.
Emico	I pass rapidly over	Ov.
Dimico (pro or de re)	I fight, skirmish, struggle, contend	Cic.
Emico	I shine among	Sidon.
Emico	I shine, glitter, shine forth	Stat.
Emico	I shine forth, appear	Apul.
Emico	I surmount, shine above or more glitteringly	Apul.
Emicat ¹ IM	a fighting or struggling	Laet.
Dimicat ¹ IO	a shining forth	Mart. Cap.
Emicatio	that fights or struggles	Plin. Virg.
Dimicat ¹ OR	a rapid or brisk motion	Plin.
micat ¹ US-ūs (see above)	sharp-point—sword, dagger	Philom.
MUCRO-ōnis ^m	sharp-pointed	Sall.
mucronātUS	I cry like a goat (some read mutio)	
EmicEO ¹	the son of Masinissa king of Numidia	
Micipfa		

pa from μίσω—see at micros.

† From mica, because bits of gold glitter.

the digitis is to move one's fingers up and down, the number of which is guessed at. The Italians have

μῆ, which they call mora; and to play at it is, in their language, fare alla mora.

μῆ, a bleating, the cry of a goat, itself from μῆ, I bleat, &c.

OMMILITO

MILITRUM

MILLEⁿ, with the gen.

—milli, in the abl.

—millia-ium-ibus, for

the plural

mille (adj. pl.)

mille passum

millēsīmus

millia-ium

milliārius

milliarium, or milliare-isⁿ

millies

MILIUM

milliārius

miliaria (avis)

miliaria (herba)

miliarium

*MILOS or milon (or mīlētos, Theophrast.), also milax; see smilax

milon-ci^a

Milētus

Miletus or os-if

Miletis-idis

Miletopolis-is^f

Milēsīus

Milefiæ-arum^f or Milefiaca-orum^a

Milestrum-i

Milo or Milōn-ōnis

Miloniānus

Milonius

*MILTOS-if or milton-iⁿmiltītes-æ^mMiltādes-is^m

MILVUS-if

milva-æ

milvāgo or milago or millago-inis^f

milvīnus

milvina

Milvius (some Mulvius)

MIMEOMAI, μιμέομαι

a fellow-soldier or warrior

sort of instrument

a thousand (mille or milli, in comp.)—

see the note on miles

a thousand, a vast number

for mille passuum, one mile

the thousandth

one mile (see mille above)

of or pertaining to a thousand—weigh-

ing a thousand pounds—of a mile long

one mile or a space of one thousand feet

—an obelisk in Rome, whereat all

the roads of Italy terminated

a thousand times

millet seed, kind of small grain

of millet

a linnet or bird that feeds on millet

a weed that winds about millet and

kills it

vessel belonging to an oil mill—vessel

narrow at the top—vessel with bra-

zen pipes

the yew-tree, sort of green oak

sort of plant

the son of Apollo and Deione

a famous city built by Miletus

Byblis (the daughter of Miletus)

a city of Mysia near Bithynia

of the city Miletus

ludicrous and wanton tales

bird like the balcyon

a very strong man of Croton—a Roman

so called—a tyrant of Pisa

of or concerning Milo the Roman

a drunken fellow so called

sort of red colour or vermillion (see minium)

sort of blood-stone

a valiant Athenian general

a sort of fierce kite, a horned fish that

lies on the top of the water—a rapa-

cious fellow—a sign in the heavens

a kite, a spendthrift

sort of flying fish

of or like a kite—milvinus pes, the herb kite's foot

sort of very acute pipe

name of a parasite—a proper name

(whence pons Milvius Romæ, &c.)

I imitate (also mimēlazo)

Suet.

Oq. Hor.

Nepos. Liv.

Virg.

Plaut.

Cic.

Cic.

Varr. Plin.

Suet.

Eutrop.

Plin.

Cic.

Plin.

Gloss.

Varr.

Plin.

Cato Col.

Senec.

not used

Apul.

Ov.

Plin.

Ov.

Plin.

Virg.

Apul.

Plin.

Gell. Dion.

Ov.

Cic.

Hor.

Vitr.

Plin.

Just.

Plin.

Plaut.

Ov.

Petron.

Plin. Isid.

Gloss.

Plaut.

Col.

Solin.

Hor.

Lact.

not used

osed to be formed from *μαλῖνος*, gentle, &c. (as *malva* is from *μάλαχος*—see under *Malva*), to antiplhrasis, cruel, savage, rapacious, &c.)

L. II.

R

<i>mima</i> (mimabus, dat. and abl. pl.)	a wanton mimicking wench—an actress	Cic. P.
<i>pantomima</i>	a wanton actress	Plin. Ov.
<i>Mimālĭon</i> (some Mila- nion)-ōnis	a man who fell in love with Atalanta	
<i>Mimallĭs-is</i> ^f	an island so called (some call it Melos, some Zephyria)	Plin.
<i>Mimallōnes</i> or <i>Mima- lōnes</i> — also <i>Mimallō- nides-um</i> ^f	women sacrificing to Bacchus	Stat. Ov.
<i>Mimalloneus</i>	of the Bacchantes or Mimallons	Perf.
<i>mimārius</i>	mimicking, apish	Capit.
<i>Mimas-antis</i> ^m	a mountain of Ionia—a bill of Thracæ —a giant slain by Jupiter	Ov. B. Hor.
<i>mimēsis-is</i> ^f	an imitation of the speech and manners of others	Ter.
<i>minĭcus</i>	mimicking, apish, wanton	Cic.
<i>pantomimicus</i>	of or for wanton dancers or actors or farces	Sen.
<i>mimice</i>	mimically, apishly	Catal.
<i>minius</i>	a mimick, scurrilous buffoon or jester; abusive or wanton play, farce—fly trick	Cic. Petron.
<i>archimimus</i>	chief or manager of a company of strol- lers or actors	Suet.
<i>pantomimus</i>	an actor, a dancer, a mimicker, a farce	Plin.
<i>minĭŭlus</i>	a little mimick or buffoon	Arct.
<i>mimula</i>	a little actress, a common-wench	Cic.
<i>mimmŭlus-im</i>	herb rattle or louse-wort	Plin.
* <i>MINA</i> or <i>mina</i> , μνᾶ	a pound or twelve ounces†	Plin.
<i>MINĭum</i> †	finople, red lead, vermillion (see <i>miltos</i>)	Plin.
<i>MINÆI</i>	a people near the Red Sea	Plin.
<i>miniāceus</i> or <i>ārius</i>	of finople or vermillion	Vitr.
<i>mini⁹ANTHES-æ^m</i> (see at antheo)	a sort of trefoil (some have <i>minyantes</i>)	Plin.
<i>miniāria</i>	place where vermillion is digged	Plin.
<i>minĭcularius</i>	that colours or daubs with vermillion	Cod.
<i>minĭculator</i>	that paints with red the capital letters in books	Ulp.
<i>minius</i> or <i>eus</i>	of a vermillion colour (see lower)	Apul.
<i>SUBminia</i>	a red vermillion garment, a pennifson petticoat	Plaut.
<i>miniO</i>	I paint or colour with vermillion, &c.	Plin.
<i>Miniānus</i> Jupiter‡	a statue of Jupiter coloured with ver- million	Cic.
<i>miniātŭlus</i>	marked with red wax	Cic.
<i>Minio-ōnis</i> ^m	a little river in Tuscany	Virg.
<i>Minius-im</i>	a river of Spain (the <i>Minbo</i>)	Plin.
* <i>MĪNOR</i> -aris —see <i>mino</i> here (quem or cui)	I threaten—am lifted up (so as to threaten)—I promise.	Cic. Hor.
<i>COMminor</i>	I threaten	Liv.

† Some have thought that *mina* was a sort of measure for land; but, in “*actus quadratus qui est pedes CXX, et longus totidem, is modius ac mina latine appellatur*” (Verr.) read *acna*. In *mina ovium* *mina* is from *minus*, used as an adjective, to express, that has less; and, indeed, *mina ovīs* is interpreted *sheep that has no wool on its belly, a sheep that has less wool*.—See also the note on *miniūm*.

‡ Probably from the Spanish *mina*, which means a metallic vein; whence the moderns have formed *mine* for a vein of metallic earth; and *mineralia-ium* for minerals.

§ Some like better *Miniatius* Jupiter.

|| From *μνᾶ* (as *mina* comes from *μνᾶ*), I admonish, recall to mind, &c.

Eminor
 Terminor
 RÆ³minor
 min⁵Æ-arum
 COMmin⁵ABUNDUS
 min⁵ANTER or abilit^{er}
 Min⁵AS-æ
 minat¹IO
 COMminatio
 Eminatio
 TERMINATIO
 COMminat¹IVUS
 minat¹OR
 COMminator
 minator¹IVUS
 COMminat¹IVUS
 TERMINATUS (see also at terminus)
 min⁵AX-âcis^e
 minaci¹Æ-iarum
 minac¹ITER
 Admin¹ICULUM†
 Adminicul¹OR or O
 Adminiculat¹OR
 Adminiculat¹ORIVUS
 min⁵IT¹TOR or ito
 Eminitor
 minit¹ABILITER
 minit⁵ABUNDUS
 minit¹at¹IO
 MINEO²-uit
 Eminco (inter rem)
 RÆ³Eminco
 PEREminco
 IMminco (cui)
 ERIIMminco
 PRÆ³minco
 PRŌminco
 Emin⁵ENS
 Emin⁵ENTER
 PRŌminenter
 Emin⁵ENTIA
 PRÆ³Eminentia
 PEREminentia
 IMminentia
 PRŌminentia
 Emin⁵ULUS
 PRŌminulus

I threaten openly
 I forbid with threats, threaten severely
 I threaten much
 threats, menaces—niche^d battlements,
 port-holes, or the like
 threatening
 in a threatening manner
 one of the giants
 a threatening
 a threatening
 a loud or public threatening
 a forbidding with threats
 threatening
 that threatens (see under mino here)
 that threatens
 threatening, serving to threaten
 much threatened
 threatened
 threatening—haughty, surly
 threats, menaces
 with threats (compar. minaci¹us)
 a prop, support, aid
 I prop, aid, assist
 that props or assists
 serving to prop or assist
 I threaten sore, I menace
 I threaten loudly and openly
 with threats (obsolete now)
 threatening, menacing
 a threatening
 I hang ready to fall or so as to
 threaten
 I stand or hang out, overtop, excel
 I surpass, &c.
 I surpass, excel, overtop
 I hang over, have a design upon—
 watch for, seek after, am like to come
 to pass ere long—I am at hand
 I am ready to attack
 I excel far
 I jut or stand out, shew myself from
 afar; hang over
 appearing aloft—rising up, standing out,
 conspicuous, remarkable—eminent, high
 eminently, excellently
 in a projecting manner
 a protuberance, a standing out, a re-
 lief in a picture or statue
 a pre-eminence
 a super-eminence
 a hanging over
 a jutting out, a hanging over
 sticking or jutting out a little
 somewhat jutting out

Flor.
 Ter.
 Apul.
 Cic.
 Gloss.
 Tert.
 Ov. Gloss.
 Hor.
 Cic.
 Cic.
 Plaut.
 Justinian.
 Tert.
 Tert.
 Tert.
 Ammian.
 Apul.
 Hor.
 Liv. Ov.
 Plaut.
 Cic.
 Col.
 Cic. Col.
 Gell.
 Cathol.
 Cic. Ter.
 Plin.
 Accius.
 Liv.
 Hier.
 Lucr.
 Cic.
 Sen.
 Col.
 Cic.
 Liv.
 Cæs.
 Virg.
 Tac.
 Plin.
 Cic. Curt.
 Col.
 Sidon.
 Cæl.
 Cic.
 Mamert.
 Dig.
 Gell.
 Sidon.
 Varr.
 Solin.

ne derive this from manus; some from *maenium*—see *maene*,
 here seems to come from *mina* and *fo*—see the note on *perio*, p. 258, Vol. I.

MINO-as
 COMMINO
 INTERMINO
 PROMINO
 MINAL¹OR (see under min-
 nor)
 MIN¹ERVA†

 MINERVAL or Æle-isⁿ

 MINERVĀLIS
 MINERVĀLIA-iumⁿ
 MINERVĀLITIUS
 MINERVITIUM

 MINERVIVS
 MINOS ōis
 MINŌUS or ōIUS
 MINOA
 MINOIS-IDIS
 MINOUM
 MINO²TAURUS, or Taurus
 Minous
 MONS-MONTIS^m†

 MONTANUS

 CISMONTANUS
 TRANSMONTANUS
 MONTANA-Ōrum
 MONTANI⁷ŌSUS
 MONTI⁸CELLUS or cŪlus
 MONTI⁹CŌLA^c
 MONTI⁹GĒNA^c
 MONTINUS
 SEPTIMONTIUM
 SEPTIMONTIALIS
 MONTI⁷ŌSUS (or uŌsus,
 Caf.)
 *MINTHA-æ^f (see menta
 under menos)
 CALAMINTHA-æ, or e-es^f

 MINTRIO⁴ or mintro¹§

 MINTURNÆ-ŀrum^f
 MINTURNENSIS
 *MINYOS or minuos,
 μινυος

I lead, drive
 I lead or drive
 I forbid with threats
 I lead or drive forth
 a leader or driver (of cattle, &c.)

 the goddess of wisdom and liberal arts,
 wisdom, learning, science, craft, wit
 —spinsty—weaving
 entrance-money paid by scholars on their
 first coming to school
 of or for Minerva, of or for learning
 festivals in honour of Minerva
 recommendatory
 a temple of Minerva at Athens—a city
 of Naples, now Minervino
 of Attica
 a king and law-giver of Crete
 of Minos
 a city of Sicily
 a daughter of Minos, especially Ariadne
 a town of Crete
 a fabulous monster so called

 a mountain, a great hill—vast heap,
 great quantity
 mountainous—dwelling or growing on
 mountains
 of this side of the mountains
 of the other side of the mountains
 uplandish places, a hilly country
 mountainous, hilly (see lower)
 a billock
 that dwells on a hill, a mountaineer
 born on or of a mountain
 the god of hills
 feast or wake on the seven hills at Rome
 of or for the feast Septimontium
 hilly, mountainous—growing or dwell-
 ing on mountains
 a concubine of Pluto, changed by Proser-
 pine into the herb mint
 bush or boar calamint, herb like penny-
 royal, catmint
 I squeak like a mouse or rat (see mys
 and mus)
 a city by the river Liris
 of Minturnæ
 small, slender

Aufon.
 Apul.
 Plaut.
 Apul.
 Tert.

 Cic.
 Virg. Præ.
 Varr.

 Tertul.
 Tertul.
 Gloss.
 Arnob.
 Patere.
 Arnob.
 Virg.
 Ov. Virg.
 Gloss.
 Ov.
 Plin.
 Ov. Stat.

 Cic.
 Plaut.
 Plin.
 Ov.
 Liv.
 Liv.
 Liv.
 Gloss.
 Gloss. Om.
 Ov.
 Onom.
 Arnob.
 Varr.
 Suet.
 Cic.
 Virg.
 Ov.

 Plin.

 Philom.

 Hor.
 Cic.
 not used

† Some derive *Minerva* from *minuo* (see at *minyos*); some from *meno*; some from the present participle *minu-*, from her influence in guiding and leading men, I think the word may with propriety be derived from preceding *mino*. It seems that *Menerva* was anciently used for *Minerva*; whence *menervo*, I admire the *promenervo*, which both are obsolete; and therefore it is possible that *Menerva* or *Minerva* should come either *μεινο*; or *μινυος*—see at *menos* and *menyo*. *Minervant* for *minervant*, is wrong, in Celf.

‡ From *minuo*; for, when Gesner says from *emino*, he surely means *minuo*. Some derive *mont* from *gama-*
minuo; perhaps it comes from *μινυος* (see *menyo*); or from *meno*, as well as *promentorium* and *montium*.

§ From *μῦς*, a house-mouse or rat.

MINOR-ORIS (<i>see parvus</i>)	<i>less, smaller—meaner, lower, younger—</i> <i>inferior or less in degree—minores,</i> <i>posterity—the younger folks</i>	Liv. Nep. Liv. Virg. Hor. Tertul. Tertul. Fulg. Tert. Lucr. Plant. Liv.
minorO	<i>I make less</i>	
diminoro	<i>I lessen or make less, debase</i>	
minorat¹IO	<i>a lessening or inferior state</i>	
minorat¹US	<i>lessened, made less, debased</i>	
minimus	<i>the smallest, the least—the vilest—the</i> <i>youngest (minimissimus, Arnob. mi-</i> <i>norimus, Fest.)</i>	
minime	<i>least, fewest—not at all, by no means,</i> <i>in no case, much less, least of all—at</i> <i>least</i>	Ter Cic. Col. Cic. Varr. Hor. Cic.
minimum	<i>the least</i>	
minimum (adv.)	<i>at the least—little or but little</i>	
minus (cujus rei, rerum, Ec.)	<i>less, in a less quantity or number, not</i> <i>often, not at all</i>	
minuscululus	<i>much less, very little, a little smaller,</i> <i>&c.</i>	Cic.
minuscularius	<i>smaller, less</i>	Cod. Theod.
minuo³-ui-ūtum, minui	<i>I make less, diminish, abate or impair,</i> <i>derogate from, abuse</i>	Cic.
comminuo	<i>I diminish, I break in pieces, bruise</i>	Cic. Plaut.
diminuo	<i>I diminish, lessen</i>	Cic.
diminuo	<i>I lessen, break in pieces</i>	Aug.
eminuo	<i>I diminish, lessen, abate</i>	Cic.
imminuo	<i>I lessen, impair, abate</i>	Juv. Tert.
minut¹AL-ālis^a	<i>a hash, minced meat or such dish</i>	Lampr.
minut¹ALIS	<i>trifling, small, broken</i>	Col. Varr. Sen. Liv.
octominutalis	<i>of eight small coins (<i>see minutus</i> here)</i>	
minut¹ATIM	<i>by piece-meals, in bits—drop by drop,</i> <i>very sparingly</i>	
minut¹A or minucia (<i>some</i> <i>minicia</i>)	<i>the smallest thing, a mite, small part,</i> <i>little bit, a trifle—a vestal virgin</i> <i>who was buried alive</i>	
minuties-iēf	<i>little bit, small part</i>	Arnob.
Minutius or Minucius	<i>name of a tribune of the people—name</i> <i>of a good lawyer and excellent scholar</i>	Plin. Gloss. Col. Apic. Gell. Cic. Boët. Gell. Ter. Ascon. Cic.
minut¹IM	<i>minutely, by small pieces</i>	Tac. Liv. Lampr.
comminutim	<i>by little bits, in small pieces</i>	Cic.
minut¹IO	<i>a diminishing or lessening</i>	
diminutio	<i>a lessening, diminution</i>	
eminutio	<i>a lessening, &c.</i>	
imminutio	<i>a diminishing or lessening</i>	
diminut¹IVUS	<i>diminutive</i>	
diminutive	<i>diminutively</i>	
minut¹US	<i>lessened—disheartened, dispirited, low,</i> <i>mean, subtil, nice—weakened—sub-</i> <i>stantively, a small coin</i>	
PER²minutus	<i>very small, very slight</i>	
minute	<i>in small pieces—nicely, precisely—low,</i> <i>poorly, meanly</i>	Col. Quint. Cic.
minut³ULUS	<i>little, nice, pretty—substantively, a very</i> <i>small coin</i>	Plaut. Vopisc.
minutularius	<i>a retailer (<i>see magnarius</i> under mag- nus)</i>	August.
minut⁶ISCO³	<i>I lessen</i>	Auson.

minister-trif
Administer
PRæminister
ministrerium

minister-tra-trum
ministra or **trix**

Administra
PRæministra
ministrO

Administro
COMMministro
PRæministro
SUBministro
ministrat¹IO
Administratio
SUBministratio, or **us-ūs**
ADMINISTRAT¹IVUS
ministrat¹OR and **rix**
ADMINISTRATOR
SUBministrator
ministratorius
ADMINISTRATORIUS
MINURIO⁺ or **ūrizo**, **μυρ-
 ρίζω**
minurit¹IO

Minyeus or **Mineus**
Minyæ-arum^c

Minyæius
Minyæias or **Mineias-ādīs**,
 or **Minyæis** or **Mineis-
 īdis**
MIRUS

PER²mirus
NĪmirum (**nī** for **nē**)
mire

miri²ficO
mirific²US
mirifice
mirific²ENTIA
mirOR (**rem**)

Admiror
DĒ or **Ēmiror**
mira¹BĪLIS
Admirabilis

attendant, servant, waiter, minister
an assistant
a servant

**service, attendance—ministry, honour-
 able office — performance, labour,
 waiter, or servants**

that attends or assists, assistant
**maid-servant, waiting-maid, female
 attendant**

a female assistant

a female servant

**I serve or assist or attend—perform or
 execute (as a servant)—I manage
 —help or assist**

I serve up, manage, govern

I minister, afford

I serve

I furnish, supply

**a serving or ministering
 administration, management**

assistance, help

**that assists or serves for
 that attends or waits**

an administrator

that furnishes or supplies

**pertaining to service or attendance
 for an administrator**

**I chirp, sing with a soft or low voice—
 minarrio, I coo (said of a dove)†**

**a chirping or singing in a soft or low
 voice**

a Theban so called

**Thebæians who accompanied the Argo-
 nauts**

an epithet of the Argonauts

**of Minyeus or Mineus: there were three,
 and all of them turned into bats (they
 were also called Minyæia Proles)**

**wonderful, strange—exceeding, mighty
 —prodigious, portentous**

very marvellous or wonderful

**doubtless, surely—that is to say, to wit
 wonderfully, strangely—extremely, ex-
 ceedingly**

I make wonderful

wonderful, strange, extraordinary

**strangely, wonderfully—rarely well
 admirable quality**

**I wonder, admire, am fond of or taken
 with**

I wonder at, admire

I wonder greatly

wonderful, to be wondered at

admirable, wonderful

Cic.

Cic.

Macr.

Hor.

Plin.

Ov.

Cic.

Gloss.

Cic.

Macr.

Plaut.

Hor.

Lucr.

Cæ.

Plin.

Gell.

Cæ.

Vitr.

Cic.

Tert.

Quint.

Cic.

Cic.

Senec.

Mart.

Vulg.

Gloss.

Spart.

Cic.

Ov.

Val. Fl.

Ov.

Ov.

Nep.

Hor.

Cic.

Virg.

Tert.

Lucr.

Gloss.

Cic.

Cic.

Chrys.

Virg.

Cic.

Tert.

Cic.

Cic.

† From *mirus*; as *magister* from *magis*.

† This *mirarrio* is supposed to be corrupted from *minurio*. As to my placing *minurio* here, it is because derivative of *μυρρ*; whence I have derived *minus*, *minor*, &c.

PER²mirabilis <i>mirabilitas</i>	very surprising or wonderful admiration, the wonderful admirable quality	Augustin. Lactant.
ADmirabilitas <i>mirabilit̃ter</i>	wonderfully, admirably	Cic.
ADmirabiliter <i>mir²ABUNDUS</i>	admirably	Cic.
D^Emirabundus <i>mira¹CULUM</i>	admiring or wondering admiring or wondering much a wonder, a miracle	Liv. August.
<i>miracula-æ</i>	a wanton barlot or prostitute	Plin.
<i>miracul¹OSUS</i>	miraculous, wonderful	Plaut.
<i>miraculose</i>	wonderfully, miraculously	Augustin.
PER²mir²ANDUS <i>miratio, or us-ûs</i>	very wonderful, much to be admired a wondering, admiration	Gell. Cic. Sen.
ADmiratio	a wondering at, admiration	Cic.
D^Emiratio <i>mirat¹OR and rix</i>	a marvelling or wondering that wonders or admires	Mart. Cap.
ADmirator <i>mirat¹US</i>	an admirer	Ov. Juv.
<i>mir²IO-iōnis</i>	admiring—passively, admired that gazes at or admires every thing ¹	Quinct. Virg. Juven.
*MISCEO²-miscui-mis- <i>tum or mixtum, μίσγω;</i>	I mingle, mix, blend, intersperse, che- quer — disturb, embroil — contrive, dispose—communicate	Varr.
<i>see mignymi</i>	I mingle with	Ov.
ADmisceo (ad rem, rem cui rei)		Cic. Ter.
COMMisceo (rem cui rei or cum re)	I mix or blend together, disorder, con- fuse	Tac. Cic.
EMisceo	I fill out or pour out	Cic.
IMMisceo	I mix in or join with	Manil.
INTERMisceo	I intermingle or intermix	Liv.
PERMisceo (rem cui rei or cum re)	I mix or blend together, disorder, con- fuse	Liv. Cic.
PROMisceo	I mix confusedly	Macr.
REMisceo	I mingle or shuffle together	Sen.
MISCELLANEUS <i>miscellane-orum</i>	mixed, mingled, miscellaneous	Gell.
<i>miscellio-iōnis^m</i>	a mixture of things, a botch-potch that is of various minds or opinions	Juv.
MISCELLUS	mixed, mingled	Fest.
COMMISIBILIS	that may be mixed or joined	Varr.
COMMISIBILIS	that cannot be mixed or joined	Tertul.
COMMISCUUS	vulgar, common	Tertul.
PROMiscuus or promiscus†	mingled, confused, promiscuous	Gloss.
IMPromiscuus or impromiscus	unmingled, not confused	Sall. Gell.
PROMiscue or promiscam	promiscuously, confusedly	Gell.
<i>mis¹ARIUS or mixtarius^m</i>	a bowl or great cup for mixtures	Liv. Plaut.
<i>mis¹IM or mixtim</i>	mixedly, confusedly	Non.
COMmixtim	confusedly	Suet.
IM²mixtim	without any mixture	Id.
PERmixtim or permixtim	mixedly, confusedly	Plaut.
<i>mis¹IO or mixtio, or mistus</i> <i>or mixtus-ûs</i>	a mixing, a mingling	Instit. Prud.
ADMixtio or mixtio, or mixtus	a mixing or mingling	Pallad. Col.
COMMixtio or mixtio	a confused mixture, a confusion	Cic. Macr.
PERmixtio or mixtio	a mixing or mingling, a confusion	Gloss.
<i>mixt¹ITUS</i>	mixed, mingled	Cic. Sall.
<i>mixt¹IX-icis</i>	social	Hier. Petron.

promiscus for *promiscuus* is doubted; and perhaps in "dum vixi promiscaris meis in coribus pavit" (Non.),
 should read *promiscam* used anciently for *promiscus*.

mixt¹URA or *mixture*
COMMIXTURA
IMMIST¹US or *immixtus*
INTERMISTUS or *intermixtus*
PERMISTUS or *permixtus*
PM¹PERMISTUS
PRÆMISTUS
SUB¹MISTUS
PERMISTE or *permixtē*
miscipulo

**MISER-ēra-ērunt*† (*miseri* or *miserē*, in comp.)
 —see at *cor*

miserE or *iter*

miserIA
miserIMONIUM
miserITUDO
COMMISERO-ŌNIS
miser³ŪLUS
miserUM!
mis³ELLUS

miserEOR²-miserus or
miseritus sum

COMMISEREOR
miserESCO (*cujus*)

COMMISERESCO

miserET-uit or *miserum*
est (*quem* *cujus*)

miserOR (or *miserō*, Non.)

COMMISEROR
miser¹BILIS

IM²miserabilis
miserabilITER or *ē*

IM³miserabiliter
miser²ANTEW
miserat¹IO

COMMISERATIO
miserat¹OR or *miseror*
miserat¹RIX

**MISOS*, *μισος* (*miso* or
mis, in comp.)

A¹mifus
MisUMENOS

misy-yos or *yis* or *ys* or
ios or *is* or *us* or *ii*

a mixing or mingling, a mixture
 a mixing or mingling together
 mixed, mingled—not mixed, not mingled
 intermixed
 blended or mixed together, confused
 unconfused
 mixed or mingled before
 mingled, mixed
 mixedly, confusedly

I make a loud noise by way of applause,
 I whistle to or I stroke†

miserable, pitiful, wretched, afflictive or
 that makes miserable, sorry, palsy,
 abject, sick or affected, innocent—
 stingy, covetous

miserably, wretchedly, sadly—desperate-
 ly, violently, with pain and labour

wretchedness, distress—uneasiness
 wretchedness, beggary

wretchedness, beggary
 a companion in distress

for misellus (see lower)
 oh distress! oh misfortune!

poor, miserable, wretched—pitiful, sorry
 —shabby

I have pity of or mercy on, am sorry for
 (*cujus rei* or *rem*)

I pity much, &c.

I pity or compassionate—*me miserescit*
 (*cujus*)

I have compassion on (*cujus* or *quem* or
rem)

I have pity of (me *miseret tui*, &c. I
 pity thee, I am sorry for thee, &c.)

I deplore, lament—pity, compassionate
 I pity, commiserate

that deserves pity, miserable, wretched
 undeserving of pity

miserably, pitifully, lamentably
 without pity or mercy

with pity, compassionately
 a complaining to raise pity

commiseration, compassion
 that pities or compassionates

that pities (with relation to a noun fe-
 minine)

hatred; misero, I hate, avoid, envy, not used
 bear an aversion to

a large river of Germany so called
 the title of a comedy of Menander, as if

the hated or the odious

sort of delicious musbroom—a vitriolic
 mineral

† This word is interpreted, by Boudot, I omit lightning; by Ainsworth, I make a great noise or hiss. Geiner gives for its Greek correspondent *μισος*, the meanings of which are as above.

‡ Ainsworth derives this from *μισος*, I hate—see *miser*; but it comes from *μισαρός*, detestable—the superlative of *miser* is *miserimus*.

Misēnus

Misenium

Misenates-um

Misenensis

•MITHRA (Persian)

Mitras (some Mitras)

Mitriaca-ōrum

mitrax or mitrax-ācis

Mitridātes

Mitridatīcus

Mitridation or ium

Mitridax-ācis

MITIS^m-is^f-eⁿ†IM^smitisÆ^smitis

mitē

mit^sIUSCŪLUS

mitESCO

miti⁹FICO-asmitific^sUSmit⁹IGO-as

COMMITIGO

DĒMITIGO

IM^smitigā¹BĪLISmitigabil¹ITERmitig⁴ANTERmitigat¹IOmitigat¹IVUSmitigat¹ORIUS

•MITOS

Polymitos or us, a-um

Polymitārius

mitĪLO

•MITRA-æ^f

semīmitra or mitbra

mitrātUS

mitĒLLA (or mitrūla,
Solin.; some mitrella)

the son of Æolus (the trumpeter of
Hector)

a promontory of Campania (the burial
place of Misenus)—a port and town
near that promontory

the inhabitants of Misenum

of Misenum

the sun (see mitra)

the sun—a chief priest—sort of ship's
rope

festivals to the sun or Osiris

a stone (of a rose colour, but changeable
against the sun)

a famous king of Pontus

of Mithridates

sort of plant found by Mithridates

stone of a rose colour, &c. (see Mithrax)

gentle, meek, quiet—still, calm, sweet,
ripe, mellow

cruel—sour, unripe

very mild, very ripe

gently, mildly—compar. mitius—super.

mitissimus

rather gentle, not violent

I grow mild or gentle, &c. grow mel-
low—grow ripe

I make mild, soften

making or that is mild or gentle

I tame, appease, calm, make tender by
boiling or roasting

I appease, soothe, calm

I appease, calm, &c.

that cannot be mitigated

in such a manner as to mitigate

in a manner so as to calm

an appeasing, a mitigation

mitigating, of a mitigating nature

having virtue to assuage or ease pain

weaver's frame, string of a musical

instrument

embroidered and woven with threads of

divers colours

belonging to embroidery, &c. or that

embroiders

I sing like a nightingale

a mitre or turban—feminine man or

woman wearing such a turban—kind

of girale which women consecrated to

Diana

a smaller mitre or turban (as if half

a mitre)

wearing a mitre or turban

a small turban or sash—a scarf for the

arm when wounded

Virg.

Sil.

Plin.

Veget.

Tac.

not used

Stat. Apul.

Isid.

Lampr.

Plin.

Martial.

Plin.

Plin.

Solin.

Cic.

Virg.

Cic. Plin.

Col. Fortun.

Apul. Ov.

Cæf.

Cæl. Aur.

Ov. Lucr.

Col.

Plin.

Sil.

Cic.

Ter.

Cic.

Cæl. Aur.

Cæl. Aur.

Cæl. Aur.

Cic.

Cæl. Aur.

Plin.

not used

Plin.

Bibl.

Philom.

Ov. Virg.

Mart.

Ulp.

Prop.

Cic.

Celf.

if μῆδης or μῆδης (part. of μῆδηναι), slack, tamed, mild, &c. says Ainsworth; but what if from
and true, rash, insolent, valiant, bold?

if μῆδης had existed for a diminutive of μῆδης; and, from this, the verb μῆδῃον had been formed to
strike the gentle string or note.

OL. II.

S

<i>mitellitus</i>	ornamented with small turbans	Suet.
MITTO ³ -misi-missum†	I send, dismiss, send away, let go— shoot, hurl, sling—omit, pass under silence—give up, forsake—put or bring forth, let out	Cic. Ov. Hor. Plin. Cic.
āmitto	I send away, part with, I lose	Plin.
amitto†	I dispatch (doubted)	Plaut.
admitto (rem in me)§	I let to, admit, commit, apply	Plin.
anemitto	I send before	Solin.
circummitto	I send round about	Liv.
committo (anciently cosmitto, Fest.)	I join or put together—commit, entrust, am guilty of	Plin. Cic.
fidei committo	I enfeoff or put in trust	Dig.
dēmitto	I send or cast down, let fall	Col.
dīmitto	I dismiss, disband or send away	Cic.
ēmitto	I send out, throw out, let go	Cic.
immitto (me in rem)	I send in, throw in	Cic.
intermitto	I put off for a time, discontinue	Cic.
intrōmitto	I let in, suffer to enter	Ter.
manumitto	I make a bond-servant free, I manumit	Cic.
ōmitto	I lay aside, omit	Cic.
permitto	I suffer or permit, yield up, surrender	Cic.
præmitto	I send before	Cic.
prætermitto	I let pass, pass by, pass under silence	Cic.
prōmitto	I throw or sling out—promise, engage	Cic. G.
appōmitto	I engage or become surety	Cic.
comprōmitto	I put to arbitration, consent to refer	Cic.
expōmitto	I become surety, take the debt upon my- self	Id.
rēprōmitto	I bind by promise or covenant	Cic.
rēmmitto (rem de re)	I send back, forgive—release, loosen	Cic. O.
sum or submitto (me cui)	I submit, bow down—put under	Cic. V.
supermitto	I put in besides, I add to	Apic.
tra, transmitto	I send over, transmit	Cic.
mitt ⁵ ENDĀRIUS	a palatine soldier often sent into the pro- vinces	Cod. T.
mitt ⁵ IX-ICIS ^m	that gives leave not to fight till death (it is thought)	Petrus.
misi ¹ A-Z ²	a sending away, a mass (the service of the Roman church)	Gloss.
rēmīssa-z	forgiveness, pardon	Tert.
PRĒmisi ¹ A-ōrum	the first fruits or careful choice of	Plin.
MysiĀLE-is ⁿ	a book of the service, a prayer-book, a missal	Modern.
Admisi ¹ ĀRIUS equus	a stallion—admissarius, a whoremonger	Plin. G.
COMMISSARIUS	a commissary (Vossius does not like the word)	Gloss.
videimissarius	a seffee in trust (it is also used ad- jectively)	Id.
Emissarius (see lower)	an emissary, a messenger, one sent out— adjectively, sent out, put forth, set a part	Cic. Plin.
IMMISSARIUS (see lower)	a suborned accuser, knight of the night- post	Fest.
comprōmissarius	an arbiter or umpire	Calist.

† Supposed from μισθῶ (Ionic. μισθίσω) the future of μισθῶμαι, I dismiss, let go.

‡ Plaut. Truc. 2, 7, 33, *abmiseris* should perhaps be read *ad me miseris*.

§ *Admisse* is found for *admississe*.

|| *Promissum* for *promississimum*.

MANUMISSOR
 PERMISSOR
 PROMISSOR
 APPROMISSOR
 EXPROMISSOR
 FIDEIPROMISSOR (some fideicommissor)
 REPROMISSOR
 REMISSOR
 SUBMISSOR
 COMMISSORIUS

DIMISSORIUS
 SUBMISSORIUS
 ADMISSIUM
 COMMISSUM
 FIDEICOMMISSUM
 PERMISSUM
 PROMISSUM
 COMPROMISSUM

ADMISSURA
 COMMISSURA
 COMMISSURALIS
 MISSUS-ŪS

AMISSUS-ŪS
 ADMISSUS-ŪS
 IMMISSUS-ŪS
 INTERMISSUS-ŪS
 PERMISSUS-ŪS
 PROMISSUS-ŪS
 SUBMISSUS-ŪS
 TRANSMISSUS-ŪS
 ADMISSUS-A-UM
 COMMISSUS

FIDEICOMMISSUS
 DEMISSUS

DIMISSUS
 INDEMISSUS
 IMPERMISSUS
 PROMISSUS

REMISSUS

SUM or SUBMISSUS
 MISSICULO
 MISSITO
 *MITYLOS or mytilos
 MITYLENE-es or enearum
 MITYLENÆUS

that manumits or sets at liberty
 that permits
 a promiser
 a surety
 a surety
 that trusts a thing to one for him to dispose of it
 that engages or binds himself by promise
 that forgives
 that submits
 serving to enjoin or bind; commissorialex, an exception or condition (in any contract)

dimissory
 of or for submission, or one that submits
 a crime, a fault
 an attempt, an offence—a penalty
 a fecient of trust
 a permission
 a promise, a vow
 a binding two parties to stand to an arbitration

an admittance or access or introduction
 a joint, a seam, a closure
 jointed
 a sending or dispatch—a cast or hurl—a course or turn (at races or baitings)

a losing, a loss
 an admittance or access or introduction
 a grafting
 intermission, a ceasing
 a permission, leave, licence
 a promise
 a sending underhand
 a sending over, a passage
 admitted—swift, on the gallop
 joined or set together, committed, perpetrated—cemented, soldered—communicated, imparted—entrusted—confiscated

put in trust to be disposed of
 sent from, hanging down, dejected, bestowed—low, mean, abject
 dismissed, &c.

not dismissed
 not permitted, unlawful
 promised, vowed—hanging down—swagging

sent back, falling back, giving way—slackened, remis—prone, propense
 sent down, submissive, low, mean
 I use to send, I often send
 I use to send, I often send
 that has no horns
 the capital of the island of Lesbos

of Mitylene

Ulp.
 Tert.
 Hor.
 Ulp.
 Ict.
 Glou.

Dig.
 Dig.
 Dig.
 Ulp.

Ict.
 Sen.
 Liv.
 Cic.
 Ulp.
 Hor.
 Cic.
 Cic.

Varr.
 Cic.
 Veget.
 Cael.
 Suet.

Nep.
 Pallad.
 Macr.
 Plin.
 Cic.
 Manil.
 Tert.
 Cael.
 Cic.
 Virg.
 Jun.
 Hor.

Ulp.
 Cic.
 Tac.
 Cic.
 Tert.
 Hor.

Virg.
 Col.

Nep.
 Cael.
 Cic.
 Plaut.
 Liv.
 not used
 Mart.
 Mart.

MĪTŪLUS or mytilus or mītilu ^m or mytilus	sort of shell-fish called a limpin (see mu-tilus)	Hor.
*MNAO (see moneo) —mnēsis, a calling to mind (mnefi or mnes, in comp.)	I remind, call to mind, recommend, ad- monish—mnaomai, I remember, re- cord, wish or seek for—mnēsteuo or mnaisteuo, I seek in marriage, concili- ate, acquire—mnēstēr, that sues in marriage, &c.	not used
MNASON-ōnis (see at theo)	a ruler of the Elatenſes	Plin.
polymnēta or mnīa (see under hydo)	one of the Muses (as if the Muse of great memory; but some read polyhymnia)	Hor.
HYPOMNĒMA-ātis, or mnēmā- tum-i ^a	an expounding, a comment	Cic.
HYPOMNEMATISMUS	a registering of acts or decrees	Cic.
HYPOMNEMATOG ⁹ GRAPHUS	a writer of commentaries	Alciat.
HIPOMNEMON-ōnis ^m	that presides over holy rites—a precious stone	Gloss. Plin.
mnemonīCA-ōrum ^a	precepts or common-places for the me- mory	ad Herenn.
MaemonīDES-um ^f	the Muses (some read Mæonides)	Ov.
MnemōSŶNE-CS ^f	the mother of the nine Muses	Ov.
Mnemofynon	a token of remembrance	Catul.
Mnes ⁹ ARCHUS	a Stoic philosopher so called (see arche)	Cic.
ADA ³ mneſis	a figure whereby we mention something which we feign we had forgotten	Isid.
MNESTĒR	the freed man of Agrippina	Tac.
MAESTHEUS-EOS	a Trojan descended from Assaracus	Virg.
A ³ mnestia	an act of oblivion	Cic.
Polymnestor or polymestor- ōris	a king of Thrace	Prop. Ov.
HYPERMNESTRA	one of the fifty daughters of Danaus	Ov.
PRŌMNESTRIA	a bride-maid, the goddess of marriages	Gloss.
Memmius	a Roman descended from the Trojan Mæcæbeus—one surnamed Gemellus— another surnamed Regulus	Virg. Cic.
MemmiāDES-te	a descendant of Memmius	Tac.
MemmiāNUS	of Memmius	Lucr.
*MŌCHLOS	a bar or spar of wood for moving things; also, a bolt, a gate; moch- leuo, I move upon rollers, I bolt or bar	Cic. not used
HYPOMOCHLIUM	a reiler (or any thing like it) for mo- ving stones or timber	Vitr.
*MŌCOS	a mocker, scorner, scoffer, a silly fellow	not used
mocōsus	—moco, I mock, scoff	Gloss.
MŌDIUS-II ^m (perhaps from μέγος, forming a part or portion, changing into δ, itself from μέγος —see at méro)	full of mockery or ridicule	Cæſ.
decemmodius or sēminodius seīquimodius	a measure, supposed to be equal to a bushel for dry goods—a tierce for liquids—the hole or case wherein the mash is fixed in a ship	Col. Isid.
trimodius	containing ten bushels or tierces	Col.
decimodia	half a bushel, &c.	Plin. Juv.
	a bushel and a half or a tierce and a half	Varr.
	containing three bushels or three tierces	Plin.
	a vessel holding ten bushels or tierces	Col.

TRIMODIA or modium

MODI³ALISSEM³ODIALISMODI³ATIOMODI³OLUS

MODIUM

MODUS-^{im} †, (admitting
that modius comes from
μῶδος, it is probable that
modus comes from μῶδος)

COMM³ODUS-a-um

ACCOMMODUS

IN³COMM³ODUSPER³INCOMM³ODUSPER²COMM³ODUS

mille or millimodus

MULTIMODUS

OMNIMODUS

QUADRIMODUS or modis

UNIMODUS

COMM³ODE or ùm or ò or ìter

ACCOMMODÈ

IN³COMM³ODÈPER³INCOMM³ODÈPER²COMM³ODÈ

OMNIMODÈ

ALI or ALIUSMODI

UNIUSMODI

COMM³ODI³ANUS

MULTIMODIS

OMNIMODIS

IN³COMM³ODISTICUS

MODÒ

MODÒ repeated

MODÒ, followed by tum

MODÒ non

AMODÒ

DUMMODÒ

NONMODÒ

OMNIMODÒ

POSTMODÒ or modum

PROPEMODÒ or modum

a measure of three bushels or tierces

that holds a bushel or a tierce

as big as half a bushel (sē for sēmi)

a measuring out by bushels

a bucket for water—rundlet for wine—

a trepan-iron—the stock or nave of a

wheel wherein the spokes are fastened

—the hole or case of a pump

a bushel, a tierce (modius is more used)

due proportion, quantity or size or num-

ber of any thing, measure, limits, rule,

order, method, way or manner, time

or measure in singing, note or pitch

in speaking—rank, degree

suitable, fit, seasonable, convenient—a

vile Roman Emperor so called

suitable, fit

unsuitable, unseasonable, inconvenient

very incomm³odious or inconvenient

very suitable or convenient

of a thousand sorts or fashions or man-

ners

of several sorts or fashions or manners,

various

of all sorts or tunes or notes

consisting of or made in four manners,

&c.

of one sort or fashion, uniform

seasonably, suitably

seasonably, suitably

unseasonably, unsuitably, scurvily

very unseasonably or unsuitably

very seasonably or suitably

thoroughly, entirely, in any way

of another manner (sort or fashion)

of one sort or fashion

of Commodus

by many ways, variously

by all ways, after every manner, &c.

troublesome

just now, at least—a little while ago,

lately—in case or provided that

one while for the 1st, another while for

the 2d; or sometimes repeated

sometimes, rendering tum by then

almost

soon, instantly

so that, provided that

(with sed or sed etiam)—not only (with

but or but also)

every way, any way, by all means

afterwards

almost

Col. Fr.

Plaut.

Cat.

Cassiod.

Vitr. Pl.

Celf. Pl.

Vitr.

Plin.

Cic.

Curt.

Cic.

Herod.

Stat.

Cic.

Liv.

Cic.

Fortun.

Liv.

Apul.

Gloss.

Prud.

Cic. Te.

Plaut. E.

Quint.

Quint.

Cic.

Cic.

Lucr.

Fest. G.

Cic.

Apic.

Lucr.

Lucr.

Plaut.

Cic. Or.

Virg.

Prop.

Cic.

Ter.

Apul.

Cic.

Cic.

Gell.

Liv.

Gloss. G.

† “Mensuram significat, cui notioni affinis est modius: deinde ipsam quantitatem rei sed etiam qualita-
tionem: tum mediocritatem et justam mensuram atque moderationem.” Gesner.

COMM²OD²ULE or ulum (see
lower)

COMM²ODUM

COMM²ODUM

FR²EM²ODUM (see under ad)

COMM²OD²ULUM

COMM²ODITAS

COMM²ODITAS

COMM²ODO (cui rem)

COMM²ODO (cui rem)

COMM²ODO

COMM²ODO

COMM²ODAT²ARIUS

COMM²ODAT²IO

COMM²ODATIO

COMM²ODATIO

COMM²ODAT²OR

COMM²ODATOR

COMM²ODAT²US

COMM²ODAT²UM

COMM²ODATE

COMM²OD²ITO

M²OD²ER²O-as

M²OD²ER²OR (cui rei or
rem)

AD²MOD²ER²OR

EM²MOD²ER²OR

FR²EM²MOD²ER²OR

MOD²ER²A²BILIS

MOD²ER²A²MEN or mentum

MOD²ER²A²NTER

IM²MOD²ER²ANTIA

MOD²ERAT²IM

MOD²ERAT²IO, or us-us

IM²MOD²ERATIO

MOD²ERAT²OR and rix

IM²MOD²ERAT²US

MOD²ERATE

IM²MOD²ERAT²

M²OD²ERNUS

M²OD²ESTUS

IM²MOD²ESTUS

PER²MOD²ESTUS

MOD²ESTE

IM²MOD²EST²

PER²MOD²EST²

MOD²ESTIA

IM²MOD²ESTIA

M²OD²ICUS

IM²MOD²ICUS

PER²MOD²ICUS

MOD²ICE or ùm

IM²MOD²ICE

pretty seasonably or suitably

profit, emolument, convenience

disadvantage, loss, damage

excessively, extremely, beyond measure

a small profit or convenience

convenience, commodity—profit

inconvenience, unseasonableness

I suit or make fit—I oblige, lend

I accommodate, suit, fit, apply, adhere

to—take or put to or upon—lend

I apply over

I incommode, cross or hurt

a borrower, to whom something has been

lent

a lending

an applying, a fitting or suiting

an incommoing, a crossing

a lender

that makes fit, that suits

made very fit or very suitable

a lending, something lent

in a suitable manner, aptly, fitly

I often lend

I moderate, govern, rule

I moderate, govern, refrains

I withhold, govern, rule

I moderate

I manage, govern, lead

moderate, measurable, governable

guidance, management, conduct

moderately, with due government

want of moderation, excess

moderately, leisurely, gently

moderation, management

want of moderation, excess

that governs or rules

immoderate, huge, vast—immoderatum,

infinity

moderately, patiently, softly

immoderately, intemperately

modern, of our time

moderate, sober, modest, civil

disolute, immodest, excessive, saucy

very moderate or sober

moderately, modestly

immoderately, immodestly

very moderately or modestly

temperance, sobriety, modesty—the god-

dess of Modesty

immodesty, sauciness, disobedience

moderate, small—modicum, a little, a

trifle

immoderate, excessive, too much

very ordinary or mean, very little

but a little, moderately, modestly

excessively, immoderately

Plaut.

Cic.

Cic.

Gell.

Arnob.

Cic. Ter.

Cic.

Plaut. Cic.

Cic.

Virg. Heren.

Cell.

Ter.

Instit.

Apul.

Cic.

Cic.

Ulp.

Inscr.

Cic.

Id.

Cic.

Cat.

Sall.

Cic.

Plin.

Ov.

Gell.

Ov.

Ov. Gell.

Ov.

Tertul.

Lucr.

Cic. Liv.

Cic.

Cic.

Cic.

Lucr.

Cic.

Cic.

Prisc.

Cic.

Ter.

Cic.

Ter.

Liv.

Sen.

Cic.

Tac.

Plaut.

Hor.

Juv.

Hor.

Suet.

Plaut.

Cic.

PER²modicè
modic³ELLUS
modic³ITAS
mod cò
moz³ICA, as if modica
MÖD³ÜLUS
modulOR
ADmodulor
Emodulor
modula³BILIS
modula³MEN or mentum
modulat³IO, or us-üs
COMM³odulatio
Em³odulatio
PRÆ³modulatio
modulat³OR and iix
Em³odulator
IM³modulat³US
PRÆ³modulatus
modulate
IM³modulatè
MOS-möris^m†
mores-um^m
morÄLIS
moralITAS
moralITER
morÄTUS
mori³GEROR or gero
(cui)
morigER or gerus
morigERE
morigerat³IO
morigerat³OR
morTÖSUS (see möros)
SUB³moresus
morose
SUB³morosè
moroSITAS
mos³CÜLUS or cillus
***MCECHUS^m, μοιχος**
mæcha
mæchia
mæchile-isⁿ
mæch³ILLUS
mæchimÖNIUM
mæch³CINÆDUS
mæch³ÜLUS
mæchISSO
mæchOR
mæchat³IO
mæchat³OR

very little, meanly
 very little, mean, small
 small portion, moderateness
 but a little, moderately, modestly
 sort of small repository
 a small measure, modul—musical note
 I modulate, set to time—I warble
 I sing with or in accompaniment
 I warble, sing
 tuneable, musical (hardly used)
 a tune, a measure in compositions
 a tuning, a singing, modulation
 propriety
 a singing in tune
 a beating time before playing or singing
 about tunes or compasses or sings
 who sings in tune
 out of tune or ill-tuned, not well com-
 posed
 tuned before
 tunably, harmoniously
 untunably, unharmoniously
 manner, fashion, custom, way, institu-
 tion—law, ordinance, order, decency
 —a temper, humour, nature
 moral virtues or vices, morals
 of or belonging to manners, moral
 morality
 morally
 endued with manners, mannered†
 I humour or endeavour to please, I
 gratify
 complaisant, pliant, obedient
 complaisantly, &c. (the word is doubted)
 complaisance, a condescending
 that is complaisant or condescends
 crossly, peevishly, hard to please, morose
 a little peevish, a little morose, &c.
 peevishly, severely—nicely, cautiously
 a little peevishly, &c.
 forwardness, peevishness, caprice, &c.
 a little custom
 an adulterer, a debaucher—a debauchee;
 adjectively, of an adulterer
 an adulteress—a harlot or strumpet
 adultery
 adultery (it is supposed)
 a young or little adulterer‡
 adultery
 a vile adulterer (see at ædos)
 a little adulterer
 I commit adultery
 I commit adultery
 a committing adultery, adultery
 an adulterer

Col.
 Suet.
 Fortun.
 Apul.
 Gloss.
 Su. t. Pl.
 Cic. Virg.
 Claud.
 Ov.
 Calpurn.
 Macr.
 Plin. Sen.
 Virg.
 Boët.
 Quint.
 Col. Ter.
 Boët.
 Hor.
 Quint.
 Cic.
 Boët.
 Cic.
 Virg.
 Ter.
 Ter.
 Cic.
 Macro.
 Sidon.
 Cic.
 Cic.
 Cic. Sen.
 August.
 Cic.
 Cato.
 Plaut.
 Hor.
 Hor. Cat.
 Tert.
 Petron.
 Catul.
 Laberius.
 Gloss.
 Gloss.
 Plaut.
 Catul.
 August.
 Plaut.

† Perot. and Scal. derive mor-moris from modus.

‡ Bene moratus, of good manners (temper or humour). well-bred; male moratus, unmannerly, unruly.

§ In "Consule Pompeio primum due, Ciriaco, solebant mæchilli," Voss. and Scal. read mæchi illi.

MCENE-is[†]
MCENIA-ium

or SUMMÆNIUM
or SUMMÆNIANUS

mænio[†]

ADMÆNIO

ANTEMÆNIO

CIRCUMMÆNIO

COMMÆNIO

PRÆMÆNIO

MÛNIO[§]

CIRCUMMUNIO

COMMUNIO

ËMUNIO

IMMUNIO

PERMUNIO

PRÆMUNIO

SUPERMUNIO

muni¹BILIS

muni²MEN or mentem

Ëmunimen or mentum

munit¹IO

CIRCUMMUNITIO

COMMUNITIO

PRÆMUNITIO

munit¹OR

Ëmunitor

munitorium

munit¹ÛRA

IM¹munit¹US

munit¹E

munit¹O

Ëmunio-ōnis^f

MCENUS-ëris[¶]

MÛNUS-ëris[¶], (from the
preceding mœnus, an-
ciently used; see the note
on mœne)

muner¹ALIS or ãrius

muni¹GERULUS

muni¹O (quem re)

muni¹OR (quem re)

RËmuneror or o

RËmunera¹BILIS

IR¹temunerabilis

a wall, fence, mound (see mœrus)
the works of a town (castle, camp, &c.)

—walls—a city, a town

place under the walls

whose station is under the walls

I fortify or enclose with walls or fences

I besiege or throw works around

I entrench (the word is doubted)

I surround with walls or entrenchments

I entrench

I throw entrenchments before

I enclose with walls, fortify, arm,
secure

I fortify around or fence all about

I enclose with walls, fortify

I fortify, enclose with walls or fences

I fortify, enclose in, &c.

I fortify, enclose with walls or fences

I fortify beforehand, secure, guard

I cover, I secure with a covering

that may be fortified, &c.

rampart, bulwark, mound, fence

a fortification, &c.

fortification, ammunition

an enclosing or investing

a fortifying

a fortifying beforehand

that fortifies or encloses or fences

that fortifies or encloses or fences

a fence or enclosure

a fence, mound, bulwark

not fortified, unfenced

in a fortified manner, securely

I fence, secure, wish to secure

sort of metrical foot (it is thought)

office, dignity, duty, present, &c. (see
the next word munus)

a part or duty or office, public employ-
ment, show, public fight, tax, blessing
or endowment—present or gift, sacri-
fice, reward, punishment, favour,
benefit, place for public shows—a
bribe

of or for gifts or bribes—munerarius,
that exhibits shows

that bears presents

I give presents—I reward, return a
kindness

I give or bestow—offer in sacrifice—
bribe or fee

I reward, requite, recompense

that may be or is to be rewarded

that cannot be or is not to be rewarded

Enn.

Vitr.

Ov. Flor.

Glo. I.

Martial.

Prisc.

Plaut.

Plaut.

Plaut.

Gell.

Gell.

Cic.

Cæs.

Cæs.

Sen.

Tac.

Liv.

Cæs.

Col.

Sidon.

Virg. Liv.

Gloiss.

Cæs.

Cæs.

Cic.

Cic.

Liv.

Veget.

Isid.

Gloiss.

Cic.

Varr.

Cic.

Cic.

Lucr.

Cic.

Ov.

Mart.

Plaut. Sen.

Quinct.

Plaut.

Cic.

Plaut.

Cic. Hor.

Ter.

Cic. Cæs.

Sarib.

Apul.

Probably from *μουνάω*, changing *g* into *r* (as if *μουνάω*)—see at *mero*.

See the note on *perio*, p. 258, Vol. I.

From *mare*, for the ancients used pretty indifferently *æ* and *u*.

Probably from *μουνάω* (for *μουνάω* means a part, duty or office, &c.), changing *g* into *r*.—See at *mero*.

<i>muner</i> ^s <i>ABUNDUS</i>	bearing presents or looking like one that rewards	Apul.
<i>munerat</i> ¹ <i>IO</i>	a rewarding	Ammia
<i>RE</i> ^m <i>muneratio</i>	a rewarding or requiting	Cic.
<i>munerat</i> ¹ <i>OR</i> and <i>RIX</i>	that rewards	Flor. 12
<i>RE</i> ^m <i>munerator</i> and <i>RIX</i>	that requites or rewards	Tert. G.
<i>TR</i> ² <i>RE</i> ^m <i>munerat</i> ¹ <i>US</i>	unrewarded	Caes.
<i>munia</i> - <i>ORUM</i> (see <i>munis</i> here)	employments, offices, places of trust	Cic.
<i>mun</i> ⁹ <i>FER</i>	that bears or is charged with some place of trust	Id.
<i>mun</i> ⁹ <i>FEX</i> - <i>fici</i> ^s	that performs his office	Plin.
<i>munific</i> ^O	I make presents, I enrich	Lucr.
<i>munific</i> ³ <i>US</i>	liberal, bountiful	Cic.
<i>IM</i> ³ <i>munificus</i>	not liberal, not bountiful	Plaut.
<i>munifice</i>	bountifully, freely, largely	Cic.
<i>munificentia</i>	liberality, bounty—the performing of one's office	Plin.
<i>munific</i> ¹ <i>IUM</i>	the performing of one's office	Hygin.
<i>munis</i> ^m - <i>is</i> ¹ - <i>en</i>	bearing office, engaged in service	Paul.
<i>COMMUNIS</i>	common, general, all alike—plain, ordinary, gentle, free—equal, upon a level	Plaut.
<i>IN</i> ³ <i>communis</i>	not common, &c.	Cic. S.
<i>IM</i> ³ <i>munis</i>	free from duty or charge	Nepot.
<i>COMMUNE</i> - <i>is</i> ⁿ	a commonwealth—the public treasure	Tert.
<i>COMMUNIO</i> - <i>ionis</i>	fellowship, equal privilege	Cic.
<i>COMMUNITAS</i>	community, fellowship	Cic. H.
<i>E</i> ⁴ <i>munitas</i>	a being free from any duty or charge	Cic.
<i>IM</i> ³ <i>munitas</i> or <i>itio</i>	freedom, exemption, immunity	Tert.
<i>COMMUNITER</i> or <i>itū</i>	in common, jointly	Cic. L.
<i>mun</i> ¹ <i>ICO</i>	was anciently used for <i>communico</i>	Cic. N.
<i>COMMUNICO</i> (cum quo, de re, rem, inter quos)	I commune, converse, communicate, impart	Fest.
<i>EX</i> ⁴ <i>communico</i>	I excommunicate	Cic.
<i>IN</i> ³ <i>communicat</i> ¹ <i>BILIS</i>	incommunicable	Hieron.
<i>COMMUNIC</i> ³ <i>ARIUS</i> dies	day on which sacrifices were made in common	Vulg.
<i>COMMUNICAT</i> ¹ <i>IO</i> , or <i>us-us</i>	an imparting or sharing, communication	Fest.
<i>EX</i> ⁴ <i>communicatio</i>	excommunication	Cic. A.
<i>COMMUNICAT</i> ^{OR}	that communicates	Vulg.
<i>mun</i> ⁸ <i>USCULUM</i>	a small gift or present	Arnob.
<i>munuscul</i> ¹ <i>ARIUS</i>	that collects small gifts or presents	Cic.
<i>*MCEROR</i> - <i>oris</i> [†]	lamentation, weeping, sadness, sorrow, grief, chagrin	Aug.
<i>mar</i> ^{EO} - <i>mæstus</i> sum [†]	I lament, mourn, weep, grieve, am sad, am pensive	Cic.
<i>COMMæro</i>	I grieve, &c. (see the note on <i>mæreo</i>)	Plaut.
<i>mæro</i>	I make sad, make grieve, &c.	Non.
<i>MÆSTUS</i> - <i>a-um</i>	sad, sorrowful	Cic.
<i>PER</i> ² <i>mæstus</i>	very sad, very sorrowful	Paul.
<i>SUB</i> ³ <i>mæstus</i>	a little sad or sorrowful	Ammia

† From *piro*, which, as well as *piro*, means I weep, cry, and besides I drop or distil; for the Greek often made *u* by the Latins: and we have observed at *munio*, under *munis*, that they used pretty indifferently *u* and *u*.

† From *vos taciti mærehamini* (Cic.), it seems that the deponent *mæreo* has existed; whence *mæro* arose: and, indeed, *mærai* was anciently used as the preterite of *mæreo*; whence perhaps *commæro*, which however Gronov. changes into *conmæro*.—See *mæro*.

mæſtæ or ïer

mæſtîFICO

mæſtîfic^{us}

mæſtîtia or itûdo

mæſtîO

*MÆRUS, from μῶρα (ſee
at mero)

pōmærium (poſ for poſt)

MÛRUS-î (ſee notes on
munio at mœne, and
munus at mœnus)

murĀLIS

INTERMURALIS

ANTEMURALE-îⁿ

PRŌMURALE

ANTEMURĀNUS

CIRCUMMURĀNUS

EXTRAMURĀNUS

INTRAMURĀNUS

murĀRIUS

murinum hordeum

PROSIMURIUM or poſtſimurium

murO

murat^{us}MÛREX-îcis, from mus
(ſee under mys) ſay
ſome; but why not from
μῶρα or murus, the ſhell
being a ſort of wall to
fiſh? (mûri, in comp.)murĪCES-um^m

murICEUS

muricĀTIM

muricĀTUS

*MŌLA-α', μῶλη (ſee
myle); but perhaps it
comes from moleo (which
ſee), becauſe of its mo-
tion; or from μῶλος (ſee
mōthos)

molĀRIS or ārius

molaris-is^mmolĪLE-is^a

molĪNA

molinus

molinĀRIUS-îj

ſadly, ſorrowfully

I afflict or make ſad

that afflicts or makes grieve

ſadneſs, penſivenenſs, &c.

I afflict or make grieve

a wall, a bank; mærorum, being for
murorumſpace (as well within as without) about
the wall of a city (to be neither built
on nor ploughed) the better to ſecure
the defence of the placea wall for the defence of a place, pro-
tection, ſecurity—bank raiſed againſt
the water

of or for a wall

that is between walls

an out-work, a counter-ſcarp

a ſore wall

that is before the wall or walls

that is about the wall or walls

that is without the wall or walls

that is within the walls

that makes walls or banks

weed like barley growing on walls (ſee
under myro, myron, and mus)the ſpot where the pontiffs conſulted the
flight of birds, or where the Romans
made their pontiffs

I make a wall or bank

that has a wall or walls

the burret or ſhell-fiſh murex, the li-
quor whereof makes a purple colour—
the ſhell of that fiſh for putting ur-
guents in—trumpet made of the ſhell
of that fiſh—a rock or point and edge
of a rock—the purple colour—gar-
ment of purplecaltraps, like rowels of ſpurs, caſt in the
way to keep off the enemy's horſe

full of pointed or ſharp ſtones

wreathed at the top like the fiſh murex

full of ſharp points or prickles

a mill, a moon-calf or piece of fleſh in a
woman's womb cauſing her to ſeem
with child—meal or flour ſprinkled
with ſalt upon the ſacrifices—a mill-
ſtone—the patile-bone or whirl-bone
on the top of the knee

of or for a mill or for grinding

a mill-ſtone or ſtone as big as a mill-
ſtone—a cheek-tooth or grinderinſtrument put on the neck or ſhoulders
of a man or horſe, &c. to draw the
mill about

a mill ſtone

of a mill-ſtone

a water-mill

Cic. Plaut.

Sidon.

Non.

Cic. Plaut.

Laber.

Virg.

Liv.

Cic.

Varr.

Caſ.

Liv.

Hier.

Vulgat.

Ammian.

Ammian.

Lampr.

Aſc. Pæd.

Guil. Brito

Plin.

Paull.exFeſt.

Guil. Brito

Veget.

Plin.

Mart.

Flacc.

Virg.

Hor.

Ov.

Curt.

Auſon.

Plin.

Plin.

Plin.

Cic.

Juv.

elf.

Plin. Catō

Stat.

Juv.

Cat.

Ammian.

Tert.

Gloſſ.

molO³-ui-ſtum

commolo

Emolo

PERmolo

mol⁸ENDĀRIUSmolendINUM-i^o

molendINĀRIUS

mol⁸ETRĪNAmolit¹OR (ſee under molior
at mothos)molit¹ŪRA

molUCRUM-i

-EmolŪMENTUM.

IMmolO-as

IMmolat¹IOIMmolat¹ITIUS or iciusIMmolat¹OR and rix*MOLLIS is-e † (mollis,
in comp.)PERCPRÆ²mollis

melleSTRA, μελιωτή

moll⁸ICELLUSmoll⁹CĪNA veſtismoll⁹CŌMUSmoll⁸ICŪLUSmoll⁹FICOmollific³US

mollIGO or ūgo

mollITER

mollITIA or ities or iūdo

moll⁸IUSCŪLUS verſusmollUSCA-æ^fmollUSCUM-iⁿmollEO³Emoll⁸IDUS

mollESCO

Emolleſco

*Emolleſco

mollIO⁴, μελιω or μελιωω(ſee mulceo under mul-
geo; ſee alſo under ma-
laſſo)

commollio

Emollio

I grind—I ſpoke well (in an obſcene
ſenſe)

I grind, bruife, break ſmall

I grind thoroughly, ſpend, conſume

I grind ſmall—I lie with and ſhake
well

belonging to grinding or mills

a mill

of or for a mill or grinding—a miller

a mill-ſtone

a grinder—that has to do with a woman

a grinding

a mo n-calf or piece of fleſh in a wo-
man's womb cauſing her to ſeem with
child—a ſquare block on which the
ancients ſacrificed, a mill-ſtone

multure, profit, advantage

I ſacrifice, offer in ſacrifice—I kill

an offering in ſacrifice

offered in ſacrifice, for ſacrifice

that offers in ſacrifice

lazy, reſtive—weak, tender —pliant,

flexible, calm, gentle, mild, eaſy,

plain, ſweet, pleaſant, effeminate,

wanton—ſoft, ſmooth-taſten, mel-
low

very ſoft, &c.

a ſheep's ſkin with which the ancients
covered their helmets

ſomewhat ſoft and delicate

an effeminate or ſoft ſort of garment

downy (ſpeaking of graſs)

ſoft, delicate, nice

I ſoften or make tender

that ſoftens, emollient

ſort of plant of the nature of bur

ſoftly, gently, &c.

ſoftneſs, gentleneſs, mildneſs, weakneſs,

unſteadineſs, calmneſs, delicacy, wan-
toneſs

a ſort of ſoft verſe

a nut with a ſoft ſhell, a walnut

the bunch of the tree acer

I am ſoft or tender

ſoft, tender

I grow ſoft or ſupple—I grow calm,

&c.

I become ſoft or mild

I grow ſoft again, I relent

I ſoften, mitigate, make tender, make

weak or effeminate—I calm, pacify,

I am cultivated

I ſoften, mitigate, &c.

I ſoften, effeminate

† From μελιω-ω, idle, dull, ſlow, heavy, weak, cowardly, languid; or from μαλδ, contracted from
which means the ſame as mollis; rather perhaps than from molles, as if molilis, as we read in Geſner.

REMOLLIO	I soften beforehand, &c.	Quinct.
REMOLLIO	I soften or effeminate again	Col.
molli ² MENTUM	a softening, mitigating, &c.	Sen.
Emollimentum	a softening or assuaging	Litt. ex Cels.
Emollit ¹ IO	a softening, &c.	Litt. ex Apic.
molli ¹ IVUS	lenitive, emollient	Afer.
molō-yos ⁹ , μωλυ	herb thought by some to be all-heal or wound-wort, and, by others, rue	Plin.
mōlon	the same herb as moly (Haradin thinks)	
•MŌLOS (see under orchos and mōthos)	labour, fight or battle, tumult, clashing of arms, rumbling noise; molis, hardly, with difficulty	not used
MŌLEO or mōlisco	I go, I come, I march, set out	not used
Molossus i†	the son of Pyrrhus and Andromache (see lower)	Gloss.
Molossus or icus	of the country called Molossia from Molossus's name	Ov.
Molossus-i.	an inhabitant of Molossia—a mastiff of the breed of this country—a metrical foot of three long syllables	Plaut.
Molossia	a country of Epirus	Plin. Virg.
Mol ¹ is-īdis†	a district of Epirus (now La Canina)	Gramm.
Anchemolus †	the son of Rhetus, who committed incest with his step-mother	Gloss.
Anchimolus	a Sophist who lived upon figs and water	Liv.
†Molyaria	a town of Ætolia in Greece	Virg.
•MŌLYBDOS or molib-dos	lead (for mōly see under mollis)	Cæl.
molybdēNA ^f	a vein of silver and lead, matter like it sticking to the furnaces where gold and silver are melted, herb lead-wort	Plin.
molybdīs-īdis†	a plummet for sounding	Stat. Silv.
molybdītis-is†	the spume of lead	Plin.
•MŌMUS, from Mōμος, a finding fault, a shameful thing	the god of those who carp at and find fault with people's actions, without minding their own	Cic.
MŌNEO ² -ui-ītum, μνάω (quem de re, quem rem, re)	I admonish, rebuke, chide, remind, warn —advise, counsel—teach, instruct	Cic.
A ¹ monco	I dissuade (Burm. reads admoneco)	Ter. Quinct.
or Admoneo (de re quem)	I advise, put in mind	Ov.
commoneo (de re quem)	I advise, put in mind	Cic.
Emoneo (quem, rem or infn.)	I warn, strictly charge	Cic.
obmoneo (de re, quem)	I warn against	Plaut.
PRÆmoneo (de re, quem)	I forewarn, advise beforehand	Fest.
		Cic.

perhaps from μολός, and either μολός, voice, flame, oracle, or μολός; eye, or μολός; how great.

μολός, near, and μολός, 3d sing. a. 2. ind. act. y. μολέω.

thead of "sum quibus exploret rupes gravis arte molochus (or molorchus)," Gronov. will have us read quibus exploret lino gravis alta molybdīs

mōly is supposed to be from μνάω, which, to be sure, is its Greek correspondent; but μνάω has, among meanings, that of mōra; and, as admonition is given in order to serve as a stop to something already upon, or previously intended, or likely to be intended: so it seems to me probable enough that mōneo is mō and fō, I am (see the note on peris, p. 258, Vol. I.); whence the primitive meaning of mōneo would (or stand) here as a binderance to the thing,

PROmoneo
REMoneo (de re quem)
SUM or SUBmoneo (de re quem)
 mon³EDŪLA-æ^f
 mon³ELA-æ^f
ANTEmonēns
 mon³ETA

 monētĀLIS
 monetĀRIUS
 mon³ILE-ISⁿ
 moni²MENTUM
 moni¹IO, or us-ūs
ADmonitio, or us-ūs
COMmonitio
PRÆmonitio, or us-ūs
 moni¹OR and rix
ADmoniter and rix
COMmoniter
PRÆmoniter
 moniterius
COMmoniterius
PRÆmoniterius
ADmonitorium
COMmonitorium

IN³COMmonit¹US
 monitium
ADmonitum
PRÆmonitum
PROmon³TORIUM, as if pro-
 monitorium
COMPRØmonitorium
 mon⁴ŪBILIS
 mon⁴ŪMENTUM
 monumentĀLIS or arius
 moni¹O
ADmon⁹FACIO
COMmonefacio
COMmon⁹FIO

MØNSTRUM (as if mon³-
 eſtrum, Feſt. ſee how-
 ever the note on mons,
 placed as a derivative
 of minor-aris, in p. 124)

PROmonſtrum
 monſtr⁹FER

 monſtr⁹FICĀBILIS (ficā-
 lis, Gloſſ.)
 monſtr⁹FICUS
 monſtrifice
 monſtr⁹GENA^c or genus-
 a-um
 monſtr⁹GER

I warn or advise (the word is doubted)
 I advise or warn again
 I warn privily or underhand, I prompt
 a jack-daw
 an admonition, a warning
 that warns or advises beforehand
 money, coin—the mint, also surname of
 Juno
 pertaining to money
 a mint-master, a coiner
 a necklace, a collar†
 a monument, a memorial, a tomb
 a warning, an admonition
 an admonition, an advising
 a warning, an admonition
 a fore-warning
 that advises or warns or reminds
 that admonishes or warns
 that warn or admonishes
 that forewarns
 of or for warning, monitory
 of or for warning or admonishing
 serving as a forewarning
 a warning, a notice
 a memorandum, a book of notes, &c.
 letter of advice
 that has not had warning or notice
 advice, warning, lesson, command
 admonition, advice, counsel
 a forewarning
 a promontory, cape of land jutting out
 (some write promuntorium)
 a promontory, a fellow promontory
 serving as a monument
 a monument, a memorial, a tomb
 of or for a monument
 I often warn, &c.
 I remind, I comment
 I remind
 I am reminded
 any strange effect which forebodes things
 to come, any thing prodigious or
 wonderful—a monster, something out
 of the course of nature—any vast (or
 huge or deſorm) body, a very wicked
 person
 a prodigy
 prodigious, producing wonders or mon-
 sters
 monstrous, to be looked on as a monster

 monstrous, strange
 monstrously, prodigiously
 that begets or produces monsters

 that bears or brings something monstrous

† Warn, at first, as a token of virtue or courage,

monstr⁹ PARUS
monstr⁹ OSUS or uōsus
monstro⁹E or uosē
monstr⁹O

COMMONstro

DEMONstro

PERmonstro

PREMONstro

TERmonstro

monstr⁹ABILIS

Demonstrabilis

DEmonstrabilis

DEmonstr⁹ANTIA

monstrat⁹IO, or us-ūs

DEmonstratio

PREMONstratio

DEmonstrat⁹IVUS

DEmonstrat⁹IVE

monstrat⁹OR

DEmonstrator

PREMONstrator

MOSTRUM *fer monstrum*

monstr⁹ELLUM

monstr⁹ARIUS

•MŌNOS (or mūnos,

μῶνος, Ion.)

Monā (some Monna)

MonēDA or Monopia

Monēsēs-is^m

PARANŌARIUS

monas-ādīs^f

monāCHUS

monāCHA or moniālis-is^f

monach⁹ICUS

monach⁹O

monaster⁹IVM

monasteri⁹ALIS

monastic⁹US

mon⁹AULITER or *αὐλῖτερ*

mon⁹BELUS (see belos)

mon⁹BIBLOS or biblion

mon⁹BOLON

CONTOMONOBOLON

mon⁹CLŌNOS†

mon⁹CRĒPIS-idis^m

mon⁹GAMIA (see gameo)

mon⁹LINUM (some read

monolium)

MONYCHUS, as if mōn⁹-

μονῆχους

MūNYCHIA

Munychius

that brings forth something monstrous

monstrous, strange

monstrously, strangely

I show, declare—persuade

I show, make known

I demonstrate, show, make known

I indicate, show

I foreshow, give to understand

I show beyond or under (some read præmonstro)

worthy to be shown or taken notice of

that may be demonstrated or shown

that cannot be demonstrated, &c.

a demonstrating, demonstration

a showing or declaring

demonstration, evident proof

a foreshowing

demonstrative, convincing

demonstratively

that shows or teaches or informs

that demonstrates or declares

that foreshows, a guide or preceptor

a monster, a prodigy

a phantom

of phantoms

single, alone; mōnon, only, singly (mōno

or mōn, in comp.)

the isle of Anglesey—the isle of Mann

an island between England and Ireland

a king of Parthia

the superior or superintendant of a convent

an unit, the number 1, unity

a monk, an hermit, a solitary man

a nun, a female that lives in solitude

monachal, of monks, &c.

I make monks or nuns

a monastery, a convent

of or for a monastery, &c.

monastic or monastical

with a single pipe (see aulos)

the man's privy member (as if single

dart), a stout-looking man

a single book

stump of wood to throw, and a game so

called (see under ballo)

a game wherein a staff is thrown

sort of mugwort or motherwort

that has one shoe or one sandal only on

the having one wife only

sort of ornament for the neck (as if one

thread only)

one of the Centaurs; but see Mūnychia

surname of Diana;—a fort near Athens

of Munychia, Athenian, Attic

Nepos.

Cic. Suet.

Cic.

Cic. Virg.

Ter.

Cic.

Ammian.

Cic.

Gell.

Plin.

Apul.

Apul.

Plin.

Ter. Apul.

Cic.

Lact.

Cic.

Macrob.

Sen.

Cic.

Ter.

obsolete

Gloss.

Varr

not used

Plin. Caf.

Gloss. Plin.

Hor.

Gloss.

Macrob.

Hier.

Hier. Voss.

Novella.

Sarib.

Sidon.

Sidon.

Eccl.

Mart. Cap.

Lampr.

Prop. Justin.

Gloss.

Salmaf.

Apul.

Hygin.

Tertul.

Capitol.

Juv.

Gloss. Nepos

ov.

† From *κλάδος*, a branch, a young branch; itself from *κλάω*—see *claw*.

‡ *Quod pueri vocant, sola nocte ut.*—*Jardin des Rois et Croques.*

↳ **Mopsus** (perhaps from *mo-*
nos, and *ᾠδὴς*, voice)
called also *Ampycides*,
from *Ampycus*, his fa-
ther

Mopsius *tumulus*

Mopsōpia

Mopsopiūs

Mopsu^hestia or *estia*

↳ **Mōra**, from *μὴν*, chan-
ging, into *ē*; see *mēno*,
also *mōra*, under *mēro*†

Rēmora

Rēmoris or *us*

mor^sūla

morOR (or *mōro*, *Παύω*.)

see under *moros*

commoror (*commoro*, in *Plin.*
is doubted)

Dēmoror

Immoror

Rēmoror

Rēmora²men

mora²mentum

Immor⁵anter

mor⁵aria

moratim or *ē*

morat¹io

commoratio

Dēmoratio

Immoratio

Rēmoratio

morat¹or

Dēmorator

Rēmorator and *vix*

moratorius

mor³ax-ācis

moracius

MORBUS-i^m †

omnimorbia

morbidus

morbide

morbōnia or **morbo⁹via**

morb⁷ōsus

morboſe

a *Thessalian soothsayer and priest* of
Apollo—another soothsayer (the son of
Apollo and *Himantis*)—a city of *Cili-*
cia—one of *Virgil's* rustics

a hill and town of *Thessaly*

a country of *Attica*

Attic, *Athenian*

a city of *Cilicia*

a delay, stay, stop, hinderance, impedi-
ment, pause (in speaking)—stay for
splinting legs

delay, stop, hinderance — a fish that
cleaves to the keel of a ship and
hinders her sailing

that stops, unlucky (said of birds)

small stay or stop

I stay, tarry, delay, linger, dwell or live,
vex, value or esteem—stop or hinder
—spin out (as life)

I retard, make a stop or stay

I keep back, stay, stop

I stop or stay; make a stop

I retard, delay or defer

delay, stop, hinderance

delay, stop, hinderance

without delay or stop

sort of ragwort

by degrees, leisurely

a staying or tarrying

a tarrying or delaying or dwelling

a keeping back or stopping

a stay or staying or remaining

a stop, a stay, a pause

a loiterer, also a hinderer

that keeps back or stops

that retards

that serves to delay or stop

that stops or delays, that hinders

hard (said of nuts)

disease, sickness, malady—defect in the
body, odd disposition, whim—trouble
or grief

sort of herb

sickly, faint, diseased—belonging to dis-
ease, infectious

faintly, like a sick person

mischief, misfortune, ill-luck

sickly, full of diseases—full of whims or
oddities—passionate

in a sickly manner, infirmly

† It seems to me that this *mora* might also be derived with propriety from *μαλῶν*; for what are *stop-*
pauses, but divisions of time?

I "A *μαλῶν*, i. e. *νόσος*, *Hesych.* interpositio *ē*," says *Ainsworth*—see *moros* at *mēro*; and, indeed, *I*
suffer, am ill, &c. as well as *I divide or cut asunder*; but as *illness* hinders us from attending to
might as well derive *morbus* from *mora*, and say, as if *morbus* (for *morans*) with the interposition of
remorus was, as well as *remoris*, anciently used for *that stops, unlucky*.

*MORDEO-mōmordi + (mēmordi, Enn. morfi, Gell.)-morſum	<i>I bite, gnaw, nip, ſting, vex, backbite or ſpeak ill of—damage, hurt</i>	Cic. Hor.
ADMordeo	<i>I bite hard, gnaw</i>	Virg.
COMMordeo	<i>I bite cloſe</i>	Sen.
DEMordeo	<i>I bite off</i>	Plin.
OMordeo	<i>I bite at</i>	Iſid.
PRÆMordeo	<i>I bite—I ſnip off, take part of</i>	Gell. Juv.
REMordeo	<i>I bite again—gnaw, vex</i>	Juv. Liv.
SUBMordeo	<i>I bite ſoſily or a little</i>	Litt-exApul. Hor.
mord ^s AX-ācis	<i>biting, ſtinging, cutting, pinching or diſquieting, gnawing, virulent</i>	Plin.
mordacITAS	<i>biting or ſtinging quality, ſnappiſhneſs, virulence</i>	Macrob. Gloſſ.
mordacITER	<i>virulently, bitingly</i>	
mord ^s EX-icis, pl. īces- um	<i>a biter or a foretooth</i>	
mordicus or ītus	<i>by biting hard, tooth and nail, violently —obſtinately</i>	Cic. Apul.
mord ^s ICUS-a-um	<i>biting, &c. (the word is doubted)</i>	Hygin.
mordicO	<i>I bite, I am ſharp</i>	Cael. Aur.
mordicat ¹ IO	<i>a biting, a gnawing or pinching</i>	Cael. Aur.
mordicat ¹ IVUS	<i>that bites or is ſharp</i>	Cael. Aur.
mord ¹ ŌSUS	<i>biting</i>	Gloſſ.
mors ² IUNCULA (as from morſio)	<i>a little bite, nip or ſnap</i>	Plaut.
mors ¹ UM	<i>that which is bitten off</i>	Catul.
mors ¹ ŪRA	<i>a bite (hardly uſed)</i>	Afer.
mors ¹ US-ūs	<i>a biting or ſtinging, anguiſh or gripe— the biting or tenacity of that in which a thing ſticks, the ſhook of an anchor</i>	Cic. Virg.
ADMorſus ūs	<i>a biting or gnawing</i>	Symmach.
EMorſus-ūs	<i>remorſe</i>	Ambroſ.
IMMorſus-ūs	<i>a biting into</i>	Paterc.
morsICO	<i>I often bite, I nibble</i>	Apul.
DEMorſico	<i>I bite off</i>	Apul.
morſicat ¹ IM	<i>by bites, by nibbling</i>	Non.
*MŌROS, μωρός	<i>fooliſh, ſilly, ſtupid, dull (mōro, in comp.)</i>	not uſed
morus (ſee mauros)	<i>fooliſh, ſilly, ſtupid, dull</i>	Plaut.
oxymorus	<i>a would-be a wit</i>	Aſc. Pæd.
mOR	<i>fooliſhly, &c.</i>	Plaut.
morIO-iōnis	<i>a great man's fool or jester</i>	Martial.
oxymoron	<i>a witticiſm</i>	Quint.
morOR-aris	<i>I talk fooliſhly</i>	Tranquill.
✧Moriscēni	<i>a people of Thrace</i>	Plin.
*MORPHĒ-ēs	<i>a figure, a form</i>	not uſed
MorphĒus-ti or eos	<i>the god of dreams</i>	Ov.
ῥοπορμόρφιττε-arum ^m	<i>heretics who thought god had a human ſhape</i>	Eccl.
metamorphōſia	<i>a transformation, change of ſhape and figure</i>	Quint.

questionably, with the interpoſition of *de*, from *μειναι*, in the ſenſe of *I divide or cut aſunder*, this from *me* (as *me*); for the *me*, prefixed to the preterit. *mordi*, comes in here as it is found in the perf. ind. paſſ. which is *μειμαρμαι*: however, ſome ſay it is for *μεινεν*; others, as if *μεινεν* idem; hence *μεινεν* is by ſome as the primitive.

† *morphnus*†

• *MORS*-*mortis*†

MORTA

mortalis

COMMORTALIS

*IM*³*mortalis*

mortalitas

*IM*³*mortalitas*

mortaliter

*IM*³*mortaliter* or *itus*

*mortu*²-*inus* (*c*¹*inus* for *c*¹*ilus*, from *cado*)

*mortu*²-*orum*

*mortu*²-*fer* or *ferus*

mortifere

*mortu*²-*FICO*

*mortificat*¹*io*

*mortific*³*us*

*MORTIOR*³ and ⁴-*mortuus*

sum

COMMORTIOR

DEMORTIOR

EMORTIOR

INEMORTIOR

SUPEREMORTIOR

IMMORTIOR

INTERMORTIOR

PRÆMORTIOR

*mortu*³-*BUNDUS*

EMORTIBUNDUS

*mortu*¹-*URUS*

INTERMORTITURUS

*mortu*¹-*URIO*⁺

*mortu*¹-*UUS*-a-um

EMORTUUS

IMMORTUUS

INTERMORTUUS

SEMIMORTUUS

MORTUALIS

EMORTUALIS dies

MORTUARIA glossaria

*MORTU*⁷-*OSUS*

MORTO

*MORTU*³-*ARIUM*

kind of eagle living about fens and lakes Plin.

death—a dead body, a corpse; mors Cic.

memoria, destruction of memory Plin.

one of the Fates (it is said), the goddesses Geil.

of fate and destiny

mortal, perishable—humane or belonging Cic. Pl.

to men—substantively, a man, a Cic.

mortal

mortal Colum.

immortal, never dying Cic.

mortality, frailty—mortal man Cic. Ca.

immortality Ter.

mortally Aug.

immortally (immortalè, Val. Flacc.) Cic. N.

that dies of itself, carrion—of an ill-Var.

favoured or dead countenance Sen.

corns in the feet and toes Plin.

causing death, deadly Cic. Ca.

mortally, deadly, to death Plin.

I mortify or cause death Tert.

mortification Bibl.

that mortifies or causes death Tert.

I die or expire, pass away, am ready to Cic.

expire, persevere (till death, in a thing)

I die along with Ter.

I die—I die for love Col. Pl.

I die, die away, decay, perish Cic.

I die in or at Horat.

I die upon Plin.

I die in or at or upon Hor.

I die or am perishing in the mean time Cic.

I die before due time, I fail Ov.

dying, ready to die Virg.

ready to die, at the point of death Cell.

about to die, that shall die Ov.

that shall die Cic.

I long or wish to die Gloss.

dead, decayed Cic.

dead—senseless, dull, useless Cic. Pl.

dead in or on—not quite dead Plin. G.

half dead—dead in the mean time—Cic. L.

almost corrupted Plaut.

half dead Carul.

of or for the dead; mortualia, mourning Plaut.

weeds, funeral rites or songs Plaut.

the day of one's death Catap.

idle talk, pitiful stories Cel. A.

deadly, ghastly obsole.

I bruise, pound, grind with a pestle Plin.

a mortar for bruising things in

† *MORTUUS* means dark, obscure, as also of a gold or deep yellow colour: this Greek adjective is used also for the above eagle. If it be not a contraction of *μῆρος* (in comp. from *μῆρ* and *μῆρ*, glittering, it must be from *ἐμῆρ*, dark, black, with *m* prefixed, as in *monychus*.

† This is a contraction of *μῆρος*, whence *morior*—see *mores* at *more*; and, indeed, *μῆρ*, a portion of given by the farmer to the lord of the manor, comes from *μῆρ*.

mortar: * ŌLUM	a little mortar	Macer.
* MOSCHOS (see mustus)	a young one (as a calf), a young branch or shoot; also, musk	not used
moschata nux	a nutmeg (also moschocaryon)	Gloss.
moscheuton or mosceuton	rose that has a stalk like a mallow	Plin.
moschus-im	musk, the little beast whereof musk cometh—an inhabitant of the east part of Scythia	Gloss.
Moscha-æ	Moscow	Plin.
Moschovia or Moscovia	Moscow	Gloss.
* Mōsa-æ	a river, now La Menſe or Maes	Gloss.
Mosella or ūla	a river in the Low Countries	Cæs.
Moses or Moyſes-is or i	Moses (a Chief of the Jews)	Auſon. Flor.
Mosæus	of Moses	Juv. Sedul.
Mosini	a people of Sarmatia (ſome Magyni)	Juven.
Mosini	a people of Asia near Pergamus	Tibul.
Mosynœci or Moſonyci	a people of Cappadocia	Plin.
* MŌIHOS	toil, labour, war, battle, tumult, ſedition, terror—mōlos, toil, claſhing of arms; ſee mōlos—mōlos, war, battle, tumult, weighty maſs, mole or pier or ſort of harbour	Flacc. Voſſ.
(mōleo, I fight)	I move, ſtir, ſhake, ſtrike, affect, influence, inſpire, prompt (rem or quem)—remove or take away (rem de or ex loco, quem rem or ex re)—enrage, incenſe (quem)—prepare for (arma)—provoke, ſtir up (rem, quem in rem or ad rem)	not used
mōvEO-mōvi-mōtum, as if μωδω from μωδος (changing th into v), juſt as μωλιω from μωλος† (ſee mōles and mōleſtus here)	I move away, remove	Ov.
ā*moveo (ex re rem, quem a me)	I move or put to, apply to, &c.	Cic.
admoveo (rem cui, ad rem)	I put or move gently to	Hor.
subadmoveo	I move, diſturb, diſquiet	Plin.
commoveo (in re)	I ſtir or move fiſt	Cic.
precommoveo	I remove, ſend away, baniſh	Sen.
dē*moveo	I thruſt aſide, put aſunder, remove, baniſh	Ter.
dī*moveo	I remove, put out of place, drive away	Cic.
ex or ē*moveo	I move or remove between	Col.
intermoveo	I move or bring againſt or in the way	Cic.
ōmoveo	I move greatly, perſuade	Sen.
per*moveo	I move beforehand	Ter.
premoveo	I move forward, advance, premote—enlarge	Cic.
re*moveo (de or a or ex)	I remove, drive away, withdraw	Plaut. Liv.
se*moveo	I remove, ſet aſide, put away	Symmach.
or submoveo	I remove far off or to a diſtance	Cato
transmoveo	I remove (from one to another), transfer	Cic.
mōBILIS	moveable, eaſily moved	Cæl. Aur.
commobilis	that eaſily moves	Ter.
im*mobilis	unmoveable, that cannot be moved	Plin.
mobilitas	moveableneſs—ſickleneſs, inſtancy	Plin. Cic.
in*commobilitas	unmoveableneſs, ſenſeleſneſs	Apul.

I might add, or from μωλιω (as from μωλος came μωλιω), by forming a verb of μωλος, and changing l into t; the ſt may, more eaſily than l, become v.

IM³mobilitas
mobilit^{er}
IM³mobilit^{er}
mobilit^{er}GO
mo²MEN
mom²ENTUM

moment^{al}ITER
moment^{aneus}
moment^{arius}
moment^{illum}
moment^o
moment^{osus}
mot^{acilla}
COMMOTIÆ nymphæ

mot^{io}
A²motio
Admotio
COMMOTIO
Emotio
PERmotio

PRōmotio
RĒ⁴motio
TRANsmotio
mot^uIUNCŪLA
COMMOTIUNCULA
mot^{or}
PRōmotor
SUBmotor
motor^{ius}
mot^{us}-ūs

Admotus-ūs
PRōmotus-ūs
IM³mot^{us}-a-um
RĒ⁴motus
IR³cmotus
IN³commot^e
RĒmotē
SĒmotē
mot^o

COMMOTO
mota¹BILIS
COMMOTA¹CŪLUM

mota²MEN
motat¹IO
motat¹OR

unmoveableness
swiftly, nimbly, sickly
unmoveably
I give motion to, make move
a motion or impulse
that which causes motion (as a push,
touch, &c.), force, power, import-
ance, bias, value, change, alteration
—the tongue of a balance—small bit,
the least quantity, small point from
which a thing moves—a moment or
minute

in a very little space of time
of a moment, momentaneous
momentary—whose effect is instantaneous
a gentle motion
in a moment, in an instant
of weight or moment, important
a wag-tail (a bird so called)
islands so called (as if moving nymphs)
—see Choreutæ Insulæ, under choros

a motion, a stirring, a moving
a putting away, a removal
a moving, a wagging
a stirring up, a disturbance
a stirring, a moving forth, an emotion
emotion of the mind, ecstacy, great agita-
tion

a promotion
a putting away, a removal
a transferring
a little stirring or jogging
a small motion or stir
a mover or stirrer
that promotes
that puts aside or makes room
that gives motion or serves to move
a motion or stir, gesture or carriage (of
the body), motion or passion (of the
mind); motive, cause—violent shake
or motion—commotion, mutiny

a moving, a wagging
a promotion
unmoved, unmoveable
removed, withdrawn—remote, far off
not remote
without being moved, immoveably
far off, at a distance
aside, apart
I wag and shake, I stir again and
again

I stir much
that may be moved
a wand used by the priests to keep the
people off
a moving
a stirring or moving
that stirs or moves

Apul.
Cic.
Gloss.
Lucr.
Lucr.
Cic.

Viterb.
Plin.
Liv.

Fulg.
Terent.
Apul.
Cels.
Liv.
Quint.
Plin.
Varr.

Cic.
Cic.
Cic.
Cic.
Dig.
Cic.

Firmic.
Cic.
Marin.
Suet.
Cic.
Marin.
Ammian.
Liv.
Terent.
Cic.

Liv.
Cels.
Plin.
Terent.
Virg.
Cic. H.
Prudent.
Justinian.
Cic.
Plin.
Virg.

Oet. H.
Vulg.
Fest.
Paull.
Terent.
Terent.

PER²motai¹US (re)mot¹ITO

MOX

MŌLES-is†

Molæ-arum

Mole formianæ

mol¹IOR⁴-I.us sum (Lucil.
considering molio as I
stop or hinder, has used
it passively, molior, for
I am stopped or hin-
dered)

Ā⁴molior

ADMolior

COMMolior

DEMolior†

Īmolior

IM¹molior

OEMolior

PRÆMolior

RĒ⁴moliormole¹MŌNIUMmol²MEN or mentummolit¹IOĀ⁴molitioDE⁴molitio

molit¹OR and rix (see under
mola)

DE⁴molitorĀ⁴MŪLETUM

MŌLESTUS-a-um§

PER²molestusEUL³molestus

molestE

PER²molestēSUB³molestē

molestIA

PRÆmolestia

molestiO

much moved or urged

I stir or move again and again
quickly, presently — afterwards, some
time after, in the next place

a mass, heap, bulk; great pile, a mole,
a pier, a dam, heavy motion of a
great body, earnest endeavour, pains,
difficulty — a bulwark or defence
against — forces, grandeur, cumber
goddesses of war or military expeditions
(it is thought)

a village of New Latium, now Mola

I move, stir — toil, toil, labour — heap
up, throw or cast, manage or order,
build or raise or rig, prepare for, un-
dertake, attempt, project, contrive

I remove or take away with trouble

I bring with trouble into a heap — I
strive

I contrive with difficulty, attempt

I demolish, destroy, throw down

I stir up or move, cast out by force — ac-
complish

I raise as a building (hardly used, ex-
cept in the participle past)

I place a mass or roll with pains before

I try or prepare beforehand

I take away or move with effort

herb that procures easy vomits

an undertaking, a struggling, a tug

an undertaking or attempt, a tug

a putting away, a removal

a demolishing or destroying

that plots or contrives, or that frames
or makes

that demolishes or destroys

an amulet, a spell

troublesome, uneasy, offensive, unseason-
able, affected

very troublesome, &c.

rather troublesome

grievously, painfully

very grievously, &c.

with some sorrow, a little grievously

trouble, troublesomeness, uneasiness, dis-
quiet

trouble beforehand, &c.

I molest, give pain

Commod.

Gell.

Cic.

Plin.

Ov.

Cic.

Tac.

Gell.

Cic.

Liv. Plant.

Virg.

Ter.

Curt.

Plaut.

Cic.

Cic.

Cels. Col.

Liv.

Curt.

Liv.

Ov.

Plin.

Liv. Cic.

Cic.

Gell.

Cic.

Suet.

Vitr.

Plin.

Cic.

Cic.

Cic.

Cic.

Cic.

Cic.

Cic.

Cic.

Scribon.

is *mola* is derived, by Gesner, from *moveo*; by Scaliger, from *mola*: but, from the quantity of the first
as well as the different meanings, I think I shall be justified in deriving it from *μάλας*, see *molas* (with
long) at *marbas* — see also the note on *molestus*.

molitor for *demolitor* (Plaut.)

molestus is derived, by Geiner, from *molas*, who adds, the first syllable in the former is short, whereas in
it is long. I think, for my part, that *molestus* should be derived from *μάλας* (see *molas*, with the
short, at *marbas*); and it was in order to contrast Gesner's and Ainsworth's derivations with mine, that, at
I have introduced *molas*, with the first *e* both contracted and protracted, as thus the change of quantity is
for.

*molestat*¹10
 *MŌTOS or mō:on
 EMMOT A-ORUM
 *MŪ or mut (μῦ or μῡ, the
 sound of one ready to
 cry, of oxen, cows, &c.
 also, the letter M)
 MUSSO, μῡζω

OBMUSSO
 SUMMUSSO
*mussat*¹10
 DEMUSSAT¹US
 SUMMIG¹US
*muss*¹ITO
 OBMUSSITO
*mussit*¹ABUNDUS
*mussit*¹10
*mussit*¹OR
 MŪTUS (anciently muttus)
 Muta
 mutITAS
 mut¹OSUS
 mutESCO²
 OBMUTESCO
 IMMUTESCO
*mut*¹IO⁴ or muttio
 Emutio
 IMMUTIO
*muti*¹10
 mutITANS, as if from
 mutito
 mut¹UM
 Mut¹UNUS

Mutunus (or Mutinus)
 MŪTO or mutto-ōnis
 Mutonius^m
 Muttonium
 mutoni¹ATUS
 mytacinus or mō:acif-
 mus, or metacinus
 Mutina
 Mutinensis
 Mutinulitinus

MŪCOR-ōris^m†
 mucEO²-ui

muc¹EDO-inis^f
 muc¹IDUS
 E¹mucidus
 mucide
 mucid¹O
 mucESCO³

molestation
 lint—mōtoō, I apply lint to a wound
 plaisters on lint
 the sound which dumb people form—the
 sound formed by dogs ready to bark

I grumble, mutter, buzz, pass under
 silence, I am silent, I doubt
 I grumble against
 I mutter or grumble a little
 a muttering or grumbling, a buzzing
 passed over in silence
 that mutters, that buzzes
 I grumble, mutter, buzz
 I grumble against, &c.
 grumbling, muttering
 a muttering or grumbling
 a mutterer
 dumb, mute, silent, still
 the mother of the Lares
 the state of being dumb
 very dumb

I grow dumb
 I grow dumb, I lose my speech
 I grow dumb, I lose my speech
 I mutter, speak softly
 I mutter
 I grumble
 a muttering
 muttering; but see under muto-as

the action of one who scorns to answer
 a god who took care that secrets should
 not be divulged

the god Priapus, a man's privy part
 a man's privy part
 (for fascinus at fascinum)
 (for fascinum)
 a man well hung

too frequent a repetition of m, say some;
 elision of m, say others

a city of Gallia Togata, now Modena
 of Mutina or Modena

a god to whom they sacrificed in long
 white robes

mouldiness or hoariness, mustiness
 I am mouldy or dreggy, I am flat (as
 drink)

mouldiness, hoariness, mustiness†
 mouldy, hoary, musty—pallid, flat
 very mouldy

mustily, nastily
 I make mouldy, &c.

I grow mouldy or hoary, &c.

† Probably from *μῡζω*, I consume by mouldering or rotting, I waste, corrupt, infect, as well as I consume
 or from *μῡδω*, changing *δ* in *ο*—see *mydas*.

† Some read *mucido*.

Mucius or Mutius	name of several Romans; adjectively, of Mucius	Liv.
Muciānus	of the family of Mucius	Plin.
mucula	a gem of the colour of the heart	Plin.
*MUCCUS or mucus, <i>μῦξα</i>	snivel, snot, the filth of the nose (see myxa)	Catal.
muccēdo	snot, &c.	Apul.
muccīnium	a pocket handkerchief	Arnob.
muccōsus or mucōsus	snotty, full of slimy matter	Celf. Col.
muculentus	snotty, &c.	Arnob.
mūger, as if muciger	a snotty or snivelling fellow	Fest.
mugil or mugilis-is ^m (see under mugio)	a mullet—sort of punishment for those caught in adultery	Plin.
MUNGO ³ -munxi-munc-tum†, <i>μύσσω-μῦξω</i>	I make my nose clean, wipe my nose	Juv. Plaut.
Emungo	I make my nose clean—cheat one of his money (quem re—I snuff a candle snuffed, wiped, cheated; emunctae naris homo, a shrewd or clever fellow)	ad Her. Ter. Gloss. Hor.
Emunctus	a blowing or wiping one's nose	Arnob.
munctio	a blowing or wiping of one's nose	Quint.
Emunctior	a cheat	Dig.
Emunctorium	a pair of snuffers	Vulg.
PRomunctorium	a pair of snuffers	Gloss.
Emunctura	the snuff of a candle	Gloss.
*MUGIO†	I bellow, I low—I yield a hollow or dreadful sound, I crack	Liv. Hor.
Admugio	I bellow at, &c.	Ov.
Demugio	I bellow or roar, fill with roarings	Ov.
Emugio	I bellow out, bawl, &c.	Quint.
Immugio	I bellow, make a hideous noise	Virg.
Emugio	I bellow again, ring again or echo	Virg.
mugior	that bellows or roars	Fest.
mugitus-us-ūs	a bellowing or roaring	Plin.
Mugius	surname of a Roman; Mugianus, of Mugus	Fest.
mugilo	I bray like a wild ass	Philom.
muginor or musinor	I dally or trifle away the time—I grumble	Cic. Non.
muginarundus	musing, in a brown study	Frag. Poet.
muginator	a musier	Frag. Poet.
*MULCEO ² -mulsi-mulsum, sometimes multum	I stroke, lick with the tongue—charm, delight, comfort, assuage, appease, soothe	Virg. Ov.
Admulceo	I caress, stroke	Pallad.
Cummulceo	I caress by stroking all about	Plin.

is anciently written *mugo-muni*, from *μύσσω-μῦξω*; the ancients also used the deponent *munger* and

μῦξω, say some, which forms *μυξάω*, to express *I bellow*; but, the better to trace out the formation of verb, I need but remind my reader, that *μύω* means *a bellowing*, whereby he will easily discover *g* into *y*, a change which is pretty frequent, and adding *io* for *es*, he will get *mugio*.—See the note p. 258, Vol. I.

derive *mulceo* from *mulgeo*, which see; but perhaps *mulceo* is from *μῦν*, not, and *ἰάω*. In the sense of *violence*; if this conjecture were right, *mulceo* would mean, properly, *I do not offer violence, but stroke, strike or beating*, as well as *I am not sharp, but of a mitigating nature*; which will account for the adjective *mulsus*. Again, it is not impossible but *m*, whose power is to denote effort, violence, magni- (or exaggerated), should be prefixed to *ἰάω*, by way of exaggeration, just as we manage our hand so much precisely a person, though that hand threatened him at first with a violent blow.—See *mulceo* and *mulsum*.

COMMulceo
DĒmulceo
Ēmulceo
PERmulceo
PRĒ or PRŌmulceo
RĒmulceo
 mulc⁵EBRIS
 mulc⁵ĒDO-īnis^f
 mulc⁵ETRA-æ^f
 mulc⁵ĪBER-ībēris
DĒmulc⁵US-a-um
PERmulc⁵as or mulsus
PERmulc⁵IO
 MULS⁵US-a-um†
 mulsa-æ^f

 mulsum
 mulseus

PRŌmulcis-īdis^f
PRŌmulc⁵dārium or arcⁿ
 *MULCO‡
COMMulco
DĒmulco
PRŌmulc⁵US-iⁿ
 RĒmulcus^m or umⁿ
 *MULGEO-mulsi or
 mulxi-mulsum or mulc-
 tum§
COMMulgeo
Ēmulgeo
PRĒmulgeo
 mulc⁵ĪRA
 mulc⁵ĪRĀLE-is, or um-iⁿ
 Ēmulc⁵ĪRALE
 mulc⁵ĪUS-ūs
Ēquimulc⁵A or US

 mulc⁵ĀRIUS
caprimulc⁵US
 mulc⁵ŪRA
 MULCTA or multa-æ||

 mulc⁵O or multo (mulc-
 tor, Suet.)
DĒmulcto
 mulctat⁵IO

I stroke, tickle, wheedle
I stroke, wheedle, cajole
I stroke, cajole
I stroke about, soothe, assuage
I stroke, wheedle
I appease, pacify, assuage
of a mitigating power
carefs, sweetness, smoothness
a sort of turnsel
an epithet of Vulcan, fire itself
stroked gently, appeased
soothed, tickled
a stroking, &c.
mixed with honey, sweet, pleasant
metheglin, beverage of water and honey
 —mulsa-æ^f, my honey, my dear; mul-
 sa-orumⁿ, sweet words
drink of water with wine and honey
tasting of or mixed with mead, sweet as
 honey
metheglin, mead
a cupboard or place to put mead in
I strike, beat soundly, torment
I beat soundly, &c.
I pull or tow a ship
a rope to tow a ship or barge with
a rope to tow a ship, &c.
I milk or draw the milk; mulgere hir-
 cos (proverbially) I act absurdly

I milk entirely
I milk out
I milk in or upon
the milk or sucking—dairy, a milk pail
a milk pail or dish for milk
a milk pail
a milking
that sucks mare's milk (said of the Ge-
 loni)
of or for milking (mulgarium vas)
that sucks goats—a stupid fellow
a milking
a fine, a penalty, a punishment, a fault
 incurring a penalty
I fine, amerce—punish by depriving of
 (re), inflict the punishment of (re)
I punish
a fining, an amercing

Gell.
 Ter.
 Val.
 Cic.
 Apul.
 Virg.
 Sarrub.
 Gell.
 Apul.
 Ov.
 Gell.
 Sall. Cic.
 Non.
 Plin.
 Plin.
 Plaut.
 Plin.
 Col.
 Cic.
 Petron.
 Tac.
 Apul.
 Gell.
 Paull.
 Cæs.
 Virg.
 Lucr.
 Col.
 Virg.
 Virg. G.
 Virg. H.
 Cat.
 Col.
 Sidor.
 Irid.
 Cat. Cell.
 Calpurn.
 Cic.
 Plaut.
 Cic.
 Martian.
 Cic.

† *Mulsum* certainly comes from *mulce*, as it means properly mitigated, sweetened.

‡ This seems to me to come either from *ἐλκω*, I draw, pull, offer violence; whence *ἐλκω*, a drawing; or from *ἐλκω*, I ulcerate, make sore; the *m* being here for the aspiration, and very proper to effort or violence. The former derivation is the only way perhaps to account for *promulcus*, which Scaliger surprised at finding used for *remulus*, supposed to be from *ῥυμυλκω*, I draw or pull with ropes; the latter *ῥυμω*, a rope, and *ἐλκω*, I pull. — See *mulceo* and *mulgeo*.

§ *Mulgeo*, according to Vossius, is from *ἀμείγω*, suppressing the initial *a*—see the note on *pello*; but see the note on *mulgeo*, as *mulgeo* might be from *ἐλκω*, I draw, changing *κ* into *γ*, and prefixing *m*.

|| Some derive this *mulcta* from *mulce*; others from *mulgeo*; and indeed to fine is some how to suck a person, on which account I have placed it here; but Alciatus says *mulcta* is an Oscan word. It has also some affinity with *mulce*.

<i>mulcat¹ITIUS</i>	<i>arising from or produced by fines</i>	<i>Liv.</i>
<i>mulcat¹OR</i>	<i>that amerces or fines</i>	<i>Id.</i>
<i>MULGO (as if vulgo</i>	<i>—make public, proclaim</i>	<i>Plaut.</i>
<i>from vulgus)</i>		
<i>or PRŌmulgo</i>	<i>I proclaim, make public</i>	<i>Cic.</i>
<i>Emulga¹IO</i>	<i>a proclamation or promulgation</i>	<i>Cod.</i>
<i>or PRŌmulgatio</i>	<i>a proclamation or making public</i>	<i>Id. Cic.</i>
<i>Dīmulga¹OR</i>	<i>that proclaims or makes public</i>	<i>Id.</i>
<i>Emulgator</i>	<i>that proclaims</i>	<i>Cod.</i>
<i>PRŌmulgator and rix</i>	<i>that proclaims or promulgates</i>	<i>Gloss.</i>
<i>MŪLIER-ēris†</i>	<i>a woman—a female not a maid—a sar-</i>	<i>Plaut. Cic.</i>
	<i>casm upon eunuchs, a weak or frail</i>	<i>Ter.</i>
	<i>creature</i>	
<i>mulier^sCŪLA</i>	<i>a little or weak woman</i>	<i>Cic.</i>
<i>muliercul¹ARIUS</i>	<i>that runs after or frequents women</i>	<i>Cod. Theod.</i>
<i>mulieri¹ARIUS</i>	<i>too fond of women—effeminate</i>	<i>Capit. Cic.</i>
<i>mulier¹ITAS</i>	<i>weakness or frailty of women</i>	<i>Tert.</i>
<i>mulier¹OSUS</i>	<i>too fond of women</i>	<i>Cic.</i>
<i>mulieros¹ITAS</i>	<i>an excessive love of women</i>	<i>Cic.</i>
<i>mulierO (hardly used)</i>	<i>I effeminate, make like a woman</i>	<i>Varr.</i>
<i>mulieBRIS</i>	<i>of or belonging to a woman, wo-</i>	<i>Cic.</i>
	<i>manish</i>	
<i>muliebriA-iumⁿ</i>	<i>the privy part of a woman—the office of</i>	<i>Tac.</i>
	<i>a woman's part (applied to men con-</i>	<i>Quint.</i>
	<i>trary to nature)</i>	
<i>muliebri¹OSUS</i>	<i>mad of women</i>	<i>Plaut.</i>
<i>muliebr¹ITAS</i>	<i>weakness or frailty of women</i>	<i>Tert.</i>
<i>muliebr¹ITER</i>	<i>womanly</i>	<i>Cic.</i>
<i>*MULLUS, μῦλλος; some</i>	<i>the mullet or barbel; it is of a red co-</i>	<i>Plin.</i>
<i>write mulus)</i>	<i>lour (from μῦλλος, crooked, winding,</i>	
	<i>squinting)</i>	
<i>mullEUS</i>	<i>of a red or scarlet colour (said of some</i>	<i>Salmaf.</i>
	<i>shoes)</i>	
<i>mulle³OLUS</i>	<i>of a reddish colour (said of some</i>	<i>Tert.</i>
	<i>shoes)</i>	
<i>mull¹ULUS</i>	<i>a little mullet or barbel</i>	<i>Cic.</i>
<i>*MULTUS-a-um (an-</i>	<i>many a (with sing.), many (with pl.)</i>	<i>Hor.</i>
<i>ciently molitus); plus is</i>	<i>much, great, thick—frequent or often,</i>	<i>Cic.</i>
<i>used as the compar. plu-</i>	<i>long, tedious (multi or mult, in comp.)</i>	
<i>rimus, as the superl.</i>		
<i>(see plus)</i>		
<i>PER²multus</i>	<i>very much, very many</i>	<i>Cic.</i>
<i>mult²ANNUS</i>	<i>of many years, lasting long</i>	<i>Gloss.</i>
<i>mult¹ESIMUS</i>	<i>one of many (seldom used)</i>	<i>Non.</i>
<i>mult¹COLA</i>	<i>that worships many</i>	<i>Fulg.</i>
<i>mult¹FLUUS</i>	<i>very flowing or copious (said of speech)</i>	<i>Arator.</i>
<i>mult¹ITŪDO-inis^f</i>	<i>a multitude or vast number, the mob or</i>	<i>Cic.</i>
	<i>lower class)</i>	
<i>multōs</i>	<i>by much, by far (for the verb multo see</i>	<i>Ter.</i>
	<i>at multa)</i>	
<i>PER³multō</i>	<i>by very much, by far</i>	<i>Cic.</i>
<i>multōTIES^f</i>	<i>many times, very often</i>	<i>Liv.</i>

multus is thought, by Varro, to come from *mollis*, as if *mollior*; but, on account of child-bearing, why not *molos* or *μολος*, labour, pain (see *molos* and at *molchos*), as *mulus* is said to come from *μῦλλος*? It is probable, that it comes from *μῦλλω*, which is found to mean *subagito*, *permolo*.

multus has a superlative force with *alius*, *aliter*, *secus*, *ante*, *post*, &c. and the verbs *præsto*, *maleo*, *antecedo*, and the like.

multum
PER²multum
*MŪLUS-ī† (see mullus)
mul²ARIS

mul²ICURIUS
mul²INUS
mul²IO-IONIS

mulion²ICUS or ius
mulo²CISIARIUS (see under cieo)

MUNDUS-a-um (see lower)

IM²mundus

PER²mundus
Mund²
munde or iter

IM²mundē
mund²ICINA
mund²CORS-cordis
mund²FICO
mundificat²IVUS
mund²ITIA, or ities
mundit²OR-aris
mund²ULUS-a-um
mundule
mundO

COM or Emundo

PER²mundo

PRÆmundo

IM²munda²BILIS

Emundat²E

mundat²IO

Emundatio

mundat²OR

mundator²IUS

MUNDUS-i^m (mundi, in comp.)

mundANUS

EXTRAMUNDANUS

ULTRAMUNDANUS

mundi²ALIS

SUPERmundialis

mundial²ITER

INTERmundium

*MURMŪRO (murm-
ror, Non.) μωμύρω†

ADMurmuro

COMMurmuro or or

DEMurmuro

EMurmuro

much, greatly, vastly
very much, very greatly, &c.
a mule; mula-æ, a she-mule
of or for a mule—mularis herba, herb
mulary

that keeps or looks after mules
pertaining to mules
a driver or keeper of mules—a kind of
gnat
of or for a muleteer
that rides in a calash drawn by mules

clean, neat, trim, nice, delicate; mun-
dus^m or mundum²-i, a woman's
ornaments

unclean, impure — immundus-i^m, un-
cleanliness, impurity

very clean, &c.

a town of Spain

cleanly, neatly

uncleanly, impurely

tooth-powder

that has a pure heart

I clean or cleanse

that has the power of cleansing

cleanliness, neatness

I am clean (the word is doubted)

neat, trim, spruce

neatly, sprucely

I cleanse, make clean

I cleanse, make clean

I cleanse thoroughly

I cleanse first

that cannot be cleansed

cleanly, neatly

a cleansing

a cleansing

that cleans, a night-man

fit for cleansing or purging

the world, the universe—the sky or fir-

mament—all kinds of provision

worldly, of the world—celestial

that is out of the world

that is beyond the world

worldly, of the world

that is above the world

in a worldly manner

space between the several worlds

I yield a low and hollow sound, I buzz

—I murmur, grumble—I roar like

the sea

I hum or hiss in sign of dislike

I murmur or grumble (along with)

I grumble, mutter

I murmur out, I grumble

† From μῆλος or μέλος (see at morbos), a mule being a labouring beast.

‡ Μωμύρω was formed from the sound μωρ or μωγ; whence murro, in Isidor,

IM¹ *murmuro*
OB*murmuro*
RE*murmuro*
SUB³ *murmuro*
murmur-ūris^a

murmur⁵ ABUNDUS
murmurat¹ IO
ADMurmuratio

COMMurmuratio
DEMurmuratio
OBMurmuratio
murmurat¹ OR
EMurmurator
murmur⁸ ILLUM
murmurillo
murmuri⁷ OSUS
MURRO
MORMYRA
*MUSA-æ, μῦσα (Dor.
μοῦσα)

Mus⁹ AGĒTA or agētēs-æ

musĒUS (or æus or ius or
ivus or aicus)
musĒUM (or ium or æum)

A⁵ musĪA
musĪCUS-a-um
IM⁵ musĪCUS

musĪCA-æ, or ē-es

musĪCA-ORUM

musĪCĀRIUS

musĪCĀTUS

musĪCE

musĪCĀRIUS or museia-
rius

MusŌNIUS

MusoniĀNUS

A⁵ musĪUS
Philomusus

MACŒSIA (perhaps from the
Dor. μῶσα at mŭsa)—
see MYŒIA under MYŒOS

MACŒI-ORUM

MACŒIACI

MACŒILEUM

MUSCA-æ†

I murmur, mutter, grumble
I murmur or roar against
I make a gentle murmur
I murmur or grumble a little
the purling of a brook, &c.—a humming
or buzzing, rustling (of trees), ap-
probation or applause, roaring, ter-
rible noise—a whisper—a muttering
or grumbling—sound of a trumpet
apt to grumble, muttering, &c.
a murmuring, a buzzing, &c.
a grumbling at; also, a hum of appro-
bation

a murmur or grumbling
a grumbling or muttering
a murmuring or roaring against
that murmurs or grumbles
that mutters or grumbles
a little noise or murmur
I grumble a little
full of grumbling
I murmur, &c.

a sea-fish of divers colours
a Muse, study, learning, or literature—
a song, a poem—name of Augustus's
physician

surname of Hercules (as if leader of the
Muses)

proceeding from the Muses, poetical,
sweet (see under mys)

a study or library, a museum
ignorance, want of literature
musical, poetical—musicus-i, a musician
unmusical or unpoetical, ignorant musi-
cian, &c.

the art of music, music
the study or science of music
a maker of musical instruments
set to music (musicatæ cantilenæ)
musically
that builds or forms a museum

name of a celebrated philosopher
surname taken by Constantius
that has no ear for music, illiterate
fond of the Muses

a country of Europe between Macedon
and Thrace on the south, and Tran-
silvania on the north

inhabitants of Mæsia
foreigners in Mæsia
suspected, by some, to be for Mausoleum;
by others, to mean a boundary
a fly—a curious inquisitive man—an
impudent person, a parasite

Virg.
Ov.
Stat.
Augustin.
Ov. Virg.

Perf. Juv.
Prop.
Apul.
Plin.
Cic.

Gell.
August.
Ammian.
Augustin.
Hier.
Plaut.
Plaut.
Gloss.
Isid.
Plin.
Cic.
Virg. Plin.

Eumen.

Lucr.
Gloss.
Suet. Gloss.
Non.
Plin. Cic.
Tert.

Cic. Quint.
Cic.
Inscr.
Apul.
Plaut.
Inscr.

Gell.
Ammian.
Vitr.
Martial.
Plin.

Plin.
Ammian.
Gloss.

Varr. Plaut.
Virg.

Musa is derived from μῦσα, which is the Greek correspondent—see myia; but it seems to me to come
from μυζω, on account of both its humming and sucking (see myzo.)

<i>muscāRIUS</i>	<i>of or for flies</i>	Plin.
<i>muscarium</i> (<i>some muscaria-æ'</i>)	<i>a flap to drive away or kill flies—the tip or tuft of an herb where the seed lies—the tail of a horse</i>	Marin. Plin.
<i>musculā</i>	<i>a little fly (see under mus at mys)</i>	Vege. Aug.
<i>MUSCUS-im†</i>	<i>mos growing on trees, walls, rocks, &c.</i>	Virg.
<i>muscosus</i> or <i>idus</i>	<i>messy, overgrown with moss</i>	Virg.
<i>muscosæ</i>	<i>after the manner of moss</i>	Sidon.
<i>musco</i>	<i>I cover with moss</i>	Gall.
<i>†musco</i>	<i>I rub off or take off the moss</i>	Col.
<i>*MUSTUS-a-um, μούσχος</i>	<i>new, young (said not only of wine, but of sheep, according to Cato; nay, of maids, according to Nævius)</i>	Plaut.
<i>mustum</i>	<i>new wine or must—any thing new or fresh</i>	Or.
<i>mustace-es'</i> (<i>not acce</i>)	<i>sort of laurel used in bride-cakes</i>	Non.
<i>mustaceumⁿ or us^m</i>	<i>a bride-cake (must was one of the ingredients)</i>	Plin.
<i>mustāRIUS</i>	<i>of or for new wine or must</i>	Juv.
<i>musteus</i>	<i>sweet as must, fresh, new, lately made</i>	Can.
<i>mustio-iōnis^m</i>	<i>a winged insect bred in must</i>	Can.
<i>mustulentus</i>	<i>full of must</i>	Plin.
<i>*MUTILUS, from μῦτιλος,</i>	<i>that has horns broken off—wanting horns—broken, damaged (see also at mitylos)</i>	Idon.
<i>for μῦτιλος, that has no horns, &c. (see mutulus here)</i>		Apul.
<i>mutilo</i>	<i>I maim or mangle, curtail, disfigure</i>	Hor.
<i>Admutilo</i>	<i>I curtail, maim, &c.</i>	Cic.
<i>Demutilo</i>	<i>I cut off or curtail, lop off</i>	Ter.
<i>mutilat^{io}</i>	<i>a curtailing, a cutting off a limb</i>	Plaut.
<i>mutilat^{ior}</i>	<i>that curtails, that cuts off a limb</i>	Col.
<i>Immutilat^{us}</i>	<i>not curtailed, not deprived of a limb</i>	Cels.
<i>mutulus</i> or <i>mutilus</i>	<i>a stay cut out of stone or timber, a corbel, a bracket</i>	Col.
<i>muticus</i>	<i>(for mutilus see above)</i>	Varr.
<i>mutilago-inis'</i>	<i>the herb thymal</i>	Apul.
<i>MUTO, as if mōt'o, from moveo, some think (see lower)</i>	<i>I change or alter (rem or quem), take or give in exchange, barter, traffic (rem re), change one thing or place for another (rem, locum), revoke (decretum)—transform or make become (rem in rem, rem cum quo or re)—substitute (rem pro re)</i>	Cic.
<i>Commuto</i>	<i>I change, barter</i>	Or.
<i>Demuto</i>	<i>I change, alter, revoke</i>	Sall.
<i>Emuto</i>	<i>I change for the better (seldom used)</i>	Ter.
<i>Immutuo</i>	<i>I change, alter</i>	Plaut.
<i>Permuto</i>	<i>I exchange, truck</i>	Mar.
<i>Remuto</i>	<i>I exchange again</i>	Ter.
<i>SUM or SUBMUTO</i>	<i>I substitute</i>	Cic.
<i>Transmuto</i>	<i>I change, transform</i>	Fac.
<i>mutabilis</i>	<i>changeable, variable, inconstant</i>	Cic.
<i>Commutabilis</i>	<i>changeable, mutable</i>	Cic.

† Some derive *muscus* from *μούσχος*—see *moschos*; for my part, I see very little analogy between words: probably it comes, as well as the preceding *musca*, from *μύξ*, for moss sticks very fast, and suck whatever it grows to—see under *mus* at *mys*.

⁵ commutabilis	unchangeable, invariable	Augustin.
D ^ē mutabilis	liable to changing	Tertul.
IN ⁵ dēmutabilis	immutable	Tert.
IMmutabilis	immutable, unchangeable — that often changes	Cic.
	that may be changed	Plaut.
PERmutabilis	changeableness, inconstancy	Cæf.
mutabilITAS	constancy, unchangeableness	Cic.
⁵ commutabilitas	unchangeableness, constancy	Augustin.
IM ⁵ mutabilitas	changeably, mutably, fickly	Cic.
mutabilITER	unchangeably, immutably	Non.
⁵ commutabiliter	immutably, unchangeably	August.
IN ⁵ dēmutabiliter	immutably, unchangeably	Ennod.
IM ⁵ mutabiliter	a change or changing, an exchange, &c.	Apul.
mutat ¹ IO, or us-ūs	an exchanging, exchange	Cic. Tert.
COMMutatio, or us-ūs	a changing	Cic. Lucr.
D ^ē mutatio	a change, an alteration	Plin.
IMmutatio	an exchanging, a changing	Cic.
PERmutatio	a substituting	Cic.
SUBmutatio	a transmutation, a change	Gloss.
TRANSmutatio	that changes, &c.	Quinct.
mutat ¹ OR	that changes or alters, &c.	Lucan.
D ^ē mutator	that changes or alters	Tert.
IMmutator and rix	that changes or transmutes	Orof. Sidon.
TRANSmutator	fit for a change—mutatorium, a change	Apul.
mutatorIUS	of clothes or accoutrements, &c.	Tertul.
	changed, altered; also, unchanged, &c.	Gloss.
IMmutat ¹ US	interchanged	Cic.
INTERmutat ¹ US	by another way or manner	Tert.
COMMutat ¹ E	I feast or treat by turn (see, however, mutitans under mūt ¹ US, at mū)	Herenn.
mut ¹ ITO (see under mutus)	I am made a citizen of another city—finibus mutor, I return from exile	Gell.
mutOR civitate	borrowed, lent, mutual, reciprocal—mutuum, a loan, an equal return	Cic.
	advanced, mutual, by turns—prōmutuum, money advanced or borrowed	Liv.
MUT ¹ US	first	Cic.
	interchangeable, reciprocal	Plaut.
PRōmutuus	mutually, reciprocally	Cæf.
	mutually, reciprocally	Gloss.
mutuāRIUS	I borrow (rem à quo)	Apul.
mutue or iter	I borrow first	Cic. Non.
mutuō	a borrowing	Cic.
mutuOR or o	borrowed, hired	Gloss.
PRōmutuor	I try to borrow, I tease to obtain a loan	Gell.
mutuat ¹ IO	a small town of Italy, called also Tribula	Plaut.
mutuat ¹ ITIUS	the people of Mutusæ	Virg.
mutu ¹ ITO	a port in India (Calicut, says Litt.)	Plin.
⚡Mūtuscæ-ārum	a bellowing; mycao, I bellow	Plin.
Mutuscī-ōrum	the name of a sorceress, a mountain and town of Caria	not used
Mūziris-is ¹	of Mycale	Ov.
•MYCE-es (see mugio)	a promontory of Mycale	Claud. Val.
MycæLE-es	earthquake attended with a roaring noise	Stat.
		Ammian.
MycalÆUS or enlis		Apul.
MycalÆSSUS		
mycEMATIAs or mycētias-		

<i>MyCENÆ-ārum</i> , or <i>ēna-æ</i> , or <i>ēnē-es</i> ^f	a city of Peloponnesus, where Agamem- non reigned	Virg.
<i>MyCENENSIS</i> or <i>æus</i>	of Mycene (Mycenæus, Agamemnon)	Ov. G.
<i>MyCENIS-idis</i> ^f	surname of Iphigenia	Ov.
<i>MyCITHUS</i>	the slave of Anaxilaüs	Macro.
<i>MyCONE-es</i> ^f or <i>ōnos-im</i>	one of the islands called Cyclades	Stat. V.
<i>Myconius</i>	of Mycone; Myconium, a transmarine wine	Plin.
<i>Amycus</i>	the son of Neptune and Melies—a Cen- taur so called—a companion of Æneas	Oppian.
• <i>MYCLÆ</i> or <i>myclæ</i>	black streaks on the neck or back of asses, lascivious people (see machlos)	Ov. V. not used
<i>Amyclæ-ārum</i> ^f	a city of Laconia (the birth-place of Castor and Pollux)—a city of Italy†	Stat. Virg.
<i>Amyclæus</i>	of Amyclæ—epithet of Apollo	Virg. Luc.
<i>Amyclas-æ</i> ^m	a poor mariner who carried Cæsar to Italy	
• <i>MYDOS</i> , <i>μῦδος</i>	rankness, rank humour, mouldiness; my- dao, I smell rank, grow mouldy; mydros, scorching	not used
<i>Mydia</i>	an island (called also Delos)	Gloss.
<i>Amýdon-ōnis</i> ^f	a city of Macedon	Juv.
<i>mydriās</i>	a dilatation of the ball of the eye	Celf.
• <i>MYIA</i> , <i>μῦια</i>	a fly	not used
<i>cœnomyia</i>	an impure fly	Bibl.
<i>cynomyia</i>	a dog-fly, the herb flea-bane	Plin.
<i>Myi⁹AGRUS</i> or <i>Myagrus</i>	the god of flies; Myiagrus, name of a statuary (see under agra)	Plin.
<i>MyiODES-is</i> ^m	the god of flies	Plin. not used
• <i>MÝLĒ-es</i> (see <i>mola</i>)	a mill (myle or myl, in comp.)	Sil.
<i>Myle-es</i> ^f	a sea-port of Sicily	Vitr.
<i>hydromýla</i>	a grinding-stone for a water-mill	Liv.
<i>Mýla-æ</i> , or <i>Mylos-if</i>	a river in the eastern part of Sicily— Mylæ-ārum, name of some islands about Crete	Plin.
<i>MylāSA</i>	a town of Caria	Plin.
<i>MylasĒA</i>	sort of hemp	Plin.
<i>ā⁵mylon</i> or <i>um</i> , also <i>amu- lum</i>	food of wheat unground—starch	Celf. Plin.
<i>āmylO</i>	I starch	Apic.
<i>āmylat'UM</i>	sort of pudding	Apic. not used
• <i>MÝMAR</i> or <i>mōmar</i> (see lower)	a stain; mýmarizo, I talk or gesticulate like a fool or ridiculously	not used
<i>ā⁵mymōN-ōnos</i>	irreproachable	Hygm.
<i>Amymone</i>	a daughter of Danaus—a fountain at Argos	Hygm.
<i>Amymonius</i>	of Amymone	Fell.
<i>Mōmar</i>	a fool, a stupid fellow	not used
• <i>MYNE</i>	pretence, excuse—mynomai, I make pre- text	not used
<i>āmynO</i>	I assist, defend, repel, revenge	not used
<i>Amyn⁹ANDER-dri^m</i>	a king of the Althamænes	Liv.
<i>Amyntas-æ</i> ^m	name of several Macedonian kings— name of a shepherd	Liv. Virg.
<i>Amynticus</i>	of a repelling power	Th. P.

† The people of this city, often frightened by false reports of an invasion, made a law, that none mention it for the future: soon after, they were actually invaded, while they were unprovided; whence *amyclæ*, in Virgil, and the proverb *amyclas vivere*, to hear and see, yet say nothing (Aulus).

<i>Amyntōr-ōris</i> (as if <i>de-fender</i>)	a governor of the Dolopes—the father of Phœnix	Ov. Hom.
<i>Amyntorīdes-æ^m</i>	Phœnix (the tutor of Achilles)	Ov.
* <i>MYO</i> (see <i>myzo</i>)	I shut, shut my eyes, keep secret—myeo, I explain the sacred writings	not used
<i>myax-ācis^m</i> (see at <i>mys</i>)	a kind of shell-fish	Plin.
<i>mychos</i>	inclosure, narrow or hiding place	not used
<i>chēnomychōn</i>	herb which frightens geese	Plin.
<i>myndos</i>	mute, silent	not used
<i>Myndus</i>	a sea-port near the Archipelago	Cic.
<i>Palaemyndus</i>	Myndus the old or Myndus the ancient of Myndus	Gloss. Liv. Cic.
<i>MyndusorMyndenſis</i>	blind-man's buff	Gloss.
<i>myinda or myiachalce</i>	an island between Teios and Samos	Plin.
<i>Myōnnēſus</i>	that learns or is expert in the sacred writings	Senec.
<i>MYSTA or mystes</i> (see <i>mytax</i> under <i>mys</i>)	a head priest	Sidon.
<i>prōtomysta</i>	that shows strangers the rarities of a temple	Cic.
<i>myst⁹AGOGUS</i>	initiation in the holy rites	Gloss.
<i>mystagogia</i>	mystical	Gloss.
<i>mystagogicus</i>	a mystery in holy rites, a great secret	Cic.
<i>mystērīum</i>	in a mysterious manner	Iren.
<i>mysteriālīter</i>	mystical, mysterious	Martial.
<i>mysticus</i>	mystically, mysteriously	Solin.
<i>mystice</i>	Thracian way of drinking at one breath, without shutting the mouth	Hor.
<i>MYSTIS-īdis^f</i>	I swallow at one draught	Gloss.
<i>MYSTIZO</i>	a fable† (mytho or myth, in comp.)	Auson.
<i>MYTHOS</i>	the son of Cretheus	Stat.
<i>Amythāon</i> (not <i>Amitha-on</i>)	of Amythaon	Prop.
<i>Amythaonius</i>	a maker or relater of fables	Macrob.
<i>mythicus</i>	thousand, infinite (myrio, in comp.)	not used
* <i>MYRIOS</i>	a thousand, also, an infinite number	Gloss.
<i>Myrias-ādos^f</i>	a city of Syria (see <i>aner</i>)	Mela.
<i>Myriandrus</i>	an ant, a pismire, an emmet	not used
* <i>MYRMOS</i>	a pismire (see at <i>leon</i>)	Gloss.
<i>myrmex-ēcis^f</i>	precious stone with little knots like warts	Plin.
<i>myrmecias-ia^m</i>	name of an engraver in small work	Plin.
<i>Myrmecīdes-æ</i>	a kind of spider—sort of little wart	Plin. Cels.
<i>myrmecion-ii^a</i>	a stone having in it the figure of an emmet	Plin.
<i>myrmice</i>	after the manner of ants (some say)†	Catul.
<i>Myrmidōnes-um</i>	a people of Thessaly	Virg.
<i>Myrmillones or Mir-millones-um</i>	a sort of gladiators‡	Cic.
<i>Mirmillonicus</i>	of or for a gladiator's armour	Fest.
<i>Mirmillonium</i>	a gladiator's armour	Juv.
* <i>MYRO</i>	I flow, distil—myrōmai, I weep, lament	not used
<i>MŪRĒNA or mūrēna</i>	a lamprey—a chain for the neck—name of a Roman consul	Plin. Isid. Cic.

† *MŪR* means, besides, speech, oration, discourse, advice, sedition or faction.

‡ For *incedere myrmicē*, read *incedere mimice*.

§ These fought, it is thought, after the manner of the Myrmidons.

<i>muræⁿŪLA</i>	a small collar worn by women	Hieron.
<i>MYRINUS</i> or <i>myrus</i>	the male of the lamprey (see under <i>mœrus</i> , <i>myron</i> , and <i>mus</i>)	Plin. Harb. Mart. Col.
<i>MŪRIA-æ</i> or <i>muries-ēi^f</i>	sauce or pickle made of the tunny	
<i>muria dura</i>	pickle or brine so strong that no more salt will melt in it	
<i>MURIATICUS</i>	that has been long in brine or pickle	Plin. not in
<i>MÿRON</i> (see lower)	perfume, sweet-scented thing, sweet oil, ointment	
<i>Myra</i>	the metropolis of Lycia	Plin.
<i>MYRICA-æ</i> , or <i>ice-es^f</i>	a low scrub called tamarisk— <i>Myrice-</i>	Plin.
	<i>es</i> , a nymph so called	Sil.
<i>MYRINUS</i>	a fencer so called	Marin.
<i>Myrina</i> or <i>Myrrhina</i> or	a city of Lemnos, another in Æolia—a	Plin.
<i>Murina</i> or <i>Murrhina</i>	queen of the Amazons (see lower)	Diodor.
<i>AMYRIS</i>	sort of odoriferous tree	Hieron.
<i>Amyris-is^m</i>	a Sybarite so called	Gloss.
<i>myrinus</i> or <i>murinus odor</i>	a perfumed smell	Plin.
<i>myro</i> or <i>muro^obathrarius</i>	that sells perfume, &c. (see under <i>brecho</i> and <i>bæno</i>); some write <i>murobractarius</i>	Gloss.
<i>Myron</i> or <i>Myro-onis</i>	an excellent statuary so called	Or.
<i>Amyros-i^m</i>	name of three rivers	Gloss.
<i>MYRRHA</i> or <i>murrha</i> or	the gum myrrh which dropped from a	Virg.
<i>Smyrna[†]</i> (see lower)	tree of the name—the daughter of Cinyras—sweet potion to cure drunkenness	Or. Plin.
<i>xēro^omyrrha</i> or <i>myrrhum</i> or	sort of dry ointment or of drying ointment	Gloss.
<i>myrum</i>		
<i>myrrhātus</i>	mingled with myrrh	Sil.
<i>myrrheus</i>	of the colour of or perfumed with myrrh	Tibul.
<i>myrrhīnus</i> or <i>murrhīnus</i>	made of or scented with myrrh	Juv.
<i>myrrhina</i> or <i>murrhina</i>	wine of myrrh (potio understood)	Plin.
<i>Myrrhinus-unis^f</i>	a town of Attica	Strabo.
<i>myrrhis-is</i> or <i>īdis^f</i>	mock chervil, herb like hemlock	Plin.
<i>myrrhītes-æ^m</i>	precious stone of the colour of myrrh and smell of sweet ointment	Plin.
<i>MURRA</i> or <i>murrha^f</i> (see lower)	a stone of divers colours, clear as crystal; (some think it porcelain), serving to make drinking-cups	Mart.
<i>Murrānus</i> or <i>Murrhanus</i>	an ancient king of the Latins [†]	Virg.
<i>murreus</i> or <i>murrheus</i>	made of the stone murra or porcelain	Prop.
<i>murrinus</i>	of the stone murra or porcelain	Plin.
* <i>MYRTUS-i^f</i> , <i>μύρτος</i> (or <i>murtus</i> , <i>Scribon.</i>)	a myrtle-tree—a myrtle garland— <i>Myrtus</i> an island in the Ægean sea	Virg. Plin.
<i>myrta</i> or <i>murta</i>	a myrtle-tree— <i>myrtum</i> , a myrtle-berry	Cam. Virg.
<i>myrtACEUS</i>	belonging to or of the nature of myrtles	Celf.
<i>MYRTARIA-æ^f</i>	sort of tithymal	Gloss.
<i>myrtātus</i>	sophisticated with myrtle	Plin.
<i>myrtatum</i> or <i>murtatum</i>	sort of sausage with myrtle-berries	Gloss.
<i>myrteus</i> or <i>murteus</i>	of myrtle—of the colour of myrtles— <i>myrteum</i> , oil of myrtles	Virg. Celf.

† *Smyrna* is also an ancient maritime city of Ionia, as well as a poem of Cinna; and *Smyrnaei* means belonging to *Smyrna*; but *diapmyrnes* means a sort of medicine prepared with myrrh. We find also *myrrha*.

† Whence other Latin kings after him were called *Murrani*; some derive this name from *murra* in *myrrha*, some from *murus*.

Myrtea or Myrtia † <i>myrtētum</i> -ī ⁿ or <i>ēta</i> -æ ^f <i>myrtera</i> -ōrum ⁿ <i>myrtēdānum</i>	a name of <i>Venus</i> a myrtle grove hot baths at <i>Baiæ</i> in <i>Campania</i> wine made of myrtle (<i>vinum undersood</i>)	Plin. Plaut. Hor. Plin.
Myrtilis -is ^f <i>myrtillus</i> <i>Myrtilus</i> <i>myrtinus</i> <i>myrtiōlus</i> or <i>eōlus</i> <i>myrtites</i> -æ ^m <i>myrtōsus</i> or <i>uōsus</i> <i>Myrtōum mare</i> <i>MYRSINE</i> -es ^f , <i>μυρσίνη</i>	a town of <i>Portugal</i> , now <i>Mertola</i> wild myrtle the charioteer of <i>Cēromaüs</i> made of myrtle that is like myrtle wine of myrtle-berries full of myrtles a part of the <i>Ægean sea</i> a myrtle	Plin. Gloss. Ov. Plin. Col. Plin. Plin. Plin. Gloss.
<i>chamaemyrsine</i> <i>oxymyrsine</i> <i>myrsineum</i> <i>myrsinites</i> -æ ^m <i>chamaemyrsinus</i>	belly, holm, butcher's broom, wild myrtle kind of wild myrtle wild fennel a precious stone, a kind of spurge of belly or wild myrtle or butcher's broom	Plin. Plin. Plin. Plin. Plin.
<i>oxymyrsinus</i> ↳ <i>Muria</i> <i>Mursensis</i> * MYS -myos, <i>μῦς</i> ; perhaps from <i>μῦς</i>	of wild myrtle a town of <i>Pannonia</i> of <i>Mursa</i> a mouse, a rat, a muscle, brown or fleshy part; <i>myōn-ōnos</i> , muscular or fleshy part	Plin. Eutrop. Ammian. not used
<i>mys</i> -myos ^m <i>Mys</i> -myos <i>mya</i> or <i>myia</i>	shell-fish of the muscle kind an excellent engraver in silver fert of shell, also an island in the Bay of <i>Ceramus</i>	Plin. Plin. Plin.
<i>my</i> ⁹ <i>GALĒ</i> -es ^f <i>my</i> ⁹ <i>BARBUM</i>	a field-mouse (called a <i>shrew</i>) kind of cup which <i>Bacchus</i> has pictured in his hand	Veget. Aulon.
<i>myscæ</i> or <i>myiscæ-ārum</i> or <i>myes-um</i> ^f <i>Myscēlus</i> or <i>Myfcellus</i> <i>Myfcus</i> <i>mytax-ācis</i> ^m	sorts of shells or shell-fish (see also <i>myax</i> under <i>myo</i>) name of the builder of <i>Croton</i> kind of shell-fish like a mouse a whifker (it is however supposed to come from <i>μῦς</i> ; see <i>myo</i>)	Plin.
<i>my</i> ⁹ <i>TILE</i> -es <i>Myrtillus</i> <i>my</i> ⁹ <i>TRUM</i> <i>my</i> ⁹ <i>TUS</i> <i>Myus-untis</i> ^f <i>MUS</i> -mūris ^m	bread made hollow like a spoon name of a cook a measure of about a spoonful a barbel or kind of sea-mouse a city of <i>Ionia</i>	not used Martial. Gloss. Plin. Nepos. Plin.
<i>my</i> ⁹ <i>CIDUS</i> <i>my</i> ⁹ <i>INUS</i> §	a mouse; <i>mus araneus</i> , the <i>shrew-mouse</i> a coward (as if a mouse-killer)† of or belonging to a mouse (see under <i>myrus</i> at <i>mœrus</i> , and under <i>myron</i>)	Plaut. Col.
<i>my</i> ⁹ <i>CELLĀRIUM</i>	a mouse or rat trap (see <i>cella</i> under <i>celo</i>)	Gloss.
<i>my</i> ⁹ <i>CULUS</i>	a little mouse, a fish that guides the whale—a shell-fish called a <i>muscle</i> , a muscle in the body—an engine of war	Plin. Plaut.
<i>my</i> ⁹ <i>scul</i> ⁹ <i>ōsus</i>	bravery, full of muscles and sinews	Cæf. Celf.

† We find also *Murtes*, and even *Murcea*, *Murcia*; but see under *myrcus* at *marceo*.

‡ But *Meurinus* reads *myrcidus*, which see under *myrcus* at *marceo*.

§ *Myræ* peller, skins of martens or other small furred beasts (Justin.)

<i>mus</i> IA-iaē	a mouse's or rat's nest	Ibid.
<i>mus</i> TELLA or <i>mustella</i>	a weazel—a greedy fish, sort of sea lamprey or eel-pout	Plin.
<i>mustel</i> ATUS or <i>mustellatus</i>	of the colour of a weazel	Jan.
<i>must</i> ILINUS	of or like a weazel, tawny	Apul.
<i>mustell</i> AGO-ōis†	laurel or bay	Plin.
<i>mus</i> TRICOLA (perhaps from <i>trica</i>)	a shoemaker's last—sort of mouse or rat trap	Apul.
<i>murr</i> IO+	I squeak like a mouse or rat.	Fest.
• <i>MY</i> SOS, μῦσος	a wicked deed; μῦδος, abominable, detestable	Ibid.
<i>My</i> IA	a country of Asia (see <i>Moesia</i> under <i>musa</i>)	Ibid.
<i>My</i> SUS	an inhabitant of <i>Myfia</i> — <i>mysorum</i> post-remus, a despicable wretch	not obs.
<i>Myse</i> MACEDONES-um	a people of <i>Myfian</i> and <i>Macedonian</i> descent)	Plin.
• <i>mū</i> simom-ōnis	a mongrel creature of a ram and a she-goat (the same as <i>mufmo</i>)—a kind of mule	Plin.
<i>mufmo</i> , or <i>mufmon</i> -ōnis ^m	kind of rams in Spain and Corsica with goats hair instead of wool	Caes.
• <i>MY</i> XA (in Greek)	snout, humour in oysters, wick of a lamp or candle	Strabo
<i>myxa</i> -æ (in Latin)	wick of a candle or lamp (some use <i>mixus</i> -i ^m for <i>myxa</i>)	Marr.
<i>myx</i> ON-i ⁿ †	sort of plum or prune	Plin.
<i>myx</i> ON-ōnis	a fish of the mullet kind	Plin.
<i>polymyx</i> OS ^c , or <i>on</i> -i ^m	a lamp with many wicks, a branch with many lights	Marr.
• <i>MY</i> ZO (see <i>myo</i>)	I complain, groan, hum, grumble, keep close, suck	not obs.
<i>Amyx</i> ON-ōnis†	an inland city of Caria (now Mezo)	Plin.
• <i>Mygd</i> ON-ōnis	a king of Thrace so called—a <i>Mygdonian</i>	Gloss.
<i>Mygd</i> ONIA	a country of Macedon, another in Mesopotamia—another in Phrygia	Plin.
<i>Mygd</i> ONIUS-a-um	of <i>Mygdonia</i> —substantively, a river of Macedon	Hor.
<i>Mygd</i> ONIDES-æ ^m	the son of <i>Mygdon</i> , <i>Choræbus</i>	Virg.
<i>Mygd</i> ONIS-īdis	of <i>Mygdon</i> or of <i>Mygdonia</i> (with relation to a feminine)	Ov.
<i>NABIS</i> -is† or <i>Nabun</i>	a beast of Ethiopia, the Giraffa	Plin.
• <i>Nabarzanes</i> -is ^m	a governor under the lost Darius	Curt.
<i>Nābāthra</i> -æ†	a country of Arabia Felix	Gloss.
<i>Nabathæ</i> US	of <i>Nabathæa</i>	Ov.
• <i>NABLA</i> or <i>naula</i> -æ†	a sort of harp	Valg.
<i>nabl</i> UM or <i>ium</i>	a sort of harp (also <i>naulium</i> , <i>Burm.</i>)	Bibl.
<i>nabl</i> IO-ōnis, or <i>nabl</i> ISTA	that plays on the harp	Gloss.
<i>nabl</i> IZO	I play on the harp	Gloss.
• <i>NÆ</i>	verily, really, on my word	Cic.
<i>NÆ</i> NIA-æ or <i>næniæ</i> -arum, from the above	a funeral or dismal song or dirge—tragic or mournful verse, silly trifling song, any verse or song—the goddess of funeral songs— <i>maria nænia</i> , magic song, charm	Cic.
<i>næ</i> and <i>αἶνος</i> , sad, mournful, unfortunate†		Hor.

† The word is generally used in the plural. In Boudot we read *Myxa-arum*, as well as *Myxion* meaning a sort of plum.

† See *αἶνος*, and also *αἶνος*, which, besides what has been mentioned in its place, means praise, speech, approbation—those, therefore, who spell the above word *næniæ*, are wrong.

<i>nani</i> OR-āris <i>nani</i> Ōs us	<i>I lament, I talk in a silly manner full of funeral songs — full of silly speeches or charms or enchantments for, as, because</i> (μὰν, Dor. for πὰν, by inversion)	Cathol. Plaut. Gloss. Cic.
•NAM or namque or nan-que		
•NANCISCOR ³ , nactus sum† (<i>see</i> natio)	<i>I acquire, become possessed of, gain, attain (rem)—catch (morbum)—meet with, find (quem or rem) having acquired or obtained or found, &c. passively, gotten, obtained a dwarf, a poney, a small mule—an ewer—nana, a dwarf woman</i>	Cic. Nepos. Plaut. Cic. Hygin. Gell. Fest. Lampr. not used
<i>naci</i> us (<i>anciently</i> nactus, <i>Liv.</i>)		
•NANUS, νᾶνος	<i>I flow, stream out—nao, I cause to inhabit—nao, I inhabit</i>	
•NAO (<i>see</i> neo and natus)		
Naias-iadis or Naïs-idis	<i>a nymph of springs and fountains, a nymph of the Naiades</i>	Ov.
Nāicus		
Nāfos or Nāfus-i†	<i>an island forming part of Syracuse</i>	Prop. Cic.
Nasamon-ōnis ^m (<i>see under</i> mesos)	<i>one of those in Lybia who dwell on the sea-shores and lived on shipwrecks of the Nasamones</i>	Luc.
Nasamoniācus or ius		
Nasamonites-æ ^m	<i>stone of a bloody colour with little black veins</i>	Ov. Sil. Plin.
ĀNAS-æ ^m	<i>a river in Spain—another in Sicily—ānas-āis, a duck (<i>see</i> the word in its place at A)</i>	Plin. Liv.
NASSA or NAXA	<i>a wheel or bow-net, a net made of twigs (with a bait in it) to catch fish—a net, a snare</i>	Sil.
Ānassus-im	<i>a river in the Dukedom of Venice</i>	Cic. Plin.
Anatīs-is ^m	<i>a river in Africa—another in Sicily—Anatis-is†, Diana (among the Persians)</i>	Plin. Liv.
NĒSOS, νῆσος	<i>an island (<i>see</i> hūson)</i>	not used
NĒsus-i†	<i>a town in the northern part of Europe</i>	Plin.
peconnesus	<i>isle of foxes (there were two)</i>	Plin.
Cherronnesus or cherronesus	<i>the name of several countries †</i>	
Halonesus or alonesus	<i>an island in the Ægean Sea</i>	Plin.
hecatonessi	<i>a hundred small islands round Lesbos</i>	Gloss.
peloponnesus	<i>an island of Achaia (the isle of Pelops)</i>	Plin.
Pityonessus	<i>an island of Greece near Neapoli</i>	Plin.
NesŒE-es or NesŒea-æ	<i>a sea-nymph</i>	Virg.
NesŒon-ii or NesŒis-idis or NesŒis	<i>an island of Campania</i>	Plin. Cic. Stat.
Cherronesice	<i>after the manner of the people of Cherronesus; Cherronensis, of or in Cherronesus</i>	Varr. Cic.
peloponnesius or iācus	<i>of Peloponnesus—Peloponnesis, of or inhabitant of Peloponnesus</i>	Cic. Curt.
NESSA, νῆσσα	<i>a duck (nesso, in comp.)</i>	not used

naci comes from the obsolete verb *nancio*, or rather *nanco*, which claims, for its parent, *νᾶνω* (*see* whence νᾶνρις, filled or stuffed thick, which serves to form *nactus* sum. If *νᾶνω* served to form *mungo*, it may have formed *nango*; whence, changing *g* into *c* (a change which frequently takes place), arose *see mungo* under *muccus*.
nesus Turica, part of Lesser Tartary (Ov.); *Cherronesus* Thracia, a country near the Hellespont (Liv.); *Cherronesus*, part of Denmark about Jutland (Ptol.); *Cherronesus Aurea*, Malacca in the East-Indies; *Cherronesus Magna*, Capo di Roxatim in Africa (Plin.); *Cherronesus Parva*, a country near Alexandria

•NĀOS (νάος or ναός)

PRŌNAOS or PRONAUS

PRŌMAIA

•NĀPOS

NapĒA-æ

NapĒ-es^f

•NĀPHTHA-æ or naph-

she-es^f

naphthas-æ^m

napūra

NĀPUS-ī^m (as if rapus)

napĪNA-æ^f

•NĀPY or napiⁿ ind.

sinapiⁿ† ind. (or finapis-is^f
or sinape-isⁿ)

sinapINUS

sinapIZO or iso

sinapISMUS

•NARCĒ-es

narce-es^f

rhēionarca-æ^f

narcissus-ī^m

narcissINUS

narcissITES-æ^m

narcōsis-is^f

narcōTICUS

•NARDUS^f or nardumⁿ;

pseudonardus

nardiⁿFER

nardiNUS

•NĀRIS-is^f, pl. es-ium

from ῥίνας, by inversion

narINŌSUS

•Nar-naris^m, Νάρος;

NarBO-ōnis^m

NarbonENSIS or ICUS

narICA or narita

NARNIA or Narnā

NerniENSIS

Nartes-ium

Naro-ōnis^m

Narona

Narycia or Narytia or

Naritia

Narycius

a temple, a place of worship

porch of a church or of a great place

Minerva placed in a porch

a wood or forest, woody place

a nymph of the woods or groves—Na-

pæus, surname of Apollo

a dog's name (Forester, Ranger)

marly or chalky clay or slime, liquid

petrol

sort of oil like pitch

a band made of straw†

a turnip, sort of long rape

a turnip bed

mustard

mustard seed, σινάπι or σινάμη

of or belonging to mustard

I blister with mustard

a salve made of mustard, to raise blisters

numbness, the cramp fish, the great cen-

taury; narcao or narceo, I benumb,

make drowsy

the great centaur

a scrub somewhat hairy, with a flower

like a rose

the flower narcissus—a beautiful youth

so called—Narcissi-orum, a people of

Germany

of the flower narcissus

a gem of the colour of a narcissus

benumbness

that benumbs or makes drowsy

nard, ointment made of it

false nard

that bears nard

made of or smelling like nard

the nostril, the holes of the nose—the nose,

bantering, scoffing (see nāsus)

that has a good nose (the word is

doubted)

a river of Umbria

the city of Narbonne in France

of Narbonne, of the district of Nar-

bonne

a sort of small shell-fish (it is said)

a city of Umbria, so called from the

Nar

of Narnia

a people of Umbria about the Nar

a river of Dalmatia, now Narenta

a city of Dalmatia, now Narenta

a city of the Locrians

of Narycia, inhabitant of Narycia

† Some read *nepura*, as if *non pura*; some, *naptura*, as if from *ἄπυρα*.

‡ *ἡνι ἄπυρα*, it hurts the eyes, is the etymology given by the author of *Le Jardin des Raciens*. *Græpi* he *si* in *sinapi* is merely a syllable prefixed to *napi*, as it is in *σινάπη* for *σῖνα*.

•NARTHEX-ēcis ^m narthec ^{ia} narthecium (perhaps as if nardithecium) Narthec ^{usa}	sort of tree like fennel-giant a kind of fennel that grows low a box or gallipot or place to keep medi- cines in an isle near Rhodes I smooth, plane, press down, beat a nobleman of great power, a prince or ruler a fuller, a mean or dirty mechanic— nacca, Fest. naca, Apul. a mean or dirty mechanic bellowed bread, gingerbread a stone for smoothing or polishing an island (one of the Cyclades) of Naxos an inland town of Arabia Felix sort of wine in Pontus	Plin. Plin. Cic. Plin. not used Cic. Hor. Hor. Gloss. Plin. Plin. Plin. Plin.
•NASSO or naso or naxo DYNASTA or stes-stæ ^m nacta† natta-æ ^m , for nacta nastos- ^{im} naxium Naxos or Naxus-if Naxius ^s Nascus naspercenites-æ ^m	the nose—fly jeering, mockery—anger, wrath—handle or ear of a cup that has a nose (the word is doubted) surname of Scipio, as if that has a large nose name of some Romans a vessel with three handles and a wide mouth that has or bears such a vessel a reum or cold in the head surname of some Romans, as that has a great nose the herb cresses or nose-smart that has a great nose—jeering, censo- rious with scornful mockery that has a pretty great nose I pull the nose off the skin or partition in the midst of a walnut, the shell or peel of a nut— any trifling thing of no value a ship (in comp. nau before a consonant, nao before a vowel) fish remora (said to stop ships), a lam- prey the charioteer of Laius, king of Thrace a considerable orator (as if naval com- mander) a town in Egypt a mouth of the Nile near Naucratis a district in Egypt within the Delta a ship, a vessel or bark a river of Belgic Gaul near Bingen	Catul. Hor. Plin. Juv. Cælius Liv. Lucan. Varr. Calphurn. Gloss. Gloss. Cic. Hor. Mart. Phædr. Apul. Plaut. Næv. Cic. not used Plin. Stat. Cic. Plin. Gloss. Plin. Liv. Tac.
•NASUSm† (or nasum- ^{is} , Plaut.) nasatus Nasica Nasidius (dianus, dienus) nas ² TERNA nasinternatus nasites- ^{is} Naso-ōnis nasturtium- ⁱ , as if nastorium nasutus nasute nasut ⁸ ulus D ² ENAO NAUCUS or naucum, used only in genit. and abl •NAUS or nēys, nāz, or nāz ēchēneis- ^{idis} Nau ² BOLUS Nau ² CRATES Naucratis- ^{is} Naucraticum Naucratices nomos Nāvis- ^{is} Nava-æ		

to give, for primitive, to *nasta*, &c. *ναυς*, a skin with its hair or wool on; but *ναυτης* means a fuller.
 "Nacce appellantur vulgo fullones, ut ait Curiatius, quod nauci sint, id est, nullius pretii."
ναυς, I flow (see *nao*), as if *ναίς*, to express that flows or is apt to run.
 The name was also given to those who had short but sharp noses (Arnob.).
 The name of *naucum* seems to come from *ναυς* (see the note on *nacta* under *nassō*). In "*noctem nauco*
nauco is equivalent to *nugis*; in "*nauci non habeo, nauci non facio*," *nauci* non are equivalent to *nibili* or

navālis
navale-isⁿ or navaculum
navia-iæ

nav^sicella or nau-
cella }
nav^sicūla or naucūla
naviculārius
naviculārius or āris
navicularia
naviculOR or nauculor

navicular^rOR
navi⁹GER
nav⁹IGO-as

AN or ADnavigo

CIRCŪnavigo

Ēnavigo

INnavigo

PERnavigo

PRĒnavigo

PRĒTERnavigo

RĒnavigo

TRANSnavigo

naviga^rBĪLIS

IN^snavigabilis

naviga^rIO

ADnavigatio

Ē^snavigatio

PRĒnavigatio

PRĒTERnavigatio

RĒnavigatio

naviga^rOR

PERnavigator

navig^sIUM

navig^sOLUM

navilUBIO-ōnis^f

navĪTA æ^m

NAULUM

NAUSEA

nause^sOLA

nause^rOSUS

nauseO

nausea^rBĪLIS

nause^sABUNDUS

nausear^rOR

nauscIT

nause⁹FICUS

NausicāE-es or cāa-æ

Nau^sSTATHMUS-i^f (see
Stathmus under histemi,
p. 411, Vol. I.)

nausUM

NAUTA-as

naval, belonging to ships or the navy
a dock or place where ships are laid up
a vessel or trough made of a tree used in
the gathering of grapes

a little ship, a boat, small bark

the master or owner of a ship
of or for ships or shipping
the art or trade of shipping
I govern a ship, go on the water in a
ship or boat

the master or owner of a vessel
that bears or will bear a ship
I sail—pass over speedily

I sail to

I sail around

I sail out

I sail or swim in

I sail along or quite through

I sail beyond or by

I sail along or by

I sail back again

I sail over

navigable, that can be sailed on
unnavigable

a sailing, navigation

a sailing to

a landing

a sailing beyond or by

a sailing along or by

a sailing back

a sailor

that sails along or through

a ship or vessel—a sailing

a small boat or bark

a river of Tarracon in Spain

a sailor (see nauta hereafter)

a freight or fare (see at nabla)

a quail or sea-sickness

a little pain at the stomach

nauseous, that provokes vomiting

I am sea-sick, vomit, fret and am out of
humour

that may provoke vomiting, &c.

sea-sick

who is apt to be sea-sick

it becomes a ship (said of a bean when it
opens in order to spring)

nauseous, that provokes vomiting

the daughter of Antiochus

a port of Sicily—another of Cyrene in
Africa

a French pinnace

a mariner, a sailor—nautria^r, a wo-
man that acts as a pilot

Liv.
Ov. Gist.
Macrob.

Dig. Mar.

Cic. Paul.

Cic.

Gloss.

Cic.

Marial.

Cic.

Lucr.

Cas. Cic.

Plin.

Vellius.

Plin.

Mela.

Plin.

Plin.

Apul.

Cic.

Frontin.

Liv.

Liv.

Cic.

Ulp.

Aug.

Plin.

Plin.

Gloss.

Quint.

Gloss.

Plin. Rom.

Hirt.

Plin.

Virg.

Juv.

Cic.

Cic.

Plin.

Cic.

Cel. Ant.

Sen.

Senec.

Fell.

Gail. Brin.

Mart.

Plin.

Mela.

Aulon.

Cic.

Gloss.

neſonanta

naul̄ LIS
naul̄ EA

Nautes-ism

naul̄ ICUS
Argonauticus (ſee at Argos)

naul̄ ILUS

Nautius
naul̄⁹ DICA-æm
Nāvus (or gnavus) †

1⁹gnavus
naul̄ Z
ignavē
ignavia
nav̄ITAS or gnavitas
1⁹gnavitas
nav̄ITER or gnaviter

1⁹gnaviter
PRÆgnaviter
PRŌgnaviter
nav̄ITIES-ēīf
Navius

1⁹gnavESCO³
1⁹gnavIO⁴
1⁹gnavio-ōnis
nav̄O (rem cui)

REnavo

*NAX for anax
Hippōnax

*NĒ, nā†

that ſtands in the miſt of rowers and
commands them

of mariners or ſailors (not much uſed)
filth iſſuing out of the pump of a ſhip,
foul water wherein hides have been
tanned, black briony

a companion of Aeneas, and ſkilled ſooth-
ſayer

of ſhips or mariners, a mariner
writing or that wrote about the Argo-
nauls

a fiſh that ſwims with the belly up-
wards

a Roman family ſo called from Nautes
a commiſſioner of the admiralty
quick, briſk, active—laborious, that re-
quires diligence

idle, ſuggiſh—cowardly
diligently, ſtrenuouſly

idly, lazily, cowardly
idleneſs, ſloth, cowardlineſs

indultry, activenenſs
idleneſs, ſloth, cowardlineſs

actively, ſtrenuouſly, reſolutely
idly, lazily, cowardly

ſtrenuouſly, diligently
ſtrenuouſly, diligently

indultry, ſtrenuouſneſs
a famous ſoothſayer

I grow idle
I make idle or lazy

an idle fellow
I act vigorously or earneſtly, perform
diligently

I make new efforts (the word is
doubted)

king; hō nax (ὦ νᾶξ) O king!

a witty poet of Ephesus; Hipponactus
or æus, of Hipponax (ſaid of his
metre)

not (ſee under dum, ullus, uter, qui, and
uſque)

Gloſſ.

Auſon.
Plaut.

Virg.

Plin.
Val. Flacc.

Plin.

Varr.
Gloſſ.

Cic.
Paterc.

Virg. Cic.
Sall.

Cic.
Cic.

Cic. Arnob.
Juſt.

Ter. Liv.
Hirt. ad Cic.

Plaut.
Non.

Gloſſ.
Liv.

Tert.
Non.

Gell.
Cic.

Cic.

not uſed
Plin.

Cic.

ſeſtus has cauſed me to place here *navus* or *gnavus*, which, ſays he, ſeems to be ſaid from the ſwiftnenſs; but Littleton is much nearer the mark, who ſays *navus* or *gnavus* comes from *ναυατος*; and, indeed, other meanings, *ναυατος*, from *ναίωμαι*, conveys thoſe of *ſtrenuus*, *vebemens*, and *validus* (ſee *gennao*), for *gnafor*, whence *natus* or *gnatus*, comes from *gennao*; as *noſco* or *gnoſco* from *ginoſco*, &c.
from the Greek *να*, in initial compoſition, is ſometimes a *privative*, ſometimes an *extenſive* particle;
the Latin *ne* is always a negation, will appear from the following circumſtances.

NE with the 2d perſon of the imperative.

Nenega, Ter. do not deny.—*Ne fugite hoſpitium*, *new*
ignore Latinos, Virg. decline not hoſpitality, nor re-
fuſe to know the Latins.

NE, with the ſubjunctive, for forbidding or diſ-
miſſing, has at either expreſſed or underſtood,
a verb implying wiſh.

Ita velim ut ne quid properes, Cic. I beg you would
not hurry any thing.—*Nunc per amicitiam obſecro ne du-
cas*, Ter. (i. e. *ut ne ducas* or *ut non ducas*, *quia cupio
ut ne ducas*)

NEMUT

neQUIS (quæ, quod, or quid) for ne aliquis, &c.

neQUA (viâ or ratione understood)

neQUANDO for ne aliquando

neQUI (better divided)

ne with quidem

neQUÂQUAM

unless, also, so wit

lest any one or any thing, that any one may not (with the subjunctive, because ut is understood)

lest by any means (with the subjunctive as above)

lest at any time (with the subj. as above)

lest any one (with the subj. as above)

not even, neither even, not so much as

not at all, by no means

3. NĒ, with the subjunctive, for forbidding or dissuading, may come in elliptically; because ut is understood as well as a verb implying wish.

Ne post conferas culam in me, Ter. (i. e. ne velim, &c. ut ne or ut non conferas, &c.)

4. NĒ, with the subjunctive, for imprecations, may come in elliptically, because some expression like *cupio ut* is understood.

Ne vivam si scio, Cic. (i. e. cupio ut non vivam).—Ne sim saluus si aliter scribo ac sentio.

5. NĒ, with the subjunctive, for concessions, may come in elliptically, because ut is understood with some expression of either wish or operating cause.

Ne sit igitur sol, ne stelle, ne luna; quoniam potest nisi quod attingimus, Cic. i. e. concedamus tibi cupienti (or vobis cupientibus) ut quoniam ut ne or ut non sit sol, ut ne sint stelle, ut ne &c.—Ne sit sone videri certe potest, Cic. (i. e. sit, &c. ut non sit, &c.)

6. NĒ may introduce elliptically the cause why a preceding action or situation has taken place; but the verb of the cause is then in the subjunctive only for the causative *quod* understood.

In culpa es ne cernere possis, Lucr. i. e. in culpa non cernere possis, it is your fault that you cannot

7. NĒ may introduce, elliptically, a corrective with the subjunctive; a verb of the nature of *velim* being then understood with *ut*, or of *nescio* with *cur*.

Ut molis se ferrem, tantum ingenium in tam le dicem in tam inceptas sententias incidisse, Cic. (i. e. cur non dicam.)

8. NĒ, after expressions implying fear or caution, introduces, elliptically, the action or situation not wished for, and means *lest*; hence *ne non* in the same manner introduces the action or situation wished for, and means *lest not*; but the verb introduced with *ne* or *ne non*, is in the subjunctive, only because *ut* is understood with an expression of wish; and observe, that *ne non* is actually like two negations destroying each other; that therefore when, after fear, &c. we see *ut* before the thing wished for, this *ut* is equal to *ne non*, or rather, to *ut ne non*.

(† Terence might have said: *Id paves ne ducas tu illam; tu autem ne non ducas*; according to the example of Cicero introduced here.)

*Hoc timet (quia optat or optans ut) ne deserta this he dreads, lest you should desert him; but dreads, but wishes you should not desert him—(quia optabat or optans ut) ne classis riga Liv.—Pavor erat (quia optabatur ut) ne exoptabessis aggrederetur, Cic.—Id paves (quia optans ut) ne ducas tu illam; tu autem (paves quia optans ut) ut ducas†, Ter. this you fear, on you lest you should marry her: you, on the contrary, this, lest you should not marry her; that is, you wish your part, because you wish you should not marry her.—Vereor (quia opto or optans ut) ne non possit Here, the *ne non*, destroying each other, it is as Cicero had said, *vereor* (quia opto or optans ut) I fear lest you should not be able, which is equal fear, but I wish you were able.*

9. NĒ is sometimes introduced, elliptically, with a verb in the subjunctive, because *ut* is understood with a verb of wish.

Ne longum faciam, Hor. not to be tedious; cupio ut ne or ut non longum faciam, or timeo quod ut ne longum faciam.—Ne diutius teneam, pavor buta numerata est, Cic.

10. NĒ is sometimes introduced so elliptically, that both a verb in the subjunctive, and an expression of wish, are understood.

In quo etiam si peccat, magis ineptis quam in peccat—sed ne plura, Cic. i. e. sed cupio ut ne dicam.

Thus it is that Cicero says again

Ne multa, to cut short, or not to waste many

nequicquam or nequid- quam	in vain, to no purpose—by no means, not in the least	Ov. Virg.
neve	nor, and not, neither†	Cic.
neu contracted from nève	not, nor—and not—when repeated, the first means neither, and the second nor	Plaut. Cæs. Prop.
neutiquam	by no means	Ter.
nē	interrogative or dubitative†	
NEC or nēque (nec being a contraction of neque)	nor, neither, and not (see at dum, ubi, unde, necesse, and otium)	Cic.
necne	or not	Cic.
necnon	and even, as well as, as also	Suet.
nenū or nenum	not (nœnon, Non.) obsolete	Lucr. Lucil.
NEMPE, <i>μὲντοι</i> , sometimes with, sometimes with- out interrogation	what then? well then? what do you mean? I suppose; also, in answers, why or why indeed—however, for all that, since or for or because—I grant or confess, indeed—yea surely, for example, to wit, namely	Cic. Ov. Hor. Ter.
NESI for sine	without	Fest.
NISI, as if <i>sinon</i> , with the subj. when things are not certain or defi- nite or looked upon as certain, &c.	if not, unless or without, or but that —but only, except that (see <i>sin</i> at <i>fi</i>)	Col. Cic.
nisi si	unless	Col.
NĪ for nisi	if not, unless, but that, &c.	Cic.
NĪ, for the dissuading nē	beware of, do not, &c. (with the sub- junctive)	Virg. Plaut.
quidni	why not	Cic.
Niquiscivit (as if nequis scivit)	a Century of Rome so called	Fest.

ne may be used with the second person of the imperative, as may be seen in Case I. it may be used for *et ut ut non*, with the subjunctive; it may also be repeated, and then the first may mean *neither*, and the second *nor*.

but the interrogative or dubitative *ne*, added to a word, is also a negation, will appear from the following instances:

ne, coming after a verb in the indicative mood, is a negative question, or at least a question implying that we are more apt to believe that a thing is, than to believe that it is not, which accounts for the verb being in the indicative; for, a questioning phrase, made to get information, has, in grammar, the same influence as a negative; therefore, if a questioning phrase be made negatively, the effect is the same as two negations to destroy each other. This I have proved by the French Academy, with regard to the French language, and I intend hereafter to prove the same with regard to the English.

Quid puer Ascanius? superatne et cessatur aura? Virg. What does, or how does the boy Ascanius? does he not live still, and breathe the vital air? that is, sure he lives still, &c. or else, I flatter myself or hope that he lives still.

In "*estne ea an non?*" Plaut. there is an ellipsis of *de mihi utrum sit* before *annon*; therefore, *estne ea an non?* means properly, is not that she? tell me whether it is she or not?

This *ne*, with the *e* short, probably comes from *μὲντοι*, which means *assuredly, certainly*; because the answer expected to a negative question is, *yes, to be sure, certainly*; and, indeed, a negative question is equal to *I think or believe, or at least I hope that the thing is, or to be sure the thing is.*—See *num* here.

Honestum ne factum sit an turpe dubitant; that is, *dubitant quod honestum factum non sit an turpe*, or *dubitant utrum honestum ne sit factum an turpe.*—Hence the subjunctive comes in only because of the causative *quod* or of *utrum* being understood.

PRŌneō

RĒneō

SUBneō

nex¹IBĪLISnex³ILISnex¹IO, or us-ūs

ANNEXIO, or us-ūs

CONNEXIO, or us-ūs

INNEXUS-ūs

OBNEXUS-ūs

CONNEX¹IVUSnex¹US-a-um

PERadnexus

N³CONNEXUS

PRĒNEXUS

NEXUM

CONNEXUM

CONNEXE

nex¹O or nexor

*NĒGO-as†

ABnegō

DĒnegō

PERnegō

SUBnegō

neg³ABUNDUSneg³ANTIAnegat¹IO

or DĒnegatio

PERnegatio

negat¹IVUS

ABnegativus

negat¹OR and rix

ABnegator

negatorius

ADnegat¹USneg¹ITOneg¹INO or neguno† or
negumo, *Fest.*

Neith

*NĒLEOS, νηλεὺς or νηλάνης§

Nelēus

Nelēus or eīus

NelīDES-æ^mNelo-onis^m*NĒMO or nōmao (nōmo
or nōm, in comp.)

nemēsAO

*I knit on or tie, fasten one thing to another in length**I bind or tie again**I bind underneath—join to, subscribe**that may be knit or tied**knit, tied, wreathed together**a tying or binding or twining**a tying or joining, an annexing**a knitting together, connexion, joint or knot**a joining or connecting**an obligation, a bond**copulative**tied, bound; nexus, a person bound or delivered to his creditors**tied aloft or above**unconnected**tied, bound**a mortgage, a deed of conveyance**the conclusion of a discourse**jointly**I knit or tie, I connect**I deny, refuse, disavow**I deny, refuse to do**I refuse, deny, disavow, I say I will not**I deny stiffly**I half deny, I do not quite allow**denying**a denying**a denying, a refusing, a disowning**a denying or refusing**a denying stiffly**negative, denying**denying or that denies**that denies**that denies**serving to deny**denied, refused**I often deny, am used to deny**I deny**Minerva (among the Egyptians)**merciless, cruel, inhuman**the son of Neptune and father to Nestor of Neleus**an offspring of Neleus**a river of Gallicia near Cape Finisterre**I distribute or divide, possess, cultivate,**graze, agitate, drive, direct or govern; nōmos, law, distribution,**district, pasture, forage; nomisma-**ātos, custom, current coin**I am angry, cry down, am envious,**fear to be reprimanded*

Stat.

Avien.

Virg. Quint.

Ammian.

Sen.

Arnob. Plin.

Pallad. Tac.

Cic. Lucr.

Apul.

Tert.

Quinct.

Cic.

Jul. Cap.

Aufon.

Solin.

Cic.

Cic.

Mart. Cap.

Virg. Lucr.

Cic.

Virg.

Cic.

Ter.

Cic.

Onomast.

Cic.

Cic.

Arnob. Petr.

Ist.

Justinian.

Diom.

Tert. Prud.

Tertul.

Gloss.

Ulp.

Plaut.

Gloss.

Arnob.

not used

Ov.

Ov.

Ov.

Plin.

not used

from *ni*, used as a privative particle, and *negō*, or from *ne* for *non* and *ago*.from the same *ni* and *negō*, for *negō*.§ From *ni* and *idōs*.—See *eleon*

<i>Nemaloni-orum</i>	a people of Savoy near Embrun	Plin.
<i>Nemausus</i> ¹ or <i>um</i> ⁿ -i	the city of Nîmes in Languedoc—a spring near Nîmes	Mela Aufes Plin.
<i>Nemausiensis</i> or <i>iacus</i>	of Nîmes	Plin.
<i>Nemēa-x</i> or <i>Nemēe-es</i> ¹	a town of Arcadia—a wood near Nemea—a rock where Hercules killed the great lion, the country of Achaia—a spring in Spain	Plin. Virg.
<i>Nemeæus</i>	of Nemea or Nemeæ	Mart. Ov.
<i>Nemeæa</i> or <i>Nemēa-orum</i>	festivals and games in Achaia	Plin.
<i>Nemēsis-is</i> ¹	the daughter of Jupiter and Neceſſitas (she distributes rewards, but chiefly punishments)—a mistress of Tibullus	Ann. Tibull.
<i>Nemētia-iorum</i>	festivals in honour of Nemesis	Gloss.
<i>Nemestiacus</i>	that concerns the festivals of Nemesis— <i>Nemestiaci-orum</i> , sort of soothsayers	Gloss. Cod. T.
<i>Nemestrinus</i>	a god of the groves or forests	Arnob.
<i>Nemetacum</i> or <i>Nemetocenna</i>	the town of Arras	Cellar.
<i>Nemetes-um</i>	people of Belgic Gaul near Spire	Plin.
<i>Nemeturicus</i>	of Nemetes	Col.
<i>Neminia-x</i> , or <i>inie-es</i> ¹	a fountain in the country of Reate	Plin.
<i>Nemosinum</i> or <i>Nemoracum</i>	the town of Nemours in France	Gloss.
<i>Nemoſſus-is</i> ¹	a city of France in Auvergne	Gloss.
<i>Nēmus-ōris</i> ⁿ , <i>νῆμος</i>	a wood or grove	Ov.
<i>nemorālis</i>	of a grove or wood, woody	Ov.
<i>nemorensis</i>	pertaining to a wood or grove	Col.
<i>nemori⁹cultrix-icis</i>	a female inhabitant of the woods	Phaedr.
<i>nemori⁹pus</i>	woody, full of groves or trees	Plin.
<i>Nōmæ-ārum^f</i> or <i>nomātā-ōrum</i>	eating ulcers	Plin.
<i>nem⁹andria</i> or <i>nomandria</i>	a laziness in managing affairs†	Cic.
<i>Nomas-adis</i> ¹	<i>Numidia</i> †; <i>Nomas-adis</i> ^c , an inhabitant of Numidia, Scythia, and Lybia (see <i>Numidia</i> here)	Mart. Silius
<i>Amphinomē-es</i> ¹	a nymph so called, Jason's mother	Gloss.
<i>DIANOME</i>	a distributing or allotting	Plin.
<i>Eurynome</i>	<i>Leucothea</i> 's mother— <i>Apollo</i> 's daughter—the daughter of <i>Doryclus</i>	Ov. S. Val. M.
<i>ANTINOMIA</i>	a clashing between two laws	Quint.
<i>astronomia</i>	<i>astronomy</i>	Petron.
<i>chironomia</i>	the art of gesticulating with one's hands	Quint.
<i>cleronomia</i>	inheritance shared by lots	Gloss.
<i>isonomia</i>	equality of right	Cic.
<i>œconomia</i>	the order in disposing the necessary parts	Quint.
<i>PRŒCONOMIA</i>	a predisposition	Servius
<i>astronomicus</i>	<i>astronomical</i> , of or for <i>astronomy</i>	Hygin.
<i>astynomicus</i>	of or concerning the overseeing of streets and roads	Papian.
<i>œconomicus</i>	of or for family government	Cic.
<i>deuterōnomium</i>	<i>Deuteronomy</i> or repetition of the law	Tertul.

† Such is the interpretation given; but *νῆμος*, in *Hederici Lexicon*, is supposed to mean a country men employed in feeding cattle.

‡ The people of the country lived chiefly in tents, and removed from place to place for the convenience of pasture.

NOMIUS	a surname of Apollo†	Serv.
ICHNOMON-ONTOS	that gesticulates with the hands	Juv.
NOMOS or NOMUS-IM	a province or district (among Egyptians), a tune in music—measure in verse	Plin.
MAZONOMUM or NOMUS	a platter or charger to carry meat in	Suet.
AMPHINOMUS-I	a Sicilian so called (Anapus's brother)	Gloss.
ASTRONOMUS	an astronomer	Hor. Gloss.
CHIRONOMUS	that gesticulates with his hands	Val. Max.
IPPONOMUS	a horse-keeper	Gloss.
ÆCONOMUS (some ICONOMUS)	the manager of family affairs	Juv.
NUMA-ÆM	the successor of Romulus (Numa Pompilius, a virtuous and religious prince)	Plin.
NUMANA	a city of Picenum in Italy	Strabo
NUMANTIA, Νομαντία	a city of Spain which resisted the Romans twenty years	Plin.
NUMANTINUS	of or inhabitant of Numantia—a surname of Scipio who took it	Prop.
NUMATIUS	a family's name (read Munacius)	Gels.
NUMESTRANI-ORUM	a people of Italy	Plin.
NUMICIUS	a correspondent of Horace, one of the prætorian dignity	Hor.
NUMICIUS or Numicus	a river in which Æneas was drowned	Tac.
NUMIDIA, Νομάδιον χώρα	Numidia (a country of Africa)	Ov. Liv.
NUMIDA-ÆM	a Numidian	Plin.
NUMIDICUS	of Numidia	Virg.
NUMIDIANUS	of Numidia (Numidiana pyra)	Liv.
NUMISIUS	name of a Roman	Plin.
NUMIDIANUS	of Numisius, Numisiana vitis, Numisiane uvæ (some read Nursianus)	Tac.
NUMISTRO-ONIS	an inland town of Lucania	Col.
NUMISTRANUS	an inhabitant of Numistro	Liv.
NUMITOR-ORIS or ORIS, Νομήτωρ	the son of Procas, father of Rhea Sylvia and grandfather of Remus and Romulus	Plin.
NUMITORIUS	a Roman name	Ov.
NUMISMA-ATIS, νόμισμα	money, coin, a gold piece	Cic.
NUMUS or nummus, νόμμος	a piece of money or coin	Martial.
DECANUMMUS	a denier, a piece of money the fourth part of which is a sesterce	Plaut.
MULIENUMUS	that gets or costs much money	Varr.
SESTANUMUS	half a denier (see decanummus above)	Varr.
NUMARIUS or nummarius	belonging to money, corrupted with money	Auct. de Lim.
NUMATIO or nummatio	a gathering or receiving of money (some read nundatio)	Cic.
NUMATUS or nummatus	that has a store of money, rich	Hor.
NUMMI-ÆTA	that seeks money, that tries to get money	Sarib.
NUMMIUM	a sort of tax of two pieces of money	Cod. Theod.
NUMMIOSUS	that has a store of money	Gell.
NUMORUM expalponides-ÆM	that chausés people of their money	Plaut.
NUMULUS	a little base money, a little coin	Cic.
NUMULARIUS or nummularius	a money changer, a banker—adjectively, for exchanging money, for bankers	Suet.

procurator of fields or pastures and shepherds, or, as presiding over poetry and music.—See NOMOS here.

*nomulari*³ŌLUS
 Nōmentum

Nomentānus
 *NEO, *vīo*

NEO²-nēvi-nētum

perneo

nēneo

nēma-ātisⁿ, *μυα*

nē²MEN-inisⁿ

Nes²Ē-es or Nes²ea-æ

net¹IO

net¹ŌRIUM

net¹RĪNA-æ^f

net¹RIX^f

net¹UM

Netinus or Netinenfis

net¹US-ūs

NEO³-nēis

Nehallennia

NĒROS

NerĒUS

NerĒis-īdos or īdis^f

NerĒIUS

NerIGOS-i^f

NerINE-es^f

NerIS-īdos^f

NerITA-æ, or ĩte-es^f

NerITOS-im

NerITIUS

nerIUM

NerULUM

Nerulānus or onenfis

Nerum or Neron (*some*
read Necron)

Nessus-i

NessiĒUS

nessION-iiⁿ

Nestor-ōris^m

Nestoreus or īdes

Nestorianum

Nestus-im

*NEOS (*see novus*)

NEA

NEERA-æ

NEETHUS-im

Ne²ANDRUS-i^f or Nean-
 dria^f

a money-changer

a town of the Sabines built by Nomen-
 tus

of Nomentum

I go or return, I swim or float (*see no*
and under nao), I spin, wind, weave,
 heap up, accumulate; nēchomai, I
 swim

I spin, *vīo*, *νῶ*

I spin out or finish

I begin again to spin

thread, yarn

a spinning, &c.

a sea-nymph

a spinning

a spindle

the art or trade of spinning

that spins

thread, yarn—a city of Sicily

an inhabitant of Netum

a spinning, yard, thread

I spin (*but here neunt, it is thought,*
should be read canunt)

a goddess of sailors

bellow, moist

the son of Oceanus and Tethys—the sea

a daughter of Nereus, a nymph of the
 sea

of Nereus

the country of Norway

a daughter of Nereus

a mountain and city of Messenia

sort of sea shell-fish that sails

a mountain of Ithaca—an island in the
 Ionian sea

of Nerites, of Ithaca

sort of oleander or rose laurel-tree

a town of the Sabines

of Nerulum

an island of Arabia Felix

a Centaur shot by Hercules

of Nessus

the greater Centaury

the son of Neleus

of Nestor

sort of colour

a river of Thrace

new, recent (*neo or nea, in comp.*);

neaniscos or neanicos, young; neol-

fos or neottos, the young in a nest

(neosso, in comp.)

an island (as if new land)

a beautiful nymph—a mistress of Tibul-
 lus—a mistress

a river in Calabria

a town of Troas (*see aner*)

Sen.
 Virg.

Liv.
 not id.

Ter.
 Mart.

Asch.
 Salma

Infer.
 Virg.

Gloss.
 Gloss.

Stat.
 Gloss.

Gloss.
 Cic.

Marin.
 Catul.

Gloss.
 not id.

Virg.
 Catul.

Ov.
 Plin.

Virg.
 Stat.

Plin.
 Virg.

Ov.
 Plin.

Liv.
 Plin.

Plin.
 Stat.

Ov.
 Apul.

Hor.
 Stat.

Plin.
 Plin.

not id.

Plin.
 Hom.

Procl.
 Ov.

Plin.

<i>NEANISCO⁹LOGUS</i> or <i>NE- anicologus</i>	<i>that uses puerile expressions</i>	Juv.
<i>Neo⁹BŪLE-es^f</i>	<i>the daughter of Lycambes—another young woman so called</i>	Gloss. Hor.
<i>Neo⁹BURGUM</i>	<i>a town of Upper Saxony, another of Denmark</i>	Gloss.
<i>Neo⁹CESAREA</i> or <i>ia^f</i>	<i>a city of Cappadocia</i>	Plin.
<i>Neo⁹CLES-IS</i> (<i>see under clio</i>)	<i>the father of Themistocles</i>	Ælian.
<i>Neoclides-æ</i>	<i>Themistocles, as son of Neocles</i>	Ov.
<i>Neo⁹COMUM</i> (<i>see come</i>)	<i>Neufchatel in Switzerland</i>	Gloss.
<i>neo⁹CŌRUS</i> (<i>see cōreo</i>)	<i>that takes care of a temple</i>	Firmic.
<i>Neodunum</i>	<i>Dol in France</i>	Gloss.
<i>Neo</i> (or <i>NOVIO</i>) <i>MAGUS</i>	<i>Woodcot in Surrey, a town in Germany, another in France</i>	Gloss.
<i>Neoris-is^f</i>	<i>a town of Iberia</i>	Plin.
<i>Neorus</i>	<i>the river Noire in Ireland</i>	Gloss.
<i>neōtērīcus</i>	<i>recent, new, modern</i>	Aur. Vict.
<i>neoterice</i>	<i>newly, recently, in a new way</i>	Afc. Ped.
<i>NĒTOS</i> for <i>neatos</i>	<i>the last, the newest</i>	not used
<i>nete-es^f</i>	<i>the last string, the sound of the seventh string</i>	Vitr.
<i>PARANTE</i>	<i>the sound of the sixth string</i>	Vitr.
<i>neioīdes-is^f</i>	<i>sort of modulation from the last string</i>	Mart. Cap.
<i>NĪLUS-i^m†</i>	<i>a river of Ægypt—a channel or water brought by aqueducts</i>	Virg.
<i>Nileus</i>	<i>one who boasted of being born from the river Nile</i>	Cic. Ov.
<i>Niliacus</i>	<i>of the Nile, Ægyptian</i>	Mart.
<i>Nili⁹COLA-æ^c</i>	<i>an inhabitant of the Nile</i>	Prud.
<i>Nili⁹GENUS, or gena^c</i>	<i>born of or produced by the Nile, Ægypt- tian</i>	Ov. Plin.
<i>niliōn-iī^a</i>	<i>a stone like a topaz, but more dusky</i>	Plin.
<i>Nilis-īdis^f</i>	<i>a lake supposed to be made by the over- flowing of the Nile</i>	Plin.
<i>Niōtīcus</i>	<i>of the Nile or of Ægypt</i>	Mart.
<i>Niōtis-īdis^f</i>	<i>of the Nile (with relation to a femi- nine)</i>	Luc.
<i>NĒPA</i> (<i>an African word</i>)	<i>a scorpion, the constellation of the scor- pion—the crab-fish</i>	Cic. Plaut.
<i>nepēTA</i> or <i>īta-æ^f</i>	<i>an herb good against the stinging of scorpions—Nepeta, a city of Etru- ria</i>	Plin. Liv.
<i>Nepēsīnus</i>	<i>of or belonging to Nepeta</i>	Liv.
* <i>NĒPHOS</i>	<i>a cloud, a mist, a crowd of people, a net, furness of countenance</i>	not used
<i>nepbēLE</i>	<i>a cloud, sort of thick cloudiness floating in the urine, a net</i>	not used
<i>Nephele-es^f</i>	<i>the wife of Atamas and mother to Phryxus and Helle; also, one of Diana's companions</i>	Ov.
<i>Nepheleus</i>	<i>of Nephele</i>	Val. Flacc.
<i>Nepheleis-eīdos</i>	<i>the daughter of Nephele</i>	Ov.
<i>Nephele⁹ION-iī^a</i>	<i>herb burdock†</i>	Apul.

Neos from *neos*, new, and *ilōs*, mud, slime; because its yearly inundations leave a fresh mud upon which makes them fruitful.—Some derive it from *Nileus*, the most ancient king of Egypt.
Neos meaning is not found in Greek; but the diminutive *nephos* has the different meanings of *nubecula*, a
not used.

Nephele-is^f
ECNEPHIAS-ia^f
SYNNEPHITES or *synephtes*-æ
NĒBŪLA, νεφέλη
nebulō-ōnis

nebul^o*ŌSUS*

nebulos^o*ITAS*

nebul^o*O*-as

Ē^o*nebul*

nebul^o*OR*-āris

NŪBES-is^f, νεφός† or *nū*-
bis-is, *Plaut.* or *nūbs*-
nūbis, *Auson.* (*nūbi*, in
comp.)

IN^o*nūbis*-is-e

Nub^æ-ārum (*NēCai*) or
Nubei-orum

nub^æ*ĒCULA*, νεφέλαι

nubecul^o*ŌSUS*

nubi^o*FER* or *ger*

nubi^o*FUGUS* (see *fugo*
 and *fugio*)

nubi^o*GENA*

nub^o*IGŌSUS*

nubil^o*AR*-āris^a or

nubil^o*ARIUM*

nubil^o*ŌSUS*

nubilum

nubilus-a-um

*CON**nubilus*

IN^o*nubilus*

*OR**nubilus*

PR^æ*nubilus*

SUB^o*nubilus*

nubil^o*O* or *or*

*AD**nubilo*

*CON**nubilo*

*Ē**nubilo*

*IN**nubilo*

*OB**nubilo*

a city or promontory of Cilicia
 a storm that breaks out of a cloud
 gem of a dusky colour like milk

a mist or fog—a cloud

a shadow of a man, a cowardly bully—

an idle rascal, a paltry fellow—a

vain prodigal fellow

misty, foggy, cloudy, hazy—that sends

mists or fogs

a cloudiness, obscurity

I am cloudy or obscure

I am cloudy or obscure

I act as a cowardly bully or paltry fel-

low

a cloud, mist, thick exhalation, any

thing having the appearance of a

cloud—a covering or disguise, sour-

ness of countenance—vast multitude,

a swarm—confusion, terror—distress,

adversity

unclouded

a people in Africa by the river Nile

a little cloud, an exulceration in the

black of the eye—thick cloudiness in

urine

cloudy, obscure

bearing or bringing clouds

chasing away clouds or that avoids

clouds

begotten of a cloud, a Centaur—born of

Nephele or Nebula—coming from

clouds

cloudy

a shady place or hut

cloudy, full of clouds

cloudy weather, melancholy—a cloud

cloudy, dusky or dark-coloured—shady,

melancholy, frowning, lowering,

threatening, dark

dusky, overcast, cloudy

uncloudy, fair, serene

dusky, overcast, cloudy around

very cloudy, very dusky

a little cloudy, &c.

I am cloudy or dark

I darken or overcast

I am cloudy or dark, I overshadow

I chase away the clouds

I cover with clouds, I overcast

I overcast, &c.

† Change φ into β (as in φαλίνα, which the Latins made *bakena*), you'll get *nebos*; now, had we
 ρ in νίμω, become both o and u (see *neme*), I might say, make the vowels of *nebos* change places, you
nebes; and then, recollecting that u is frequently substituted for o, you will have no doubt of *nubes* coming
 νίμω, especially when comparing the different meanings of *nubes* with those given at *neptos*, you will find
 to be mostly the same,—See the note on *Neptunus* here.

nūbO-nupsi or nuptus sum—nuptum	I cover or veil—I marry, am wedded (of women), I marry (of men)—I play the whore—I grow up by or close to (of plants)+ I marry (with some one) I marry, am wedded, &c. I marry (out of my tribe or quality) I marry (into a family), chiefly said of women	Catul. Ov. Plaut. Plin. Apul. Tac. Liv. Liv.
CONnubo Dēnubo ēnubo INnubo	I cover or veil, muffle up I marry again the bride's maid, Juno, as goddess of marriage a second wife or a concubine unmarried of or belonging to or inclining to mar- riage	Virg. Tert. Virg. Ov. Ov. Claud.
OBnubo Rēnubo PRONūb'A	marriageable marriageable that has many wives or many husbands a marrying many nuptial wedlock, marriage pertaining to wedlock or marriage in a manner as for wedlock a bride, a wife of or for a wedding a marriage, a wedding, nuptials nuptial, of or for wedlock in a nuptial manner that makes a wedding a marriage out of one's tribe or quality a veiling or covering a young bride marriage, a covering or veiling unmarried, unwedded I wed or often wed I long to be married I preside at or over nuptials an Egyptian god worshipped in the form of a dog the god of the sea and father of fountains and rivers—the sea of Neptune (said of games) festivals to Neptune a town of Italy—a sort of herb one belonging to the sea, a mariner Thetis (as daughter of Neptune) of Neptune a town of Æthiopia a town of Arabia	Cic. Firmic. Hier. Tert. Apul. Cic. Ov. Martian. Tert. Ulp. Cic. Cic. Martian. Hier. Liv. Cic. Non. Col. Varr. Virg. Tertul. Apul. Hieron. Ov.
SUBnubo IN'nub'us-a-um PRONubus		
Nūb'ILIS CONnubilis MULTInub'us MULTInub'ENTIA CONnub'IOUS CONnubium CONnubIALIS CONnubIALITER		
nupt'A nupt'ALITUS or ālicius nupt'IA-iarium nupt'ALIS nuptIALITER nuptIATOR ēnupt'IO OBnuptio nupt'ULA nupt'us-ūs IN'nup'us-a-um nupt'O nupt'URIO PRONūbO-as ANūbis-is or Idīs		
NEPTūnus-iſ		
Neptun'ALIS Neptun'ALIA-ium ⁿ Neptun'IA Neptun'COLA ^c Neptun'INE-es ^f Neptun'IVS Nup'IA-æ ^f Ne ^ψ IA ^ψ Nup'IS-is ^f	Stat. Lucr. Tert. Aufon. Paterc. Apul. Sil. Catul. Cic. Plin. Plin.	

mi habere nolo meæ (Mart.), I will not have a wife that shall be my master.

quantity of the first u varies; it being sometimes short, sometimes long.

no derives Neptunus from nuptus-ūs, a covering or veiling (indeed *nepes* may have been originally for *nepes*—*nepes*—*nepes* for *nubo-nupsi-nuptum*); and we read, in Arnob. "Quod aqua nubat terram, appellatur, cognominaturque Neptunus." On these accounts have I placed Neptunus here. However, it derives it from *no-nas*; but this *no-nas* comes itself from *nū*, I wim, which would more easily serve to *neptunus*. Isidor says Neptunus is as if nubitonans. Scaliger derives it from *nūptu*, I wash; and perhaps this is better than any other.

*NĒPHROS

EPIⁿephrīdiumnephrītis-īdis^f*NĒPOS-ōtis^m†nep̄tis-is^fABnepos^m-nep̄tis^fAD or ATnepos^m-nep̄tis^fPRōnepos^m-nep̄tis^fTRINepos^m-nep̄tis^fnep̄otes-um^m

nepotīnus

nepot^sūlus

nepotOR-āris

nepot^sālisnepotat^sus-ūs

*NEURON or neuris or

neura

neura

neuras-ādis^f

Neuri-orum

Neurīcus

Neuris-īdis^fNeuris-is^fneuroīdes-is^mheptaneuros-ī^m

SYNNeurōsis

NERVUS-ī^m

(in nervum erumpere,
to break and deceive,
says Donat.—to go and
be bound in chains, say
others)

Nerva

nervālis

nervia^f or ium^m

nervīceus

nervīcus

Eⁿnervus-is-e, or us-a-umIN^snervis

Entervitas

Nervius

Nervolaria-ae^fnerv⁷ōsus

the loin

fat in the loins

a disorder in the loins, nephritic pain

a grandson, a wasteful spendthrift—

the second degree in the breed of beasts

—suckers in the branch of a vine—

a grand-daughter (nepos being then

for neptis)

a grand-daughter, a niece—neptic^sūla,

a little grand-daughter

a grandchild, grandson or daughter

a great-grandchild's grandson or daughter

a great-grandson or daughter

the great-grandson or daughter of a

great-grandchild

descendants, posterity

riotous, profuse

a little grandson

I am profuse or extravagant

riotous, profuse

a riotous life or spending

nerve, force, rope for dancing, chord of

instruments (neuro, in comp.)

a nerve, &c. (see nervus here)

herb or shrub good against the poison of

the rubeta, and against whittlows

a people of European Scythia

that has nervous complaints or the gout

herb banewort (some alkakengi)

a city of Propontis

wild beet

herb plantain (it has seven leaves)

a joining of the bones by means of the

nerves

a nerve or sinew—string of a bow or

catapult, &c. string of a musical in-

strument—the pillory, chain or cord

for the neck or feet in torture, &c.—

a man's yard—nervi-orum, strength

or that wherein the strength of any

thing consists, force, might, power,

vigour, the spirit and vigour of one's

style

name of a Roman emperor

nervous, name of the herb plantain

the string of an instrument

made of a sinew or string

that has nervous complaints or the gout

without sinews, slim, weak

that has no vigour

weakness

an inhabitant of Cambray

a comedy of Plautus so called

full of sinews or fibres—stiff, strong,

pithy

not used

Fulg.

Cael.

Cic.

Col.

Non.

Cic.

Symmach.

Suet.

Gloss.

Cic. Cinn.

Id.

Prop.

Suet.

Plaut.

Senec.

Apol.

Phin.

not used

Gell.

Phin.

Phin.

Vitr.

Phin.

Phin.

Phin.

Apol.

Gloss.

Lucr.

Ov.

Plaut.

Hor.

Cic.

Mart.

Scribon.

Non.

Vulg.

Vitr.

Phin.

Sidon.

Gloss.

Luc.

Gell.

Phin.

† From the negative *ve* and *νεφ-ροδδ*, as if *nepos* meant properly *not the foot or root*, but merely *the branch of the lineage*.—Festus, however, derives it from *natus* and *πο*.

<i>nervosē</i>	<i>strongly, stoutly, vigorously</i>	Plin.
<i>nervositās</i>	<i>strength, pith</i>	Plin.
<i>nervusculus</i>	<i>a little sinew, a little strength or vigour</i>	Cic.
<i>ēnervō</i>	<i>I enervate, enfeeble, effeminate</i>	Cic.
<i>subnervō</i>	<i>I ham-string</i>	Tert.
<i>īnervans for ēnervans</i>	<i>enervating, enfeebling</i>	Prud.
<i>nervat¹⁰</i>	<i>a joining together by sinews</i>	Litt. ex Cels.
<i>ēnervatio</i>	<i>an enervating or enfeebling</i>	Arnob.
<i>nervat¹⁰OR</i>	<i>that joineth or sineweth</i>	Litt. ex Cels.
<i>ēnervator</i>	<i>that enervates or enfeebles</i>	Gloss.
<i>ē or īnervat¹⁰US</i>	<i>enervated</i>	Cic. Prud.
<i>NĒRIA or NĒriēne or</i>	<i>the wife of Mars</i>	Gell.
<i>NĒrio†</i>		
<i>NĒro-ōnis</i>	<i>the name of divers emperors—a nick-name given to Domitian</i>	Gell.
<i>Neroneus</i>	<i>of Nero</i>	Juv.
<i>Neroniānus</i>	<i>of Nero</i>	Stat. Silv.
<i>*NICAŌ or nicēmi or nicēso or nicafo</i>	<i>I conquer; hēcas-ados, a heap of dead bodies; nēcos, νῆκος, contention, dispute, war; nēcos or nēcys, a dead man, a corpse (nēcro or nēcy, in comp.); nīcē-es or nīcos-eos, victory (nīce or nīco, in comp.)</i>	Cic. not used
<i>Anecus-i^m</i>	<i>a river in Sicily (it runs under ground two miles, then rises again)</i>	Gloss.
<i>Necepsō or Necepsus-i</i>	<i>a superstitious author so called</i>	Firm. Aufon.
<i>nece⁹phyllon-i†</i>	<i>a leaf of the laurel-tree as a reward for victory</i>	Apul.
<i>nēcy⁹DALUS‡</i>	<i>an insect arising from a dead silk-worm</i>	Plin.
<i>necyia (three syllables)</i>	<i>an account of the dead </i>	Cic.
<i>Nicæa or Nicēa or Nicīa</i>	<i>a town of Bithynia—another, now Nice—a city of India</i>	Catul. Plin.
<i>Nicæ⁹ARCHUS</i>	<i>a famous painter—a poet of Colophon</i>	Curt.
<i>Nicænsis or Nicensis</i>	<i>of Nice</i>	Plin. Cic.
<i>Nicē⁹ANDER</i>	<i>a grammarian, physician, and poet</i>	Cic. Plin.
<i>Nicasia</i>	<i>an island so called (now Rachia)</i>	Suid.
<i>Nicasio-iōnis</i>	<i>a contentious fellow (perhaps)</i>	Plin.
<i>Nicātor-oris^m</i>	<i>the royal cohort of Macedonians, a surname of the kings of Syria</i>	Cic. Catul.
<i>Aglaonice-es</i>	<i>a sorceress (the daughter of Hegemon)</i>	Apollod.
<i>Nicer-cris^m</i>	<i>a river of Germany (the Necker)</i>	Sidon.
<i>Niceros-ōtis^m</i>	<i>name of a perfumer</i>	Mart.
<i>nicerotiānum</i>	<i>an excellent perfume</i>	Mart.
<i>hieronices-x^m</i>	<i>a conqueror in the sacred games</i>	Plin.
<i>Iatronicēs</i>	<i>a conqueror of other physicians</i>	Cic.
<i>Olympionices</i>	<i>a conqueror in the Olympic games</i>	Stat.
<i>Polynices-is^m</i>	<i>the son of Œdipus and brother of Esocles</i>	Stat.
<i>nicēteria-orumⁿ</i>	<i>rewards for conquerors or victory</i>	Plin.

Nevrita, goddess of reverence; some read *Nerita*, some *Nerina*.

Celsus says it ought to be *nicephyllon*, as *nice* means *victory*; and he is right, unless the word be formed from *nica*.—See *nica* above.

Dalio, from *dalio*, in the sense of *I eat* or *feast*; hence *necydalus* means, properly, *that feeds upon a dead* and, indeed, that insect must have taken its first nourishment from the dead grub. Perhaps some will say that *dalio* is given in Greek Lexicons as meaning only a *fire-brand* or *torch*, from *dalio*, in the sense of *burn*; but, I maintain that *dalio* being also used for *I feast*, *I eat*, &c. *dalio* may also be derived from it in this

That part of the *Odyssey* is so called, wherein Ulysses is feigned to have descended into the infernal regions and visited the shades.

cleonicium

EPINICIUM or nicion

Nico or Nikon ōnis

Nico²LAUS-ī†

Andronicus

Aristonicus

Olympionicus

NĒCOT-āvi-ātum; or ne-
cui-ātum

ABNECO

Ēneco or ēnico

INTERNECO

PERNECO

Ēnecar¹IOnecar¹ORĒnecar¹RIXnecar¹US or necustus†

Ēnecatus or ēnecustus

INTERNECATUS or necustus

INTERNEC¹IĀLIS or nicialisINTERNEC¹IDA-æ

INTERNECIES-īē†

INTERNEC¹INUS or ĪVUS

INTERNECINE or ĪVE

INTERNEC¹IO or nicioINTERNEC¹IOne⁵X-nēcis†sēmīnēx-nēcis^c

DĒNICĀLES feriæ

PERNICIES-īē†

PERNICIĀBĪLIS

PERNICIĀLIS

PERNICI¹OSUS

PERNICIOSE

NICO³-nici-nictum,hardly used (see niveo
under ningo)nīcī¹US-ūsnīcī¹O-as or nīctor

ADNICTO (cui)

CONNICTO (see lower)

nīcī³ANSnīcīar¹IOnīcīar¹ORNICTO³-nīctū

herb horsethyme or wild basil

a song of triumph

a proper name (as if conqueror)—an
engine of war to batter walls witha proper name (as if conqueror of the
people), a sort of date

the name of divers men

the name of divers men

victorious in the Olympic games

I slay, kill—destroy—I spoil

I kill, &c. (perhaps we should read
ēnēco)

I almost kill, I plague or tease

I put all to the sword

I kill

a killing

a killer or murderer

that kills (with relation to a feminine)

killed, slain

killed or caused to die

killed outright, exterminated

deadly, destructive (some read perni-
cialis)

a murderer (it is supposed)

slaughter, destruction

d adly, exterminating

destructively

slaughter, carnage

a slaughtering, extermination

death, destruction

half dead

purification after one had been buried
nine days

destruction, ruin, death

pernicious, destructive

destructive, fatal, pernicious

destructive, pernicious

destructively, perniciously

I make a sign with my hand (from ne,
not, and ico, I strike), as if I do not
strike, but merely make a sign

a sign of the hand or winking of the eye

I often wink or make signs with the eye
or hand, &c.

I wink at

I often wink or betoken

lightning as quick as the twinkling of
an eyea winking or twinkling with the eyes
that winks or twinkles with his eyesI vent or open as a bound taking the
first scent of the game, warn by bark-
ing gently

Plin.

Suet.

Gloss.

Suet.

Plin.

Gloss.

Gloss.

Col.

Cic. En.

Col.

Plaut.

Ter. Pa.

Procl.

Sil.

Firmic.

Macrob.

Ter.

Sall. Pe.

Pin. Co.

Plaut.

Gloss.

Gloss.

Lidor.

Liv. 1.

Gloss.

Cic.

Fest.

Cic.

Liv.

Cic.

Cic.

Tac.

Liv.

Cic.

Cic.

Plaut.

Or.

Plin.

Nar.

Frag.

Luct.

Solin.

Sidon.

Ennius.

† Nicolai panes, sort of cakes which the philosopher Nicolas, of Damascus, used to send to the Emper-
gustus. (Pallad.)

† Nice-as was certainly used, at first, for several of the derivatives prove it.

§ Critician makes this difference "proprie negatus ferro, nectus vero alia vi peremptus dicitur."

conniſſo

NIDOR-ōris^m†nidor^oſusnidEO³ (hardly uſed)

rēnideo (hardly uſed)

rēnid³ENTIA (hardly uſed)rēnidESCO³

NIDUS-i, probably from
 nōs for ſōs, young or
 new, with the inſertion
 of d†

nidAMENTUM

nid^oIFICO

connidiſſo

innidiſſo

internidiſſo

nidiſſ³US or ſicansnidiſſ³IUMnid³ULUS

nidulOR

connidulor

*NIGER-gra-grumſ (ſee
 nigris here)

onniger

PER³nigerSUB³nigernig³ELLUSnigr³EDO-inis³nigr³OPACIO³connigr³efacionigr³EFIOnigrEO³ or ESCO³

ēnigreo or eſco

nig³ICOconnigr³ico

I vent or open as a bound

a ſtench or ſtrong ſmell—ſmell of a can-
 dle put out—ſtick of dung—ſmell of
 any thing waſted or burnt

ſmelling ſtrong (ſaid of burnt offerings)

I ſmell (according to Geſner), I ſhine
 or glitter (according to others)

I ſhine or glitter—I ſmile or ſmirk (ſee
 Geſner, at renidens)

a ſmile, brilliant appearance

I ſhine or glitter—I ſmile

a neſt—a bee-bive, the young in a neſt

—a little child in a cradle—a litter
 of pigs—a ſhelf or partition (as in
 ſhops)—a home—a drinking-cup (like
 a neſt)

the ſtuff with which birds make their neſts

I build or make a neſt

I make a neſt

I make a neſt in or on

I make a neſt between or among

that makes a neſt

the building of a neſt

a little neſt

I build a neſt or ſit a brood

I make a neſt

dark, duſk, black, of a black or ſwarthy
 complexion, of a dark purple or green,
 &c.—ſhadowy, thick ſhaded, inau-
 ſpicious, ill-natured, falſe, a knave
 very black, or, according to ſome,
 blackiſh

very dark, very black

darkiſh, blackiſh

darkiſh, blackiſh

dark or black quality

I make black or dark

I make black or dark (with others)

I grow black or dark

I am or grow black or dark

I turn black or dark

I am blackiſh or darkiſh

I am blackiſh or darkiſh (with others)

Frag. Poet.

Cic. Luc.

Apul. Plin.

Tert.

Petron.

Hor.

Tac.

Tert.

Lucr. Catul.

Cic. Virg.

Juv. Col.

Mart.

Hor. Non.

Plaut.

Plin.

Auguſt.

Plin.

Plin.

Sen. Plin.

Apul.

Cic.

Gell.

Auguſt.

Virg.

Hor.

Plin.

Plaut.

Varr.

Aufon.

Apul.

Onomaſt.

Hier.

Horatian.

Col.

Litt. ex Cato

Plin.

Gloſſ.

The Greek correſpondent is *νῖδρα* or *νῖδρα*, with reſpect to the laſt meaning, viz. *ſmell of any thing*
burnt; whence Ainfworth ſays, that *nidor* is as *cnidor*: but this *cnidor* would rather come from *κνῖδρα*,
 itſelf, as well as *κνῖδρα*, a nettle, from *κνῖδρα*, I am offensive, prick, burn, &c. Geſner thinks *nidor* is a
 ſign of nimius odor. If I were to derive *nidor* from *odor*, I would ſay, from *ne* for *ve* and *edor*; for, as *ve*,
 compoſition, denotes a vice (ſee *peccori* and *uſjanus*), ſo *ne*, in *nepurus*, denotes alſo a vice, and is as if

if *νῖδρα*, *nidos* or *nidas*, a neſt being built for breeding young ones; but the Greek correſpondent is
κνῖδρα, itſelf from *νῖδρα*.—See *neor*.

κνῖδρα, dead, becauſe dead bodies turn black; whence *mortis nigron*, in Lucr. Thus Ainfworth. But
 to me that *niger* comes from *νῖδρα*, darkneſs, or rather from an adjective which might be formed from it,
 the ſame principle that *κνῖδρα* and *κνῖδρα* are formed from *κνῖδρα* and *κνῖδρα*: I mean, that *niger* may be from
νῖδρα, ſuppreſſing *es*, we get *νῖδρα*, whence, by the change of *v* into *i*, may have come *nicher*, and finally
 whence alſo *nigror* from *νῖδρα*, upon the ſame principle that I derived *crur* from *κνῖδρα*, and *dolor* from
κνῖδρα; and, indeed, I think that *nigror* ought to ſtand here as the Latin primitive formed from the ſuppoſed
νῖδρα.

<i>nigr</i> ¹⁰ COLOR	of a dark or black colour	Sol.
<i>nigr</i> ¹⁰ FIC O	I make black or dark	Mar.
<i>Nigr</i> INUS	a Roman surname	Spart.
<i>Nigris</i> -is or <i>Niger</i> -gr ^m	a river of Æthiopia	Phil. R.
<i>nigr</i> ITIA (itices, Cels. Iūdo, Plin.)	darkness, blackness	Cic.
<i>Nigr</i> ITIAE or <i>Nigr</i> ITAE- arum ^m	people of Nigritia or Negro-land	Plin. R.
<i>nigr</i> ⁵ OR-ōris ^m	darkness, blackness	Cic.
<i>nigr</i> O	I make black or dark—I grow black	Stat. L.
CONnigro	I make black or dark	Hier.
DE ¹ nigro	I make dark or black	Varr.
E ¹ nigro	I make quite black	Litt. et
<i>nigra</i> ² MEN	a darkening or blackening	Matth.
INTERnig ³ ANS	darkish or blackish	Tert.
DEnigra ¹ IO, or ūra	a darkening or blackening	Tert.
DEnigra ¹ OR	that dies in black, that darkens	Tert.
¶ Nigridius Figulus	a very learned Roman	Cic.
<i>nig</i> ina	an herb with leaves like endive	Plin.
NIMBUS-i ^m , perhaps from νῆφος, which, with the insertion of μ, may have become νῆμφος, as, changing φ into β, we get nembos, whence nimbos or nimbus†	a rainy black cloud, violent shower or storm of rain or hail, great quantity of any thing—a sudden tumult or confusion—a glass vessel with many spouts to pour wine out of, saffron- water spouted on spectators, a shower of money thrown on spectators—fest of turban or garland	Virg.
<i>nimb</i> ATUS	wearing a tete of false hair	Plaut.
<i>nimb</i> ⁹ FER	stormy, bringing clouds or storms	Arat.
<i>nimb</i> ⁷ OSUS	stormy, rainy, covered with rainy clouds	Plin.
NIMIUS (from νῆμιος, as if of no mediocrity, Voss.)	exorbitant, excessive, too much, over- much, superfluous	Cic.
PER ² nimius	very exorbitant or excessive	Paul.
<i>nim</i> ie or ð	exorbitantly (see at opus)	Palat.
<i>nimi</i> ETAS	too great store, superfluity, excess	Col.
<i>nimis</i> (adv.)	extremely, exceedingly, too much	Cic.
PRÆnimis	too much	Gell.
<i>nim</i> ium	too much, overmuch, excessively	Cic.
PERnimium	with too much excess	Tert.
*NINGO (or ninguo Prisc.)-ninxi †	I throw down as thick as snow—nin- git, it snows	Loct.
<i>ning</i> ⁵ OR-ōris ^m	the snow season	Virg.
<i>ningu</i> ⁵ IDUS	full of snow, snowy	Apul.
<i>ninguis</i>	snow	Auson.
NIX-nīvis, as if nin ⁵ xī	snow	Loct.
<i>nix</i> ⁸ ŪLA	snow, a fall of snow	Virg.
<i>niv</i> ALIS	a fleet of snow	Gloss.
SUBniv ¹ alis	snowy—coming from or made of snow— bringing or accompanying snow, co- vered with snow—as cold as snow	Liv. M.
<i>niv</i> ARIUS	snowy	Plin.
<i>Niv</i> aria	of or for snow, for straining snow	Col.
<i>niv</i> ATUS	one of the Fortunate Islands (Teneriffe) cooled with snow, made of snow melted	Amma. Plin. Sen.

† Certain it is, that the meanings of *nubes* bear a great analogy to *nimbus*.—See *nubes* under *nepha*.

‡ From νῆμα, with the insertion of ν, and changing φ into γ.

§ Or from ancient νῖφ or νῖφος; for νῖφας.

niv ^{us}	made of snow—white like snow	Cic. Ov.
Eniv ^{us}	white as snow	Manil.
niv ^{us} FER	that bears or is covered with snow	Salvian.
niv ^{us} OSUS	full of snow, snowy	Col.
niv ^{us} EO ² or ESCO ³ (see lower)	I am or grow white like snow	Tertul.
niv ^{us} O ³	I am white like snow	Pacuv.
NIPHÆUS, from νῖφας	name of a man killed by his horses	Virg.
NiphATES-is ^m	a part of Mount Taurus—a river flowing from the same	Plin.
Niphē-es ^f	one of Diana's train	Luc.
niv ^{us} EO ⁴ †	I wink or shut my eyes	Ov.
conniveo or connivo ³ -ivi or ixi (in re)	I wink, wink at or connive at, behave as if I did not see—nod, fall asleep	Petron.
conniv ^{us} ENS or us	that does not twinkle with his eyes	Cic.
conniv ^{us} ENTIA	connivance, a winking at	Prisc.
connivolus	of one mind, unanimous (hardly used)	Gell. Apul.
conivum or cohivum	the bud of a rose (not quite open)	Lampr.
ninnus or ninnius	a young or small horse (for ginnus or hinnus)	Fest.
Ninus-im	the son of Belus (first king of Assyria)	Gloss.
Ninos-i or Ninive-es ^f	the capital of the Assyrians	Luc. Aug.
NinivITA-æ ^c	an inhabitant of Ninos or Ninive	Tertul.
Niobe-es ^f	the daughter of Tantalus and wife of Amphion	Cic.
Niobæus	of Niobe	Hor.
Nireus (two syllables)	the beautiful but effeminate son of Charopus and Aglaia	Propert.
Niræus or ēus	of Nireus	Catul.
*NIPTO or nizo	I wash, scour or cleanse	not used
nipTRON-i ⁿ	a basin or laver; niptra-orum, a tragedy of Pacuvius so called	Cic.
NITEO ² -ui†	I am neat or clean or spruce, I shine, look bright, glitter, flourish—look well (from good living), am elegant and well written	Cic. Hor.
CONniteo	I shine, look bright, &c.	Frag. Poet.
Enit ^{us}	I shine out, am renowned	Cic.
ITERniteo	I shine (among others)	Plin.
PER ^{us} niteo	I shine much	Mela
PRÆ ^{us} niteo	I shine much, I am famous	Vell.
nit ^{us} ELA or nitella	neatness, brightness, spangle (see under the verb nitor)	Solin.
REnit ^{us} ENS	shining, bright	Plin.
nit ^{us} ENTER	whence nitentius, more shiningly	Mart. Cap.
nit ^{us} IDUS	neat, bright, sleek	Ov.
nitide	neatly, cleanly, finely	Plaut.
nitidITAS	neatness	Non.
nitid ^{us} IUSCULUS	somewhat more bright or shining	Plaut.
nitidiusculus	somewhat trimly or cleanly	Plaut.
nitidO	I make neat or clean or bright	Col.
CONnitido	I make neat or bright	Frag. Poet.
SUBnitido	I make clean by sweeping or scouring	Fortunat.

As this is formed also from *nix-niv*'s (though the first syllable be long); because, when snow drives face, he naturally winks or shuts his eyes: however, in "*niventibus oculis maris fidem inspicere*," we will read *uiventibus*.

As *Nix*, says Scaliger, the second future of which is *nivis*, among the Ionians, instead of *nixis*; but the dependent of *nivis* is *nixis*.

nit⁵OR-ōrism
 nitESCO³
 Eniteſco
 nit⁹FACIO³
 NITRON-i, (from νῖτρον)
 ammonitrum or hammonitrum
 aphronitrum
 nitrARIA
 nitrATUS
 nitrION
 nitrITES nomos

 nit⁷Ōsus
 Nital or amital or amita
 Nitiobriges-um
 NITOR³-nixus or nīsus
 sum† (ad rem, pro
 quo, contra quem, re)

 abnitor

 AD or ANNitor (ad rem re)
 CIRCUMadnitor
 CONnitor (rem, ad rem or in
 rem, re)
 Enitor

 INnitor (cui rei or re, in
 quem, in quo)
 OEnitor (in rem, re, in re, cui)
 REnitor (rem or cui rei)
 SUBnitor
 nis¹US, or nixus-ūs
 ANNisus-ūs
 nīsus, or nixus-a-um

 nit⁵ELA or nitēdūla

 nitelINUS
 RENis⁵ENS
 nit⁵IBUNDUS
 FERNix-icis^c

 FERNicITAS
 FERNicITER
 nix¹E
 ANNixē
 Enixē or enixim
 OEnixē
 nixII dii
 Enix¹US-ūs
 RENixus or renisus-ūs

neatness, brightness
 I grow sleek or shining, I flourish
 I become famous, begin to shine
 I make neat or shining
 nitre, saltpetre
 white glass made of sand and saltpetre
 foam of nitre
 place where nitre is found
 mixed with nitre
 sort of herb like loril or laury
 a province of Ægypt so called, on ac-
 count of the nitre found there
 that has the savour or is full of nitre
 an Indian idol
 a people of Avignon
 I labour, strain, strive, thrust or heave
 against, lean or rest upon, trust to,
 confide in—tend towards, rise or
 mount forward—labour or move
 with difficulty
 I prevent or hinder (some, for abniti-
 mur, read abnutamus)
 I strive or lean upon, &c.
 I strive around
 I endeavour or strive at—lean upon—
 bring forth young
 I climb up with pain (rem)—tug or
 pull (re)—endeavour, strain hard
 (ad rem)—travail with child (quem)
 —bring forth (rem or quem)
 I lean or rest upon

 I struggle against, strive
 I lean against, rely upon, trust to
 I lean or rest upon
 an endeavour or effort, labour
 an effort
 leaning, resting, &c. as in the verb (see
 again after nixurio)
 sort of field-mouse, a squirrel; see under
 niteo at nipto
 of a bright yellow colour
 that resists (see under niteo at nipto)
 that strives
 persevering, patient of labour—quick,
 swift, nimble
 swiftness, nimbleness
 swiftly, nimbly
 securely, by means of labour
 with effort
 with effort or labour
 with effort or resistance
 gods assisting in women's labours
 a bringing forth young (see nīsus here)
 a struggling or resisting

Cic.
 Cic.
 Quint.
 Gell.
 Plin.
 Plin.
 Plin.
 Plin.
 Col.
 Apul.
 Plin.
 Plin.
 Mar. G.
 Cael.
 Cic.
 Ov.
 Non.
 Arnob.
 Cic. G.
 Sall.
 Tac. S.
 Virg.
 Tac. P.
 Cic.
 Plaut.
 Juven.
 Liv.
 Cic.
 Liv.
 Virg.
 Cic. Virg.
 Symmach.
 Cic.
 Mart. G.
 Plin.
 Liv.
 Gell.
 Hor.
 Col.
 Cic.
 Liv.
 Inid.
 Apul.
 Cic. N.
 Ter.
 Feil.
 Plin.
 Cell.

† Perhaps from νῖω (suppressing the π), I pant, puff and blow, labour; whence νῖτρο, he was blowing
 as to nixus it may come from νῖξω, the future of νῖω, I suffocate with heat; and nīsus perhaps from
 νῖσσομαι, I go and come, from νῖω or νῖσσομαι.

NIX ^{OR}	<i>I make great efforts</i>	Lucr.
NIX ^{ÜR} OR ⁺	<i>I wish to strive or make efforts</i>	Non.
NISUS -i	<i>a king of the Megarenſes (the father of Scylla changed into a hawk)—the dear friend of Eurialus</i>	Ov.
nifus -i	<i>a ſparrow-hawk, a falcon—Nifus or Nixus, a conſtellation</i>	Virg.
Niſa	<i>the name of a woman</i>	Virg. Capel.
Niſæa	<i>Parthia—Niſæus, an excellent horſe of Parthia</i>	Cic.
Niſeis -idos ^f	<i>Scylla the daughter of Nifus, alſo the daughter of Phorcus†</i>	Virg.
Niſeus	<i>of Niſeis—Niſeia Virgo, Scylla of Nifus or Scylla</i>	Plin.
Niſeus -a-um	<i>a city of Meſopotamia</i>	Ammian.
Niſibis -is ^f	<i>of Niſibis</i>	Plin.
Niſibenus	<i>a people of Æthiopia</i>	
Niſicates -ium or Niſitæ -arum	<i>an iſland of the Carpathian Sea</i>	Plin.
Niſyros -is ^f	<i>I ſwim—I ſail, I fly or hover</i>	Ov. Virg.
*NO -nāvi-nātum, <i>nō-nō uſed for νηῶνας</i>	<i>I ſwim to or towards</i>	Plin.
ADNO	<i>I ſwim out, eſcape, paſs through</i>	Liv.
Ēno (ē re, in rem, per rem)	<i>I ſwim in or into, float upon</i>	Liv.
INNO (cui rei, rem)	<i>I ſwim back again</i>	Hor.
RĒNO	<i>I float or ſwim atop</i>	Gell.
UPERNO	<i>I ſwim over</i>	Liv.
TRANSNO	<i>that cannot be ſwimmied in or over a ſwimming (ſome read natatio), ſee p. 358, Vol. I.</i>	Ov.
IN ³ na ¹ BĪLIS	<i>a ſwimming in company</i>	Cic.
nat ¹ IO	<i>ſort of herb—a water-snake—a viper (ſaid of a bad perſon)—a man's yard</i>	Gloſſ.
CONNATIO	<i>I ſwim or float</i>	Plin. Cic.
nat ¹ RIX -īcis	<i>I ſwim away or cut</i>	Suet. Non.
nat ¹ O	<i>I ſwim to</i>	Ov.
AE ⁴ nato	<i>I ſwim in company</i>	Stat.
or AN nato (cui rei, ad rem)	<i>I ſwim down</i>	Plip.
CON nato	<i>I ſwim out, eſcape, paſs through</i>	Plaut.
DĒ nato	<i>I float</i>	Horat.
Ē nato (in rem, per rem, ē re)	<i>I ſwim in or upon</i>	Horat.
UPERĒ nato	<i>I ſwim againſt or to meet</i>	Lucan.
INN nato (cui rei, in rem)	<i>I ſwim before or by</i>	Col.
OB nato	<i>I come forth ſwimming</i>	Virg.
PRĒ nato (quem, cui)	<i>I ſwim under</i>	Virg.
PRŌ nato	<i>I ſwim underneath</i>	Hygin.
SUB nato	<i>I float</i>	Sil.
ETER nato	<i>I ſwim over or beyond</i>	Sidon.
UPER nato	<i>that can ſwim</i>	Plin.
UPER nato	<i>that cannot be ſwum over</i>	Vitr.
TRANS nato	<i>that cannot be ſwum in</i>	Plin.
nata ¹ BĪLIS	<i>a place for ſwimming</i>	Corip.
IN ² enatabilis		Tertul.
IN ³ natabilis		Litt. ex Stat.
nata ¹ BULUM		Apul.

changed in the upper part into a dangerous rock, and in the lower into dogs; but both theſe daughters are ſet by poets,

natai² ILIS

CONNatilis

natai¹ IO, or us-ūsE⁴natatio

INNatatio

natai¹ ORnatai¹ ŌRIAnatai¹ ŪRA

NĀTINOR or o

natinai¹ IOnatinai¹ ORNĀTES-is¹ pl. es-ium

Anatilia

Anatis-is¹Noa-æ¹

Noeni-ōrum

Noas-æ

Noēga

noegæUM

Nōla-æ

NolĀNUS

*NŌCEO†-ui (itum,
hardly used), cui; no-
cetur, one does harm,
Cic.

noc¹ENSIN²nocensnoc¹ENTERIN²nocenternoc¹ENTIA

INNocentia or innocia

noci¹BILISnocii¹ŪRUSnocii¹ŪSnoc¹IVUSnoc¹UMEN or nocūmentumnoc¹UUSIN²nocuus or innoxIN²nocus

noxā-æ¹ (see the note on
noceo and noxia here
under)

that swims or can swim—natatilis¹,
a hollow place by the water-side for
ducks, fish, &c.

that swims with others

a swimming or floating

a swimming out

a swimming in

a swimmer

a pond for fish, fish-pond

a place for swimming, a fish-pond

I am busy trafficking

a trafficking or trading

a busy or seditious body

a buttock, a haunch (see under ānus)

a town of Provence

a river in Africa—another in Sicily—

Diana among the Persians

a town belonging to the people of Syene

a people of Sicily

a river of Scythia

a town of the Asturias (now Navia)

a white garment welted with purple

a city of Campania—a small bell or

child's rattle (bells were first sounded

there—but see the note on coa vestis

under cos)

of Nola (Prudent. makes the first syl-

lable short)

I hurt, gall, incommode, damage, annoy,

wrong, injure, do mischief—become

guilty

hurtful, mischievous, pernicious, poison-

ous, guilty, criminal

guiltless, harmless, innocent

mischievously

harmlessly, innocently

harm, mischief

harmlessness, innocence

that may be hurt

that will hurt or damage

hurt, damaged

hurtful, pernicious

harm

hurtful, guilty, criminal

harmless, unhurt

harmlessly

hurt, damage, annoyance, injury, ruin—

trespass or smaller fault, an offender

—punishment for a crime, execution,

bravol, scuffle

† Noceo seems to claim its origin from νέω, the future of νόω, I hurt, sting, gall, strike, wound; perhaps we find that the ancients used noxis, &c. for nocueris, &c. whence also may have arisen noxa; etymologists derive from noceo; however, I think that noxa should be looked upon as the word that gave the Latin verb nocere; for, by contracting the final a, and adding the verbal termination es, as we observe in the Latin verb perire, we get noceo, which easily became nocere; and, as to noxa, I can hardly be blamed for deriving it from νέω, or its future νόω, since nox-nosis is derived from νέω-nosis. The Greek corresponding to

noxālis or iālis	hurtful	Tert. Prud.
noxītūdo	mischievousness	Non.
noxius	hurtful, injurious, noisome, destruative—poisonous, guilty	Virg.
IN ³ noxius	barmless	Ov.
OBnoxius	conscious of guilt, under awe, beholden to, obliged—liable to be damaged—complying with, doing as another pleases—obnoxious, exposed to—inclined or prone to, precarious	Plaut.
PER ³ noxius	very hurtful	Plaut.
NOXIA (culpa or causa undestituta)	fault, offence, crime—quarrel, disagreement	Col.
NOXIETAS	an offence, mischievousness	Sall.
INNOXIE	barmlessly	Tib. Liv.
OBNOXIĒ	fearfully, not freely—servilely	Mela
NOXIŌSUS	hurtful (noxiosissimus, Petr.)	Ter.
OBNOXIOSUS	very haughty, that expects others to be subject to him	Atufon.
OBNOXIOSE	in a manner that indicates a desire of having another to be under an obligation	Tert.
OBNOXIO	I bind or lay under an obligation	Minuc.
*NŌDUS- ^m † (see nodutercensis at tero)	a knot, noose, band, connexion—a knot or gnar or knurle (in any tree, cane, &c.)—prominence of a joint—joint or connexion of a joint—a badge of freedom, intricate matter	Liv. Plaut.
nodus with cælestis	the constellation of Pisces (they being tied together)	Sen.
nodus with anni	the place of Aries or Libra in the equinoctial line	Plaut.
nodus with Herculis	Hercules's knot (esteemed sacred)	Mela
nodia	herb mulary used by carriers	Ter.
centinodia	herb knotgrass	Atufon.
Nodinus (some Nodotus)	a god presiding over the knots in the stalk of corn	Tert.
E ⁴ nodis	without knots, smooth, plain	Aug.
multinodis or nodus	that has many knots or joints	Plin.
quadrinodis	that has four knots or joints	Plin.
RE ⁴ nodis	unknotted, unfastened	Plin.
trinodis	that has three knots or joints	Varr.
INTERNODIUS ^m or ium ⁿ	space between two knots, a joint	Virg.
nod ⁷ ŌSUS	knotty, knobby—tying a man fast by law	Apul.
nodose	intricately	Gloss.
nodosITAS	intricacy	Capitol.
nod ⁸ ŪLUS	a little knot or joint	Ov.
E ⁸ nodulO	I make plain or smooth	Col.
nodO	I knot, I tie—nodor, I am knotted or joined	Ov. Hor.
AB ⁸ nodo	I cut the knots off	Tert.

Though *nodus* is found in Greek only, in the sense of toothless, formed from the priv. *νη* and *ὀδός*; yet the Latins may have considered that, as *νῆδος* from *νη* and *ὀδός*, way, road, or *ὀδός* for *ὀδός*, threshold, would mean a thing compact and close, wherein no issue or door or opening is to be found (as in the Gordian knot), may have been induced to form their *nodus* from it; the Greek correspondents of which are *κνῆδος*, *δνῆδος*; we find *νῆδος* from *νη* and *ὀδός* and *νῆδος* from *νη* and *ὀδός*, I scruple not to derive *nodus* from *νη* and *ὀδός*.

CON^onodo
DĒ or DĪ^onodo
Ē^onodo
IN^onodo
RĒ^onodo
SUB^onodo
TI^onodo
IN⁵Ē^onoda¹BĪLIS
nodat¹IO
Ē^onodat^{io}
Ē^onodat¹OR
IN^onodat¹US
Ē^onodate
*NŌOS, *vos* or *vēs*

DIANŌA-æ^f

EN^onŏa-æ
PRŌnŏa-æ
ANTINO-Ē-es^f
Autonoe
Iphinoe

Leuconoe
Lysinoe
autonoēIUS
noĒMA-atīs^a
noĒRUS
ANENnoĒTOS

A^ocononoctus
A^odianocetus
Alcinŏus

Antinŏus

Iphinoŏus or Hipbinoŏus
NUS
Alcinus

Aristonŏus
nonnŏus
nonnŏA
Norba
NorbŏANUS
Nŏrĭcum
Noricus
*NORMA-æ^f†

normŏLIS
normŏITER
A tr AB^onormis
Ē^onormis (anciently inormis)

I knot, I tie together
I unknot, untie
I make smooth, explain, unriddle
I tie with a knot
I tie again with a knot
I tie with a knot underneath
I tie with three knots
not to be unloosed or untied
knottiness, the growing of knots
an explanation or unriddling
that explains or unravels
tied with a knot
clearly, plainly, evidently
the mind, intellect, sense—noeo, I understand, see, have in mind, think
the meaning or a figure which points out the meaning better
intelligence, notion—a deity of heretics
providence or prudence
a city of Ægypt
the daughter of Cadmus and Hermione
the sister of Iphianassa—a woman of Lemnos
name of a lady
a town of the Lesser Asia
of or belonging to Autonoe
sense, understanding, thought
intellectual
a god of hereticks (as if incomprehensible)
that has not common sense†
unintelligible, mystical
a king of Corcyra or Corfu—a Platonic philosopher
one of Penelope's suitors—a stripling beloved by Hadrian
one of the Centaurs
wisdom, knowledge—a river in Cilicia
a dramatic poet, a trifling and tedious writer
a commander of the Pæonian horse
a monk
a nun
a Roman colony in Latium
of Norba, a Roman surname
part of Old Illyricum
of Noricum—Norica, Nuremberg
a square or rule used by builders—form, pattern, law
made by the square or rule
accurately, according to the rule
out of square, irregular
irregular, out of rule—huge, vast, enormous

Prosp.
Apul.
Cic.
Salm.
Horat.
Varr.
Plin.
Cic.
Vitr.
Cic.
Terr.
Ammian.
Cic.
not used
Quint.
Cic. La.
Cic.
Ptol.
Ov.
Ov.
Flacc.
Hor.
Liv.
Ov.
Quint.
Terr.
Gell.
Quint.
Plin.
Gloss.
Ov.
Span.
Ov.
Iren.
Poll.
Curt.
Erech.
Heracl.
Plin.
Liv.
Gloss.
Virg.
Vitr.
Hor.
Quint.
Ammian.
Hor.
Tacit.

† Thus Rigaltius will have us read, instead of *arconitus*, in "*discipuli vestros præmerito arconitus*" ever aware, from *arx*, means a red, and *arconitus* might mean red-bearer.—See under *caeror*.

† From *γνώσις*, as if *γνώσις*, says Scaliger; because it points out the evenness of the argument, I know (not used), whence *ignoro* and *ignoro*.—See the deriv. of *gnosis*.

IN²normis
 AB²normitas
 E²normitas
 E²normiter
 normO
 DE²normo
 normal¹io, or ūra
 DE²normatio
 normal¹us
 DE²normatus
 R²normatus
 E²normate

*NOS (vā)—nostrūm or
 nostri-nobis
 genis for nobis, Fest.
 noſTER-tra-trum

noſTRAPTE culpā
 noſTRAS-ātis, anciently noſ-
 tratis-is-e
 noſtratIM

*NŌSEŌ

MACRONESIA
 NŌTHOS

nethus

*NŌTIS-idos

notIA-icef
 notION-iiⁿ

leuconotos-iaⁿ
 libanotos (see libo)

notus

notIALIS or notius

*NŌVUS-a-um, nos,
 changing s into o, and
 inserting the digamma
 (novum-i, a piece of
 news, Cic.)

novū tabulæ f. pl.
 nove, with res f. pl.
 novALIS

novali¹ or noval¹-is

NovANA
 Novanus
 NovARIA
 nove

nov²ELLUS (novellæ-
 arum, new laws, Ict.)

novellASTER-tra-trum

not enormous
 irregularity
 enormity
 irregularly, enormously
 I make or fashion by the rule
 I put out of square, make irregular
 a measuring by the rule
 a making irregular
 made in right angle
 made by the rule
 measured again by the rule
 in a manner that will require neither
 adding nor lessening
 we, us—nosmet for nos ipsi (Ter.)—
 nosmetipsi, &c. ourselves (Cic.)

our, our own, ours, of our family or
 country or order or side
 through our own fault
 of our country or sect or party, &c.

after our manner
 I am ill or sad or longing for; nosos,
 illness, languor (nōio, in comp.)
 long sickness or long illness
 spurious, illegitimate; notheuo, I cor-
 rupt, adulterate, &c.
 spurious, illegitimate, bastard—a wo-
 man false to her husband
 moisture, humidity; nōteo, I am moist,
 &c. nōtos, the south wind
 a gem that falls amidst showers
 sort of wild cucumber
 a dry south-west wind
 the south wind (see the note at auster
 under auo)
 the south wind—any wind
 southern, austral

new—repaired, renewed, first or new
 created (nobleman of his family)—
 coming new, unprejudiced—strange,
 not seen before, unheard of, wonder-
 ful, extraordinary, admirable, fresh
 sprung, new born
 an act of insolvency
 change of or alteration in government
 that rests a year after the first plough-
 ing
 land that rests a year after the first
 ploughing
 a town of Italy near the Adriatic
 a river of Umbria
 a city of Umbria
 newly, latterly
 very young, young and tender—tender, of
 young growth, managed by a young
 hand
 rather new (said of wine)

Apul.
 Gloss.
 Quint.
 Plin.
 Diom.
 Horat.
 Gloss.
 Augustin.
 Col.
 Auct.deLim.
 Frontin.
 Isid.

Cic.

Ter.

Ter.
 Cic.

Sisen.
 not used

Augustin.
 not used

Virg.
 Catul.
 not used

Plin.
 Apul.
 Aufon.
 Plin.

Tib. Prop.
 Avien. Plin.
 Nep.
 Cic.
 Tac. Virg.

Cic.
 Cæf.
 Col.

Virg.
 Plin.
 Plin.
 Plin.
 Plin.
 Herenn.
 Lucr.
 Plin.

Marc. Emp.

novellē
 novellētum
 novellīcus
 novellitās
 Novellius
 novellō
 Rēnovello
 novissimū
 novissimē or ūm
 novitās
 noviter
 novitius
 noviti³olus
 Novius
 Noviani fullones
 Novio⁹dūnum
 Novio (or Novo)⁹magum
 or magus
 Novo⁹comensis
 novō
 Enovo
 Innovo
 Rēnovō
 nova¹cūla-æ
 nova²men
 Rēnovamen
 novat¹io, or us-ūs
 innovatio
 Rēnovatio
 novat¹or and rix
 innovator
 dēnuo, as if denovo
 dēnique, as if denuoque
 Nōvem, inivā†
 November-bris
 novēnārius
 novem (or novem) dialis
 novem⁹dium
 nov⁹ennis
 novēni-æ-a
 novensiles dii

tenderly, after the manner of tender plants
 plantation or nursery of young vines
 very young, young and tender
 a novelty
 a Milanese who became a consul of Rome
 I plant young vines or till new land
 I renew or plant anew
 the newest, the last—novissimālis, final, last
 in the end, at the last, lastly, finally
 novelty, newness, infancy, nobility
 newly or latterly made
 newly, recently, latterly
 new, fresh made—newly come, novice—
 slave newly bought
 a novice
 a comic poet so called
 a play of Novius, as if the lascivious men
 a city of France, now Soissons; another, now Newry
 the city of Newenberg in Alsatia, also Nimeguen
 an inhabitant of Novum Comum (see under comos)
 I make new—I renew, repair, refit, change, alter
 I make new or renew
 I make new, renew, innovate
 I renew, renovate
 a razor (the face is made fresh when shaved)
 a making new, renovation
 a renewing, renovation
 a renewal, a transfer of obligation
 an innovation or altering
 a renewal, renovation
 that alters or repairs or innovates
 that innovates
 afresh, anew
 to conclude, in fine, at last—at length, in process of time—indeed, only
 nine
 the ninth month (anciently, now the eleventh); Novembris-is-e, of November
 of nine, the ninth
 of nine days continuance
 the space of nine days
 of nine years (see annus)
 nine
 a sort of gods among the Sabines

† This may, with propriety, be derived from novus, in the sense of last come or last of all; for comes from vic-a-or, so, likewise, invia comes from iv, in its extensive sense of much or very, and both invia and novem mean, properly, the very newest of the units, either by creation or by succession, which place is the last of the units.

NOVIES NŌVUS or nonānus NONA	nine times the ninth (as if novanus) the ninth hour (from six in the morning), meal at three in the afternoon—also, one of the Fates or Clotho	Varr. Virg. Tac. Mart. Gell.
NONÆ-arum NONAGINTA, ind. ginta for novata modēnonaginta modēnonaginta nonagēNI-æ-a nonagenāRIUS nonagēsIMUS nonagIES nonARIUS	the nines of every month† ninety, four score and ten, ενήκοντα eighty-eight, or two less than ninety eighty-nine ninety of ninety the ninetieth ninety times belonging to the number nine or the ninth hour; meretrix nonaria, a strumpet that opened her house at the ninth hour	Cic. Cic. Plin. Liv. Plin. Plin. Cic. Cic. Perf.
NONINGENTI or nongenti- æ-a noningentIES noningentēsIMUS Nonacris-is† NonacriUS NonacrINUS Noneolæ or Noncolæ- arum† NŌVERCA-æ novercālIS novercOR	nine hundred (genti here for centi) nine hundred times the nine hundredth a place in Arcadia of Nonacris, Arcadian Arcadian wattles or little teats which hang down from the neck of a she-goat step-mother, mother-in-law, hard mother of or like a step or hard mother I am like a step or hard mother, am harsh, &c.	Varr. Cic. Vitr. Gloss. Vitr. Ov. Ov. Fest.
NUNDINA (as if noven- dina) Nundinæ-arum nundinālIS or ārius nundinUM or ium INTERnundinum or nundinium TTrinundinum TTrinundinus-a-um nundinOR (nundino, Gloss.) Enundino nundinat'IO nundinat'ITIUS or icius nundinat'OR *NOX-noctis†, νύξ-νόκτος; see nyx (nocti or noctu, in comp.)	a goddess presiding over the lustrations of children after their birth, on the ninth day for a boy, on the eighth for a girl a fair or market kept every ninth day— the place where a fair is kept of or for a fair or market a market day, day for electing consuls space of eight days or between fair and fair the space of twenty-seven days, contain- ing three market-days belonging to the third market-day or the twenty-seventh day I buy or sell at a fair or publicly, go to join the crowd at a fair—sell for bribe I buy or purchase a trafficking or selling corruptedly venal, that is to be sold that trafficks or frequents fairs night, a goddess so called, obscurity, blindness, darkness, ignorance, mist or confusion of mind—the whole night, sleep or rest—a night's lodging (nox for noctu)—death	Macrob. Col. Cic. Plant. Plin., Lampr. Victor Cic. Macrob. Cic. Suet. Tert. Cic. Tertul. Quinct. Ov. Virg. Plaut. Hor.

They were the seventh day of March, May, July, and October, and the fifth of every other month, each
the ninth day from the Ides.

PER⁹nox-noctisnocti⁹CŌLA from colonocti⁹CŌLORnocti⁹CŪBUS from cumbonocti⁹ICŪLA (see noctu-
lucus)nocti⁹PERnocti⁹LŪGUS from lugeo

noctius

BINoctium

Æquinoctium

Quadrinoctium

TRinoctium

Æquinocti⁹ALISTRinocti⁹ALIS

noctū

noctūA

noctūABUNDUS

noctūINUS

noctū⁹LUCUS i from lux†

noctURNUS-a-um

noctURN⁹ALISnoctESCO²

ABnoctO

PER⁹noctoINTERnocti⁹at⁹IO

PERnoctatio

NŪDUS-a-um† (a re, re)

nudi, in comp.—see nu-
dius, p. 214, &c. Vol. I.

Rēnudus

sēmīnudus

nude

NuditāNUM

nudITAS

nud⁹ŪLUS

nudO

CON⁹nudo

Dēnudo

Dīnudo

ēnudo

Rēnudo

ēnudat⁹Enudat⁹IO

DĒ or ēnudatio

that lasts the whole night

that goes out by night or is fond of
night

obscure, dark, black

that commits adultery

a short night, little obscurity

the evening star, that brings night and
darknessan epithet of the owl, screeching by
nightof or for night or darkness, nocturnal
space of two nights

the vernal or autumnal equinox

the space of four nights

space of three nights

relating to the equinox

of or for the space of three nights

by night, in the night time

the owl

that comes by night (some read noctū
abente; some, noctū abundus)

of an owl or like an owl

a dog that watches and barks in the
night (it is thought)nocturnal—Nocturnus or Nocturninus,
a god of night

nocturnal

I grow dark or dusky (said of the night)

I pass the night abroad

I pass or spend the whole night, tarry
all night

a revelling for the whole night long

a passing the whole night

uncovered, naked, open—empty, bare,

destitute, deprived of, defenceless,

helpless—natural, unaffected—dry,
unaffected

uncovered

half-naked

simply, unaffectedly

a city of Bætica or Spain

nakedness, simplicity of style

rather naked or unaffected or empty

I make naked or bare, strip—jelly or
take out of the husk, lay open, expose—

deprive of, take away the defence

I strip, make destitute

I make bare, strip, expose to view

I strip

I strip, lay open, expound

I make quite naked or bare

very plainly

a making bare or plain

a making bare or plain

† Some read noctilucus, some noctilucus, some noctulus, some noctulus, and some noctulus.

† Probably from the privative n̄ and dō, in the sense of I wrap up.—See dō under dō.

*NUGÆ-ārum (nugi, in comp.)†	verses in praise of deceased persons, cheats, tricks—silly verses, trifles, gew-gaws, a trifling man	Plaut. Cic.
nugĀLIS	trifling or that trifles	Gell.
nugĀLITAS	nonsensical stuff	Gloss.
nugĀRIUS	trifling, cheating (said of some ointment)	Varr.
nugas, adj. ind.	that trifles (see nugax here)	Charis.
nugĪDICUS	that talks in a silly manner	Sarib.
nugĪGER or gerulus	that brings trifles or trifling things	Plaut. Cic.
nugĪLOQUUS	that talks nonsense (see p. 56, Vol. II.)	Sarib.
nugŪLÆ-ārum	silly nonsense	Mart. Cap.
nugOR-āris	I trifle, toy, joke, talk in a silly manner—cheat or bubble	Cic. Plaut.
CONnugor	I trifle or joke (with others)	Tert.
nuga ² MENTUM	a trifling, a trifle	Apul.
nugat ¹ OR and rix	that trifles, a cheat, a lying rogue or wench	Plaut. Prudent.
CONnugator	a fellow trisler or joker	August.
nugatorĪUS	trifling, silly, impertinent	Cic.
CONnugatorius	that jests or serves to jest	Hier.
nugatorĪE	frivolously, vainly	ad Heren.
nug ² AX-ācis	trifling, silly, weak	Petron.
nugacĪTAS	trifling talk	Augustin.
nug ³ o-ōnis	a trisler, a cheat, a rogue	Apul. Cic.
*NŪMERUS-i ^m , from νῦμν, distribution (a derivat. of νῦμν, whence numisma, &c. see nēmo) and iēw, I enquire, announce, tell; because numbers serve to tell the parts or to reckon, if not from numus under nēmo	a number or word signifying number, measure or foot in verse, oratorical measure, musical note, rank, degree—number (as a collection of units), measure in singing or playing or dancing, regular motion, proper order—cohort or band, list of soldiers	Virg.
IN ¹ numerus-a-um	numberless, innumerable—without just measure	Plin.
NumerĪA	the goddesses of numbers	Cic. Plaut.
NumerĪUS	a Roman praenomen	August.
numērō	forthwith, presently, too soon, too fast	Felt.
sepenumero	many a time, very often	Plaut.
numērōSUS	numerous, many, manifold, ample, spacious—fruitful—oratorical, having round cadences—harmonious, various in numbers	Cic. Plin. Col. Cic. Ov.
IN ² numerosus	numberless	Plin.
numerosē	in great number—with grateful cadences, harmoniously, musically	Col. Cic.
numerosĪTAS	the multitude	Tert.
numērO	I number or count—pay or tell out, reckon, account, rank in the number of	Ov. Cic.
ANnumero	I number the whole (it is thought)	Gell.
ANnumero	I number or put into the number	Gloss. Cic.
CONnumero	I number or range into number	Amian.
DEnumero	I tell out money, pay ready money	Plaut.
DInumero	I number or reckon, pay ready money	Cic.

numus, struck, killed, the part. pass. of νῦμν (see the note on noco), instead of being from νῦμν and num thought. As those songs were very silly and trifling, it is easy to see how they came to mean, trifling, &c.

EN^umero
PER^umero
RE^umero
TRAN^umero
numera^uBILIS
EN^umerabilis
IN^umerabilis
IN^umerabilITAS
IN^umerabilITER
numera^uALIS

IN^umeralis
numera^uRIUS

SUPER^unumerarius

EN^umerat^uIM

numera^uIO

AN^unumeratio

CON^unumeratio

DE or DI^unumeratio

EN^unumeratio

numera^uIO

numera^uOR

DE or DI^unumerator

IN^unumera^uUS

*NUNC, a contraction of
νῦν, Scal. that is, from
νῦν, which means the
same as nunc, and the
particle γη often sub-
joined to other words

nuncine?

nunc homines

nunc jam

nunc ipsum

nunc nuper

nunc nunc (repeated to-
gether)

nunc nunc (repeated sepa-
rately)

*NUNCIO or nuntio†

AD or ANN^uncio

DE^unnuncio

EN^unnuncio

INTER^unnuncio

OB^unnuncio

PR^uEN^unnuncio

I reckon up, I pay out
I number or count or tell out quite
I count over again, pay back
I over-number or over- reckon
that may be numbered or counted
which may be counted
innumerable, numberless
an infinity or infinite number
without number
that treats of number, serving to num-
ber

that cannot be counted, innumerable
an accountant — a muster-master or
agent

supernumerary, above the number
by number or by numbering
a numbering, numeration—a paying down
a numbering or reckoning up
a casting or counting up
a numbering, a paying or telling
a reckoning up, an enumeration
by way of payment in money
that numbers
that pays or tells money
numberless, innumerable

now, at present, a while ago, but of
late—now at last—therefore—then
or at that time—but or but tell me

what now? is it now?
the people of the present age
just now, immediately
at this very time
very lately, even now
now is the time, now or never

one while, for the first; another while,
&c. for the second

I set out and bear tidings, carry news,
acquaint or inform—I set out with
or carry orders, I bid, command—
bring word of, tell, announce—de-
clare or announce (said of the au-
gurs)

I announce, bring a message or news
I denounce, give warning, threaten
I pronounce, utter, publish
I go on a message between parties
I declare publicly (of augurs), I carry
bad news, show that a thing is bad
I fortell

† From νῦν (see nunc) and αἶμα, I march, walk, to express I set out instantly. I must observe, however, Scaliger says the Sicilians formed νῦν from νῦν, as they did ὅρμα from ὅρμα: that may have been the case but I rather doubt it: nor am I afraid of proposing my derivation in contrast with his. Whether he is right or not, it is evident, that those are wrong, who write nuntio for nuncio.

PRONUNCI

RENUNCI

ABRENUNCI (cui rei)

INRENUNCIABILIS

PRONUNCIABILIS

nunciat¹ IO

ANNUNCIATIO

DENUNCIATIO

ENUNCIATIO

ONUNCIATIO

PRÆNUNCIATIO

PRONUNCIATIO, or us-ûs

RENUNCIATIO

DENUNCIAT¹ IVUS

ENUNCIATIVUS

PRÆNUNCIATIVUS

PRONUNCIATIVUS

nunciat¹ OR and rix

ANNUNCIATOR

DENUNCIATOR

ENUNCIATOR and rix

PRÆNUNCIATOR and rix

PRONUNCIATOR

RENUNCIATOR

INRENUNCIAT¹ USDENUNCIAT¹ UM

ENUNCIATUM

PRONUNCIATUM

nunci¹ US-a-um

or ANNUNCIUS

INTERNUNCIUS^m or nuncia^f

PRÆNUNCIUS

RENUNCIUS

*NUO³-nui-nūtum, nū; sometimes nūitumABNUO¹ (or abnueo², Enn.)

or ANNUO

CONNUO

INNUO

RENUO

ANNUIT¹ ŪRUSnu² MEN-lois²

I pronounce, utter, proclaim, give sentence

I bring word again—acquaint, declare—renounce, give up, disclaim—bid adieu

I renounce

inexpressible, unutterable

that may be uttered

an announcing, a declaring

the delivery of a message

a denouncing, a foreshowing

enunciation, maxim, axiom

an opposition, a showing that the thing is bad

a prediction

pronunciation, a pronouncing or proclaiming

a declaiming or testifying—a summons

symptomatic

expressive, declarative

that prophecies or predicts

that utters or declares

that announces

a messenger, that announces

that denounces or warns

that pronounces or utters, that proposes

that foretells or predicts

a reporter, a publisher or proclaimer

that brings back or reports

not announced, not declared

a denouncing or threatening

a proposition, a maxim

a proposition, an axiom

that announces, a messenger; nuncius-i,

a piece of news; nuncia, a she-messenger—nuncium, a piece of news

that announces

a go-between, or messenger to and from,

a harwd

that brings word beforehand or foretells

—prænuncium, a foreboding

that brings back some news

I nod, approve (used now only in deriv. and comp.)

I deny, refuse—hinder—render impracticable

I nod, assent, grant

I betoken with the hand

I nod or beckon, consent, permit

I nod back with the head, refuse, deny

that will grant or is to grant, &c.

a nod, tendency or inclination (one way or other)—will or pleasure or decree

of the gods, divine protection or favour, the evidence of the divine presence, divine impulse—influence—

power, authority—a deity

power, authority—a deity

Cic.

Nep. Plaut.

Cic.

Suet.

Ambros.

Censor.

Apul.

Cic.

Cic.

Cic.

Cic.

Cic.

Cic.

Tert.

Cic. Gell.

Cic. Gloss.

Cæl. Aur.

Sen.

Plin.

Dion.

Arnob. Cassi.

Tert.

Gloss.

Gloss. Quint.

Aug. Prud.

Cic.

Tert.

Sen.

Gloss.

Cic.

Cic.

Cic.

Cic.

Plaut.

Apul.

Cic. Plin.

Cic.

Plin.

Plaut.

obsoleto

Plaut. Virg.

Tac.

Cic.

Plaut.

Cic.

Cic.

Sall.

Lucr.

Virg.

Hor.

Cic. Or.

nut¹us-ûs

RĒNUTUS-ûs

ABNUT¹IO or abnutioABNUT¹IVUS

ABNUTIVUM

nut¹O

ABnutq

AD or ANNUTO

RĒnuto

nuta¹BILISnut⁵ABUNDUSnuta²MEN-inis^anutat¹IO

NŪMELLA (chiefly pl.)

numella-orum

*NŪPER†

PER or PRŌ²nuper

nuper ad modum

nuperrime

nuperrus

*NŪRUS-ûs¹, wds (see
nymphe)

ABnurus

PRŌnurus

Nursia, Nupsia

Nursinus

Nurtia or Nortia

Nuscitio, nuscitiosus

NŪTRIO⁴-ivi-Itum†(nutrior, depon. I nour-
ish or cultivate, Virg.)

AD or ANNUTRIO

CONnutrio

Ēnutrio

INNutrio

RĒnutrio

nutri¹BILISIN⁵nutribilisnutri²MEN or mentumIN¹nutrit¹IOnutrit¹IUS or nutriciusnutrit¹OR

nutritorius

a nod or beck—will, pleasure, consent,
tendency or inclination downwards—
weight

a refusing, a denying

a denying or refusing

negative

a negative, a refusal or denying

I often nod, I beckon—bend, incline—
wave to and fro (in the wind),
and threaten to fall—totter, shake
am doubtful—waver, am unsettled

I often forbid by signs

I often nod to

I refuse or reject, show a dislike to
that waves or totters

that waves or totters

a nodding, a waving

a nodding, a waving

the stocks (prison for the legs), the pil-
lory

the pillory

lately, not long ago, recently

very lately, &c.

very lately

very lately

of late, recent, fresh or new

a son's wife or daughter in law—young
married woman

the great grandson's wife

the grandson's wife

a city of the Sabines (now Norcia)

of Nursia—inhabitant of Nursia

the goddess of fortune (among the Tus-
cans)for luscitio and luscitiosus, p. 60,
Vol. II.I nurse, suckle—feed, nourish, support,
keep up—educate, breed up—increase

I nourish or bring up near to

I nourish together, &c.

I nourish, feed or bring up

I bring up in

I feed or nourish again, &c.

nourishing

not nourishing

food, nourishment, fuel, nursing up

a nourishing or bringing up

nursing or cherishing—a tutor (see
under)that breeds up (for children)—that
breeds or keeps (for cattle, &c.)—a
servant employed in dressing, bathing,
&c.

serving for food or nourishment

Virg. Ge.
Flacc.

Plin.

Id. Fel.

Id.

Paul.

Plaut. G.

Virg.

Cic.

Plaut.

Plaut.

Livy.

Apol.

Aesch.

Sil. Ital.

Plin.

Plaut.

Col.

Cic.

Plaut.

Plaut.

Cic.

Plaut.

Ter.

Ov.

Gloss.

Ov.

Virg.

Mart.

Juv. Liv.

Fest.

Plin. Or.

Col. Ped.

Plin.

August.

Plin.

Sen.

Paulin.

Cael. Am.

Cael. Am.

Ov. Cl.

Id.

Col. Cl.

Suet.

Mart.

Claud.

Prisc.

† As if *nūv*, from *nūv*, and the particle *nūg*, often subjoined to other words.—See *nūv*.† Supposed to be a contraction of *nūv* + *nūg* (younger) into *nūv* + *nūg*, and *nūv* changed into *is*, as if I *grow*
about (that is, I take care of or attend) young ones.

<i>nutrit¹us-ūs</i>	<i>nourishment, a nourishing</i>	Plin.
<i>INnutrit¹us-a-um</i>	<i>bred in or to—not nourished</i>	Plin. Aur.
<i>nutr⁵ix-īcis^f</i>	<i>a nurse that feeds or maintains—a nursery—a breast or pap</i>	Cic. Plin.
<i>nutricium</i>	<i>the nursing one that is sick—a nursing or bringing up</i>	Catul.
<i>nutricia or nutritia-orum</i>	<i>nurse's wages</i>	Sen.
<i>nutric⁸ūla</i>	<i>a little nurse—a breeder or bringer up—a prating encourager, a help or support</i>	Manil.
<i>nutricO, or or</i>	<i>I nurse or breed up young (passively, nutricor, I am nourished, Varr.)</i>	Ulp.
<i>CONnutrico</i>	<i>I nourish or bring up together</i>	Hor. Juv
<i>nutricat¹io, or us-ūs</i>	<i>a nursing or nourishing or breeding</i>	Cic.
<i>nutricat¹or</i>	<i>that nourishes</i>	Hieron.
<i>IN¹nutricat¹us-a-um</i>	<i>bred in or brought up to</i>	Gell. Varr.
<i>NUX-nūcis[†] (nūci, in comp.)</i>	<i>all fruits that have a hard shell, a nut, &c.</i>	Plin.
<i>nucālīs</i>	<i>bearing nuts or fruit like nuts</i>	Orof.
<i>nucāmentum</i>	<i>something like a nut, cat's tail, &c.</i>	Plin.
<i>nucella-æ^f</i>	<i>a chestnut</i>	Cæl. Aur.
<i>Nucēria</i>	<i>a town of Italy near Mantua (now Nocera), another in Campania (now Luceria)</i>	Plin.
<i>Nucerīnus</i>	<i>of Nuceria</i>	Plin.
<i>nucētum</i>	<i>a place where nut-trees grow</i>	Stat.
<i>nucēus</i>	<i>of a nut, of nut-trees</i>	Plin.
<i>nucīnus</i>	<i>made of the wood of a nut-tree</i>	Juv.
<i>nuc⁸ūla</i>	<i>a small nut</i>	Plin.
<i>INTERNuculus</i>	<i>a corrupted man, a bardash (the word is doubted)</i>	Petron.
<i>NŪCLEUS-im, as if nuculeus</i>	<i>a kernel—the heart or best of iron or steel, a pearl, a clove of garlick, a grape-stone, pine-apple—hard crust or upper laying</i>	Plaut.
<i>nucleātus</i>	<i>that has a kernel or kernels or stones</i>	Plin.
<i>ē¹nucleO</i>	<i>I take out the kernel—declare, expound distinctly, clearly, plainly</i>	Vitr.
<i>ē¹nucleat¹e or im</i>	<i>an expounding or explaining</i>	Scribon.
<i>ē¹nucleat¹io</i>	<i>that explains or expounds</i>	Apic. Cic.
<i>ē¹nucleat¹or</i>	<i>that has no kernels or stones</i>	Cic. Gloss.
<i>IN¹nucleat¹us</i>	<i>a new bride, daughter-in-law, nymph, &c.</i>	Augustin.
<i>*NYMPHĒ-es</i>	<i>a bride or wife—a nymph or goddess of the rivers or fountains, one of the Muses—a young bee just formed—river-water</i>	I&.
<i>nympha-æ (see nurus and lymphā)</i>	<i>a bridemaid</i>	Plin.
<i>PARAnympha</i>	<i>a water-lily or water-rose, an island of Ionia</i>	not used
<i>nymphæa</i>	<i>a temple of the nymphs—a promontory so called—a harbour so called</i>	Ov. Virg.
<i>nymphæum</i>	<i>a river of Italy</i>	Plin.
<i>Nymphæus</i>	<i>of a fountain or of a spring</i>	Stat.
<i>nymphālīs</i>	<i>a magic herb, called also Casignete</i>	I&.
<i>IONynphas-ādīs^f</i>	<i>a precious stone so called</i>	Plin.
<i>nymphārēna-æ</i>		Plin.

Some suppose *nux* to come from *necesse*; but it would sooner come from *νύξ*, the future of which is *νίξ*; I derived *nucis*, as it is pretty common to open them with some pointed instrument.

nymphon-ōnis
PARANymphus
 ***NYX-nyctos**

PANNYCHISMUS
nyctēris-īdis^f
Nyctēus-cos or *ei*

Nyctēis-īdis
nycti^olochus
epi^onyctis-īdis^f

ACRONYCHUS

☞ *Nysa-æ*^f
 (see Dionysos, p. 213,
 Vol. I.)

Nysa-æ^m
Nysēis-ēidos

Nysēius or *æus* or *ēus*
Nyseus (two syllables)
Nysiæcus
Nysas-ādīs
Nysi^ogena^c
nysion-ii^m
Nysius
Nysirus or *Nisyus-ī^f*
 ***O, ō†**

œ, ō†

OETA-æ^m
Oeta-æ or *Oetē-es^m*
Oetēus or *æus*
Oetocyros
Oetum
Oetus or *Otus* or *Othus*
oh, ō
ohē
oho

***OB, with the accusat.**
 from *in* for *in*

ob^oæmulor (see *æmulus*)
obagito (*agito*, p. 14,
 Vol. I.)

*obatresco*³
obaudientia

a man (of Colophon) so called
 a bride man
 night, darkness (*nycto* or *nycti* or *nycti*
 or *nyct*, in comp.) ; *nyctalos*, fond of
 night (*nyctalo* or *nyctilo* or *nyctal*,
 &c. in comp.)

a sitting up all night long

a bat or rear-mouse

a king so called (*Nycteus* two syl-
 lables)

the daughter of *Nycteus* (*Antiope*)

a night robber

a wheal rising in the skin by night, a
 sore in the eye

that takes place or comes in the night (of
 stars)

a city of Arabia where *Bacchus* was
 nursed—another in India, built by
Bacchus—a hill near that city—one
 of the two tops of Mount *Parnassus*
 —the name of *Bacchus*'s nurse

name of a man

one of the nymphs who brought up *Ju-
 piter*

of *Nysa*

surname of *Bacchus*

of or for *Bacchus*

of *Nysa* or *Bacchus* (with a feminine)

born at *Nysa*

ivy sacred to *Bacchus*

a surname of *Bacchus*

an island so called

an interjection (with the nom. or acc.
 or voc.)

a plaintive exclamation; *ōetos*, *ōētos*,
 misfortune, calamity, death

a mountain of *Deris*

a mountain in *Thessaly*

of or belonging to *Oeta*

name of *Apollo* among the *Scythians*

an Egyptian herb

a giant, the son of *Aloeus*

oh, &c.

for sorrow, disgust, &c.

for surprise at seeing or recollecting

for, by reason of, according to—before or
 over against, about or around

I provoke, emulate

I agitate before or against

I become black (see *ater*)

obedience (see under *audio*)

† The letter *O* is sometimes found for *au*; as, in *orata* for *aurata*, under *aurum*, which *orata* is a
 given to *Sergius*, as if the golden-head *sp*; as in *oracula* for *auricula*, under *auris* at *aur*; as in *plaus-
 trum*, &c. † Observe also, that *o* was frequently used for *u*, as in *quon*, *seruon*, *vultis*, *volunt*, *ser-
 uum*, &c. and even *or* for *us*, as in *Daves*, *Serues*; sometimes *o* is for *e*, as, in *adversus* for *adversus*;
 times for *i*, as, in *illi* for *illi*.

‡ *œ* was anciently used not only for the simple *e*, but also for *u*, as, in *œrator* for *curator*, &c.

<i>abbrutescentia</i>	<i>a becoming stupid (see at brütus)</i>	August.
<i>ab canto for occento</i>	<i>I sing or rail before, &c. (see under cano)</i>	Paulin.
<i>ab densatio for condensatio</i>	<i>a condensing (see under densus at dens)</i>	Cael. Aur.
<i>ab fore for abfore</i>	<i>hereafter to hinder (see fore, p. 277, Vol. I.)</i>	Servius
<i>abigito (see p. 15, Vol. I.)</i>	<i>I agitate before (from ago)</i>	Fest.
<i>ab inanis</i>	<i>empty, void (see inanis)</i>	Varr.
<i>ab inductus (see at duco)</i>	<i>that introduced himself sily</i>	Gloss.
<i>abius for obitus</i>	<i>dead (see at eo)</i>	Apul.
<i>ablata-æ for oblatio</i>	<i>an offering (from fero, p. 291, Vol. I.)</i>	Gloss.
<i>abblatero or obblastero</i>	<i>I object (see under blax)</i>	Prud.
<i>obligatorius (see ligo)</i>	<i>serving to bind or oblige</i>	Gloss.
<i>obligatura (see ligo)</i>	<i>a ligature or binding around</i>	Gloss.
<i>abliquo^o loquus (see at linquo and loquor)</i>	<i>that uses crooked or binding speeches</i>	Gloss.
<i>ab lucino†</i>	<i>I am wrong or mistaken</i>	Fest.
<i>abmanens (see maneo)</i>	<i>that stays long</i>	Fest.
<i>absceno or obsceno</i>	<i>I defile (see p. 157, Vol. I.)</i>	Onomast.
<i>Obucula-æ†</i>	<i>a town of Spain so called †</i>	Plin.
<i>accasivus (from cado)</i>	<i>pertaining to the west, western</i>	Gloss.
<i>accensus for accensus</i>	<i>set on fire, ardent (see at candor)</i>	Enn.
<i>accepso (from capio)</i>	<i>for incepero, I shall have begun</i>	Non.
<i>accidaneus (from cado)</i>	<i>of the west, western</i>	Innocent.
<i>accisarius (from cado)</i>	<i>for killing, fit for killing</i>	Tert.
<i>acclamo (from clamor)</i>	<i>I shout, hawl out (some read acclamo)</i>	Vell.
<i>accubitus-ûs</i>	<i>the setting (of the sun)—see at cubo</i>	Vulg.
<i>occupatorius (from capio)</i>	<i>occupied by reason of conquest, or because abandoned by the right possessor</i>	Flacc.
<i>occupatus-ûs</i>	<i>for occupatio, from occupo at capio</i>	Cl. Mamert.
<i>offici^o perda^c er perdis</i>	<i>an ungrateful person (officium under facio, and perdo under do)</i>	Cat.
<i>offuturus</i>	<i>that is to be or to happen (see p. 277, Vol. I.)</i>	ad Herenn.
<i>OBBA or ubba</i>	<i>sort of bowl or bottle with a great belly</i>	Varr.
<i>obbat^{us}</i>	<i>made in the form of the cup obba</i>	Apul.
<i>*OBÆLOS</i>	<i>a spit, dart, dagger, pointed weapon</i>	not used
<i>obelus-im</i>	<i>a mark thus —</i>	Hier.
<i>obeliscus-im</i>	<i>an obelisk</i>	Plin.
<i>obelisco^o LYCHNIUM</i>	<i>a lantern or light fixed to an obelisk</i>	Gloss.
<i>OBOLUS</i>	<i>a small coin (it bore the impression of a pointed weapon)</i>	Ter.
<i>diobelus or um</i>	<i>piece of two oboles</i>	Gloss.
<i>selequibolus</i>	<i>an obole and a half</i>	Plin.
<i>tribolus or um</i>	<i>a piece of three oboles</i>	Plaut.
<i>DIOLARIS</i>	<i>hired for two oboles, cheap, vile</i>	Plaut.
<i>Obigene-es</i>	<i>a part of Lycaonia</i>	Plin.
<i>OBRYZUS (some obri- zus; some obrussus)</i>	<i>refined (said of gold)</i>	Gloss.
<i>obryza or obrussa or ob- rissa or obrusa or ob- ruza</i>	<i>a trying or assaying of gold, probation, trial</i>	Gloss.
<i>obryzat^{us} or obrysiacus</i>	<i>made of refined gold</i>	Gloss.

we derive this from *lucus-i*, p. 59, Vol. II. some from *lucinus* for *luscinus*, p. 60, Vol. II. the name is in Gesner; and, if it be the right name, it may have been formed from *ob*, as *subzula* from *Brudat* has *obcula*, and Ainsworth *obcula-ensis*.

OBSCŪRUS-a-um†

PER²obscurusSUB³obscurus

obscure or ūm

SUB³obscurē

obscurITAS or ūm

obscure²FACIO

obscuro

IN¹obscuroIN⁵obscura¹BILISobscurat¹IO

*OCĒANUS (see ocys)

oceanus-a-um

OceanITIS-idis

*QCCO†

DĒocco

INocco

occ⁵Aocca²MENoccat¹IO

DĒoccatio

occat¹ORoccat¹ORIUS

occILLO

*OCHEO

PARochus (see under cecos)

PARochA

PERiocha

PARochIA

*Ōchus-i^m

*ŌCHROS

ochra-æ^f

LEUCochRIUS

*ŌCNOS

OcNUS

*ŌCRIS, *ὄκρης* for acris,
from *ἀκρίς*

ocREA

ocreĀTUS

dark, obscure, intricate, dissembling, Cic.

low, mean

very obscure, &c.

rather obscure, &c.

obscurely, darkly

a little obscurely

obscurity, darkness

I make dark or obscure

I darken, I obscure

I darken, I obscure

that cannot be obscured or darkened

a darkening, an obscuring

the ocean—the most ancient god of the
sea—a sea—large basin for bathing,

&c.

of or belonging to the ocean

the daughter of Oceanus

I harrow, break the clods—cover the
roots of trees

I harrow, break the clods

I harrow in, cover with earth

a harrow, drag for breaking clods

a breaking of clods

a harrowing or breaking of clods

a harrowing, &c.

a harrower or breaker of clods

of or for harrowing

I buffet, beat and maul

I carry, convey; ōchos, a cart or cha-
riot

that provides (on the public account)

for strangers, that gives an enter-

tainment—the rector of a parish

entertainment at the public charge

argument containing the sum of a dis-

course

a parish (parcecia is better; see at

cecos)

a river of Bactria—the son of Ar-
taxerxes

pale; ōchrao, I am pale, turn pale

ochre

of a white pale (said of wine)

sluggishness, idleness, dread of work

the son of Manto—name of an idle fel-

low or one who works reluctantly

an eminence, a prominence

a boat

booted

† From *ob* for *ἐν*, from *ἐν*, and *σκιος*, which, as well as *σκιος*, means *shady*, *thick*, *dark*, or *obscure*; changing *σ* (*σ*) into *α* long, and inserting *τ*; indeed, *ἐνσκιος* means *shady*, *dark*, *obscure*. If *scurus* was used, as Vossius says, this *scurus* must have been formed from *σκιος* or *σκιος*; and the preceding derivation but be right. But it is possible, also, that *obscurus* should come from *ob* for *ob* and *cura*, which I have derived *ocro* from *ocro*, and Varro from *ocro*!

† From *ὄκρης*, a clod of earth, a hook or crook, &c.—see *ocro*. That the *α* was sometimes used for *σ*, we have several instances—see *grabatus*, *grosphus*, and *camela virgines*, p. 88, Vol. I.—Cicero, derived *ocro* from *ocro*, and Varro from *ocro*!

OERICŪLUM	a town of Italy, built on a summit of Ocriculum	Liv.
OcriculĀNUS	the Lizard Point in Cornwall	Plin.
OcrINUM	a craggy mountain	Cambd.
OcrIS-is ^f	the mother of Servius Tullius	Fest.
OcrĪSIA (some Ocrēsia)	eight (octo or octa or oct or octu, in comp.)	Ov.
*OCTO, ^{ὀκτώ}	octagon, that has eight sides and angles	Cic.
oĀa ⁹ GONUS (see at gonia)	an eighth part	Hygin.
oĀANS-antis ^m	the eighth	Vitr.
oĀĀVUS	one eighth and one half of one eighth, or $\frac{1}{16}$	Plin.
seſquioctāvus	a tax of the eighth part	Cic.
oĀava	a receiver of that tax	Gloff.
oĀavĀRIUS	a Roman name	Gloff.
OĀavius	of Octavius	Gloff.
OĀaviĀNUS	the eighth time	Cic.
oĀavum or ò	eight years old	Liv.
oĀ ⁹ ENNIS (see annus)	eight times	Ammian.
oĀIES	consisting of eight hundred	Cic.
oĀIN ⁹ GENARIUS	eight hundred (genti for centi)	Varr.
oĀIN ⁹ GENTI	the eight hundredth	Cic.
oĀINGENTĒSĪMUS	eight hundred times	Cic.
oĀINGENTIES	October—adjectively, of October	Mart. Cap.
OĀĪBER-brīs	eighty, eighty at a time	Paterc. Cic.
oĀĪGĒNUS (chiefly pl.)	of eighty, of eighty years old	Liv.
oĀĪgenĀRIUS	the eightieth	Plin.
oĀĪGĒSĪMUS	eighty times	Cic.
oĀĪGIES	eighty (ginta for octa)	Cic.
oĀĪGINTA, indecl.	seventy-eight, eighty less two	Plin.
puodēsoĀginta	seventy-nine, eighty less one	Hor.
undēsoĀginta	eight or consisting of eight, eight each	Plin.
oĀĪNUS (chiefly pl.)	of or belonging to eight or to the eighth legion	Plin.
oĀĪonĀRIUS	a distributing into classes of eight	Iren.
oĀĪonĀTIO	eighty times	Plin.
oĀĪUAGIES	the number eight	Tert.
ogdoas-ādis	an eye, a view or sight, the ornament or beauty (of a thing)—spot, spangle, brilliancy—bud or knob (in plants)—dear object	Cic.
*OCŪLUS-i†	blind (whence the French aveugle, it is thought)	Plin.
ABoculus (the word is doubted)	herb which cattle eat when they have eaten chick-weed or pimpernel	Col.
ſerufoculus	that covers with wool the deformity of his eyes	Plaut.
LANoculus	that has but one eye, blind of one eye	Birrhius
MONoculus	that has both eyes alike (the word is doubted)	Plin.
PARoculus	dry eye, eye that sheds not a tear	Fest.
siccoculus	that has but one or is blind of one eye	Firmic.
UNoculus or unioculus	ocular	Gloff.
oculĀRIS	suboculares venæ, veins under the eyes	Plaut.
ſUBocularis		Gell. Varr.
		Veget.

om oculē and ādā, I perceive or see, I enjoy, as if that soon enjoys, that soon takes a view, &c.—see acys
Lactantius derives it from *oculo* (which see under *colo*), because the eyes are covered, and, as it were,
by the hairs of the eye-lids.

ocularITER	in an ocular manner	Sidon.
ocularIUS	of or for the eyes—an oculist	Solin. Is.
ocularIARIUS	oculariarius faber, an artist whose	Reiner.
oculus	work chiefly employs the eyes	Apul.
ocul ⁹ FERIA or oculiferia-	full of eyes, that is all over eyes	Sen.
orum ⁿ	things that strike or catch the eye	
oculissIMUS	loved as one's own eyes	Plaut.
oculITUS	as dearly as one's eyes	Non.
oculo	I give sight, illuminate or enlighten	Tert.
Apoculo	I remove from the sight; some read	Petrus.
EX ² oculo ¹ or exoculasse [†]	apocalot	
INoculo	I put or pull the eyes out, I blind—ex-	Apul. Is.
ApoculanIUS	oculassitis for exoculaveritis	Plaut.
	I inoculate, I engraft	Col.
	an epithet of Plato (not much approved	Petrus.
	of)	
Apoculanus	captivated by the eyes (it is thought)	Petrus.
oculatio	the taking off superfluous buds	Plin.
INoculatio	an ingrafting	Col.
INoculat ¹ OR	an ingrafter, that ingrafts	Plin.
oculat ¹ US	that has eyes, that sees	Suet.
oculata	sort of fish	Plin.
oc ² ELLUS	an eye—a little dear—ocellus ^m , ocella ^f ,	Prop. Is.
	one born with little eyes†	Plin.
Apocellus	(see aboculus above)	Birrhia
ocellATUS	that has eyes	Suet.
*OCYS (ocy, in comp. see	swift, active, nimble—ōceōs, swiftly,	not del.
oxyS)	&c. ōcīōn-ōnos, more swift; ōcyno,	
	I hasten	
ocyOR or ocior ^m . and f. and	swifter, speedier—ocyssimus or ocissi-	Hor.
us ⁿ	mus, very swift	Plin.
ocyTER or ocīus	more swiftly, &c.	Apul. Is.
ocISSIME	most swiftly, &c.	Tert.
ocYMA	a post-choise, a light carriage	Gloss.
ocYMUM (ocynum, ocī-	herb basil	Plin.
mum, ocīnum, ozymum)		
ocymASTRUM or ocimaf-	herb wild basil	Gloss.
trum		
ocymOIDES	sort of thistle like basil	Apul.
*ODE-es or ōda-æf§	a song, an ode, a piece in lyric verse	Aust. Is.
odARIUM	a song or lyric piece	Gloss.
odariARIUS	a singing-master	Infer.
melodes-æ	that sings verses (see under ozo)	Sidon.
odEUM	a place for singing, a music room	Vitr.
hymnodiA	a singing of hymns	Eccl.
melodiA	a singing—melody	Capol.
palinodiA	a recantation, contrary song or speech	Cic.
parodiA	a song in imitation of another	Aferm.
prosodiA	prosody, the art of pronouncing right	Gloss.
pseudodiA	a false singing	Hier.
prosodiACUS	of or for prosody	Mart. C.

† Those seem to be right, who think it to come from ἀποκλίσω, I remove, convey away; *apoculo* means I set myself a drinking, I get drunk.

‡ This *ocellus* became a surname, as in *Servius ocellus* (Cic.) *Ocellus* Lucanus (with the *o* long, *Lucanus* is a famous Pythagorean philosopher.

§ *ōda* from *ādō* or *psidō*—see *ade*.

PROSODIUM

PROSODUM

EPEDUS or EPEDOS-^m and ^f

Hilarodus

melodus

salmodus

EPOS-COSⁿ

*ODŪS-odontos, ὀδὺς;

SYNODUS-ONTIS^m

CYNODONTES-UM^m

PARODONTIDES-UM^f

SYNODONTITES-Æ^m

odontITIS-IS^f

MONODOS-I

*ODŸNĒ-es

AN^oODYNUS

AN^oODYNA-ORUM ^{n. pl.}

ODYNOLYON-ONTIS or ODY-
nolytes-Æ^m

ODYSSO

ODYSEUS or Ulysses or
Ulexes or Ulixes

ODYSSA or Ulyssæ-Æ^f

OLYSSPO or Uliasspo or
Oliasspo-onis^m

OLYSSPONENSIS or Ulyssi-
ponensis

ODESSUS or Odeffos-I^f

ODITES or Odytes-Æ^m

ODRYÆ-arum

ODRYIUS

ODI³-ISTI-it-imus-ISTIS-
erunt; ODERAM, &c.
ODISSE†

PER^oEDI

OD⁴IBILIS

COODIBILIS

PER^oODI³ENDUS

EDI³ENS-entis

OD³IUM

EDI³OSUS

EX^oODIOSUS

PER^oODIOSUS

POE³DIOSUS

ODIOSE

ODIOSICUS

ODI³OR

EX^oODI³OR

an hymn sung to the gods before entering
the choir

a musical instrument with strings

poetry of two unequal verses

a lascivious poet so called

melodious

that sings psalms

an epic poem

a tooth (odonto or odont, in comp.)

a fish with many teeth

the dog-teeth

swellings in the gums

a gem like the head of the fish synodus

an herb good for the teeth

the son of Prusias, that had a bony sub-
stance instead of teeth

pain, fretfulness—ōdis-īnos, excrucia-
ting pain, labour (in women)

that feels no pain

medicines which ease pain

the fish remora, good for women in labour

I am enraged; ōdyzomai, I grow
angry

Ulysses (king of Ithaca)

the voyages of Ulysses, the Odyssey

a city of Lusitania, built by Ulysses

of Olyssipo or Uliassipo

a city of Mysia

one of the Centaurs slain by Mopsus

a people of Thrace

of Thrace, Thracian

I hate or have hated, I cannot endure

I hate much

odious, to be hated

odious (as well as others)

very hateful

a biter

hatred, grudge, dislike—importunity

hateful, odious

hateful, odious

very odious, very troublesome

a little odious, &c.

troublesomely, impertinently

odious (hardly used)

that hates, a biter

that hates

Gloss.

Gloss.

Quint.

Fest.

Prud.

Gloss.

Hor.

not used

Plin.

Plin.

Gloss.ex.Cels.

Plin.

Plin.

Fest.

not used

Gloss.

Cels.

Plin.

not used

Gloss.

Cic.

Plin.

Plin.

Plin.

Ov.

Plin.

Ov.

Cic.

Manil.

Lampr.

Tert.

Vopisc.

Petron.

Cic. Ter.

Cic.

Gloss.

Cic.

Cic.

Cic.

Plaut.

Plaut.

Sidon.

as the French say, figuratively, avoir une dent contre quelqu'un for to bear a grudge to one, we are not from it, that odi should come from ὀδὸς. It is said to come from the inusit. ὀδῶ (or ὀδῶω, whence short in several derivatives) for ὀδῶω or ὀδῶωω—see odi³ above; however, since odi means I cannot may perhaps, with propriety, be derived from ὀδῶ, excruciating pain—see odyne. This verb is not so as some grammarians have thought. Voissius informs us, that odi³, odi³et, odi³vi, odi³entes, &c. are to be Tertullian has hominem odi³et, and odi³us passively; Apulius odi³endi, &c.

os¹ŪRUS
os¹US sum
EX²osus
PER²osus
*CECOS (see vicus)

SYNæCĒSIS
MĒNæCEUS

DIACĒSIS-is or eos^f
DIACĒSĀNUS
DIACĒTES-æ^m

PARĀCIA (curia is better Latin)

æco²DOMIA (see domao under domo)

æcodomica

My¹æcos
æCŪMENICUS
æCUS-im

Ant¹æcus

chalcicæus

METæcus
Monæcus

PARæcus

*CEDEO or cedao

ædĒMA-ātisⁿ

*CEGO

Pithag¹IA-iorum

*CEME or æmos

PARtemia-iæ^f

PRŌæmĪUM-iiⁿ

PRŌæmiOR

*CENOS (see vinum)

ænĀRIA-æ^f

ænĀTES-is^m

CENEUS (two syllables)

CENEUS or Ēius

CENIDES-æ

æni²GĒNA

æno²GĀRUM

ænogārĀTUS

CENOMĀUS

CENŌNE-es

CENŌPIA

Cenopius

Cinus or Ēenus-im

Cen²USSA (see huson)

CĀTæRUM or CĀTĒNUM

that is to hate, that shall hate, &c.

I have hated

bating, having bated—bated, odious

bating much, that has a violent hatred

a house, habitation, possession; æceo, I

inhabit, dwell, govern

a rhetorical figure joining several things

a Theban so called (strength of the house)

administration, jurisdiction, diocese

of the jurisdiction, diocesan

overseer, manager, steward

a parish (see under ocheo)

the structure of a house

architecture

sort of insect breeding in mills

universal, pertaining to the whole world

large dining room

an inhabitant of the same meridian

with others, but of an opposite part of the earth

that has a house of brass; chalciceon,

brass temple dedicated to Minerva,

Minerva's feast

an emigrant, that changes his abode

a harbour and fort of Liguria; Monæci

portus, Monaco

a parishioner

I swell; ædos, a tumor (ædi, in comp.)

a tumour, a swelling

I open

festivals to Bacchus, when the casks were tapped

way, path, circle, rod

a proverb, allegoric fable

a preface

I presage

wine (æno or æn, in comp.); ænon-

ōnos, a wine cellar

a vine, a city of Tuscany; ænarium, a

place where wine is sold

sort of transmarine wine

a king of Calydonia so called

of Ceneus

Melæger (the son of Ceneus)

born or bred in wine

sauce made with pickle and wine

dressed with a sauce of pickle and wine

the son of Mars (king of Elis and Pisa)

name of a nymph—an island so called

an island also called Ægina

of Cœnopia or Ægina

a river of Germany

name of several islands

wine boiled, sort of hydromel

Cic.

Plaut.

Virg.

Liv.

not ub.

Gloss.

Cic.

Gloss.

Gloss.

Cic.

Aug.

Gloss.

Gloss.

Plin.

Gloss.

Virg.

Gloss.

Liv.

Eum.

Virg.

Prot.

Bal.

not ub.

Gloss.

not ub.

Gloss.

not ub.

Gloss.

Cic.

Plin.

not ub.

Gloss.

Plin.

Ov.

Ov. S.

Ov.

Fell.

Apic.

Apic.

Hyg.

Ov. P.

Ov.

Ov.

Tac.

rim.

and

cārēnāria or cārēnāria

*OEOS, ὄος or ὄω (see ovīs)

Oea

OeAGRUS

Oeagrius

OeANTHE-ēs†

OEBALUS

Oebalia

Oebalides-æ

Oebalis-idis

Oebalius

Oechalia

Oeclides

oesypērus

oesypus-im

oesypum-in

*Oalis-is†

Oasēnus

Oescus

*OESTROS (see otryno)

oestrus. (oestrus, Fest.)

*OFFA or ofa†

offārius

offātim

offūla or offla or ofella

*OGMOS

diognitæ-arum

Ogmus

*Ogyges

Ogygides-æm

Ogygius

Ogygia

Ogyris-is†

Oileus (three syllables)

Oilides-æm

*OLBOS

Olbia

Olbiānus or enis

*OLĒA-æ†, ὀλέα

olēaceus or āginus or āginus

a vessel for boiling wine

a tribe; ὄος or ὄω, a sheep, ὄα or ὄω or ὄω, a sheep's skin; ὄος, alone, single; ὄωμα or ὄωαι, I think, suspect

a city of Africa—Cēnses, the inhabitants of Oea

a king of Thrace—a river so called Thracian

a town of Locris

the son of Argulus and king of Laconia; the son of Tebos

the country of Laconia—the city of Tarentum

the son of Oebalus

of Laconia (with relation to a feminine)

of Laconia, Spartan, Lacedemonian

a city and district of Laconia—another of Eubœa, and another of Messenia

Amphiaræus or the son of Oeclus

stinking like the filth and sweat of sheep

filth or sweat sticking to the wool of sheep

medicament made of that filth, &c.

a town in the Deserts of Lybia

of or for Oasis

a river of Bulgaria

irritation, fury, a gad-bee

poetic rage, inspired fury—a gad-bee

paste or pellet of paste for fowls, round lump—a cake—bump or swelling,

embryo—a collop, chop, steak—misshapen or ugly creature

a cook, that dresses chops or steaks, &c.

in little bits

a little piece, collop, steak, a cake

a furrow, a track, a row

light-armed soldiers (some write diognitæ)

a surname of Hercules

a king of Thebes so called

a Theban

of Thebes, Theban

an island of the Ausonian sea

an island of Arabia Felix

a king of the Locrians and father to Ajax

a descendant of Oileus

felicity, opulence; olbios, blessed, wealthy

name of several cities (as if the blessed, &c.)

of Olbia

an olive-tree, an olive—an olive-branch

of or like olive

Jul.

not used

Solin.

Apul.

Diod. Serv.

Virg.

Plin.

Gloss.

Stat. Virg.

Ov.

Stat.

Stat.

Virg.

Plin.

Ov.

Gloss.

Plin.

Ov.

Zosim.

Cod. Theod.

Plin.

not used

Jul. Plin.

Col.

Virg. Juv.

Plaut.

Plin.

Gloss.

Plaut.

Col. Petr. Juv.

not used

Ammian.

Lucianus

August.

Stat.

Virg.

Plin.

Plin.

Virg.

Prop.

not used

Plin.

Mela Liv.

Col. Ov.

Plin.

† From ὀλέα, ἔολ. for ὀλέα, Hesych.

<i>oleāMEN</i> or <i>āmentum</i>	<i>an anointing</i>	Scrip.
<i>oleāRIS</i>	<i>of olives, of oil, of an olive-tree</i>	Plin.
<i>oleāRIUS</i>	<i>of or belonging to oil, a maker or seller</i>	Col.
	<i>of oil</i>	
<i>oleASTER-tri^m</i>	<i>a wild olive-tree</i>	Virg.
<i>oleastELLUS-i</i>	<i>sort of low olive-tree</i>	Col.
<i>Oleastro</i> or <i>astrum</i>	<i>a city of Bætica</i>	Plin.
<i>OleastroENSIS</i>	<i>of Oleastro or Oleastrum</i>	Plin.
<i>oleātUS</i>	<i>dressed or prepared with oil or of an</i>	Caes.
	<i>olive colour</i>	
<i>oleīTAS</i>	<i>time for gathering olives and making</i>	Caes.
	<i>oil</i>	
<i>oleOMELLA</i>	<i>a tree in the island of Palmaria</i>	Isid.
<i>ole⁷OSUS</i>	<i>oily, full of oil</i>	Plin.
<i>olĒTUM</i> (<i>see under oleo at</i>	<i>a plantation of olive-trees</i>	Caes.
<i>olor</i>)		
<i>olĒUM-i^a</i>	<i>oil—that which is for exercise and show</i>	Caes.
	<i>only</i>	
<i>olĪVA-æ^f</i>	<i>an olive-tree, an olive</i>	Plin.
<i>olivāRIUS</i>	<i>of or belonging to olives</i>	Col.
<i>olivĒTUM</i>	<i>an olive-yard, plantation of olive-trees</i>	Col.
<i>olivi⁹FER</i>	<i>that bears olives</i>	Ov.
<i>olivĪNA</i>	<i>an olive-yard or great quantity of oil</i>	Plin.
<i>olivĪTAS</i>	<i>crop or harvest of olives or oil</i>	Col.
<i>olivĪTOR</i>	<i>that cultivates olive-trees or that ga-</i>	Apul.
	<i>thers olives</i>	
<i>olivUM</i>	<i>oil of olives</i>	Hor.
<i>olivO</i>	<i>I gather olives</i>	Plin.
<i>ōliāros</i> or <i>ōleāros-i^f</i>	<i>an island in the Ægean Sea</i>	Virg.
<i>•ōlēCO</i> or <i>ōleo</i> or <i>olloyo</i>	<i>I kill, destroy, hurt, lose; ōlēthros, de-</i>	not used
<i>or ollymi</i>	<i>struction, death, loss; ūloos or ūloos,</i>	
	<i>pernicious</i>	
<i>panolēTHRĪA</i>	<i>total ruin, universal destruction</i>	Gloss.
<i>Ægolethron-i</i>	<i>herb pernicious to goats</i>	Plin.
<i>ōLIM</i> , from <i>ωλμ</i> , <i>I have</i>	<i>long ago, long since, formerly, some time</i>	Cic.
<i>perished, i. e. I have</i>	<i>since, lately—once upon a time, in</i>	Phaedr.
<i>passed away</i>	<i>former days—sometimes, usually, here-</i>	Virg.
	<i>after—at any time</i>	Plin.
<i>•ōLĒNĒ-es</i> or <i>ōlĒn-</i>	<i>a cubit, an arm, an ell</i>	not used
<i>ēnos</i>		
<i>Olenos-i^f</i> or <i>Olenum-i^a</i>	<i>a city of Ætolia, a town of Achaia</i>	Gloss.
<i>Olenus-i</i>	<i>the son of Vulcan—a famous scab-</i>	Ov. Plin.
	<i>ber</i>	
<i>OlenĪDES-æ</i>	<i>the son of Olenus</i>	Val. Plin.
<i>Olenius</i>	<i>of Olenus</i>	Ov.
<i>ULNA</i>	<i>a man's arm—an ell</i>	Plin. Virg.
<i>•ōLĪGOS</i> (<i>see arche</i>)	<i>small, not numerous; ōlgoi or ōlīgæ,</i>	not used
	<i>the great, the high in rank (ōlīgō or</i>	
	<i>ōlīg, in comp.)</i>	
<i>oligo^oCHRŌNIUS</i>	<i>of middling age or life</i>	Firmic.
<i>olizon-i</i>	<i>a town at the foot of Mount Pelion</i>	Plin.
<i>•ōLŌLYZO</i>	<i>I howl, bawl, croak, &c.</i>	not used
<i>olelygōN-ōnos</i>	<i>the male frog (some read ololyzon-</i>	Plin.
	<i>ontis)</i>	
<i>•olma-æ^f</i>	<i>wall-wort, dwarf elder</i>	Apul.
<i>Olmus</i>	<i>a river of Bæotia</i>	Stat.
<i>Olostræ-arum</i>	<i>a people of India</i>	Plin.
<i>Olybrius</i>	<i>name of several men</i>	Gloss.

* OLOR -ōris ^m † (<i>see olor again here</i>)	<i>a smell, a scent</i>	Apul.
OLEO ² -ui-ītum or ētum (<i>see oleo again here</i>), OLO ³ -ui (<i>Non.</i>)	<i>I smell strong of or stink like (rem)— yield a smell or scent (good or bad)— savour of, give an indication of (rem)</i>	Hor. Plin. Cic.
ADOLEO (<i>see hereafter</i>)	<i>I worship by burnt offerings—I burn</i>	Virg. Ov.
ONOLEO	<i>I smell strong, stink of</i>	Plaut.
PEROLEO	<i>I smell very strong</i>	Prisc.
REDOLEO	<i>I cast a smell or scent, smell of or savour</i>	Cic.
SUBOLEO	<i>I smell a little—I suspect or smell out (a thing)</i>	Plaut. Ter.
OLAX-ACIS	<i>stinking</i>	Mart. Cap.
OLENS	<i>smelling, that smells</i>	Virg.
GRAVEOLENS	<i>that smells strong</i>	Virg.
INOLENS	<i>that gives no smell or no savour</i>	Lucr.
MALEOLENS	<i>that has a bad smell</i>	Cic.
OLENTIA	<i>a smell</i>	Tert.
GRAVEOLENTIA	<i>a rank smell</i>	Plin.
OLENTICA-ORUM	<i>places that stink</i>	Fest.
OLENTICETUM	<i>a dunghill</i>	Apul.
OLETUM (<i>see under olea</i>)	<i>a house-of-office, a necessary</i>	Perf.
OLETIO (<i>from oleo-ētum</i>)	<i>I besit or bespiss</i>	Frontin.
OLETIDUS (<i>from oleo</i>)	<i>rank, smelling strong</i>	Hor.
OLIDITAS	<i>a smell, a rankness</i>	Gloss.
OBOLITIO	<i>(supposed to be for abolitio)</i>	Apul.
OBOLISCO	<i>I smell or stink—I suspect</i>	Cic.
OLFACIO	<i>I give a scent to—smell to, snuff up— smell out, find by smell—scent out, hunt after</i>	Varr. Phædr. Ter. Cic.
OLFACIATORIUM	<i>a box for perfumes</i>	Plin.
OLFACIATORIOLUM	<i>a smelling-bottle</i>	Isidor.
OLFACIATUS-ŪS	<i>the act of smelling</i>	Plin.
OLFACIO	<i>I often smell, am upon the scent</i>	Plin.
OLFACIATRIX (<i>some olfactrix</i>)	<i>that continually smells</i>	Plin.
ODOR or ODOS -ōris ^m (<i>see the note on olor here before</i>)	<i>a savour, scent or smell, perfume, sweet odour, a hope, guess, slight hint</i>	Cic.
ODORARIUS	<i>of or for odours or perfumes, a perfumer</i>	Plin.
ODORIFER or FERUS	<i>odoriferous, that brings or causes odours</i>	Plin.
ODORUS	<i>of a sweet or strong smell—quick-scented</i>	Stat. Virg.
INODORUS	<i>without smell, unperfumed</i>	Gell.
ODORO	<i>I give a fragrancy to—I perfume</i>	Col. Ov.
INODORO	<i>I perfume, make smell strong</i>	Col.
ODOROR	<i>I smell to, smell or hunt out, try to get at</i>	Plaut.
SUBODOROR	<i>I have just a scent of</i>	Ammian.
ODORAMEN or MENTUM	<i>a perfume, a sweet scent</i>	Macrob. Col.
ODORATIO , or US-ŪS	<i>a smelling, the act or sense of smelling</i>	Cic.

in the adj. *δυσῆς*, which means both *stinking* and *black* or *dark* (whence *δυσῆς*, thing stinking, thing self from *δύος*, black humour of the fish cuttle, see *sepia*), by changing the final *σῆς* into *ορ*, as in *crur*, &c. As to *odor*, it comes by changing the *l* of *olor* into *d*; nor should this transition surprise one, in *δύω*, which means the same as *oleo* or *edro*, are formed *δυσῆς*, smell, and *δυσῆς*, stinking, rank; circumstances gave rise to changing the *l* of *olor* into a *d*. Now, *δυσῆς* and *δυσῆς* may be for *δυσῆς*, and *δύω*.—See the note on *dolor*.

odorat¹IVUS
 odorat¹US-a-um
 EX¹odoratus
 ode²FACIO
 ŌLOR-ōris^m†
 olari²FER

 olorINUS
 ŌLEO²-ēvi-ētum†
 AB¹oleo-ēvi-ētum
 ADOLEO-ui-ultum

 EX¹olen-ēvi-ētum
 INOLEO-ēvi-ētum or itum

 OBS¹oleo
 INDOLE²ES-is² (see proles here-
 after)
 EOE or SUBOLE
 EX¹olet²US

 OBS¹oletus
 IN¹obsoletus
 OBS¹oletE
 OBS¹olet¹O
 ABOlit¹IO
 ABOlit¹OR
 INABlit¹US
 PROLES-is² (for prooles)
 IM²proles or is or us

 PROLETARIUS
 PROLITAS
 ADUL¹US
 SUPERADULUS
 AB¹ŌLE²FACIO
 OB¹olefacio
 OBSOL²FIO
 AB¹olefact¹US
 olESCO³
 AB¹oleſco
 ADOLEſco or adoleſco
 COADOL-ſco
 COOLEſco
 EX¹oleſco
 INOLEſco
 OBS¹oleſco
 SOBOL-ſco
 ADOLEſ²ENS or adoleſcens
 PER²adoleſcens

that yields a smell
 odoriferous—perfumed
 that has lost its smell
 for olfacio, see here before
 a swan (see cygnus)
 bearing swans, on which swans can
 swim
 of or like a swan
 I grow
 I abrogate, disannul, abolish
 I grow up or increase (see the other
 adoleo before)
 I fade, grow out of use
 I come in use, grow upon or in—make
 grow
 I decay, grow out of use
 growth or increase, natural disposition
 shoot or young branch—issue, offspring
 past the prime, stale, out of use, forget-
 ten—substantively, an old catamite
 grown out of use, obsolete, stale, dirty—
 disregarded—stained, dishonoured
 not grown out of use, not obsolete
 obsoletely, after the old fashion
 I dirty or stain or make bad
 abolition, an annulling, &c.
 that abolishes
 in-bred
 offspring, progeny, issue, a child
 childless or that has not children, and
 therefore is not registered among citi-
 zens
 of a mean condition, poor, beggarly
 offspring, progeny, issue
 grown up, stout, come to the height
 past the prime of age
 I abolish, make void
 I weaken, make decay—dirty, stain
 I become obsolete or out of use
 made of no use, annulled
 I grow
 I decay or wither away, grow extinct
 I grow up, increase—blaze
 I grow (with others)
 I join or unite and grow (with others)
 I wax stale, grow out of use
 I grow upon or in
 I grow out of use or out of memory
 I increase and multiply
 a youth, a young man or woman
 very young

† It being probable that *olor*, a swan, is like *olor*, a scent, from ὀλερός or ὀλερῶν, I have not hesi-
 tating it here; and, indeed, though the swan grows very white, it is of a dusky colour when young
 besides, its legs, feet, and bill, which are always of a dark hue, may have been the occasion of the name
 now upon; and, while I am about the word *olor*, in all its meanings, I beg the reader may recollect
 to be considered as the primitive.

‡ This *oleo*, I grow, seems to come from ὀλεω, in the sense of sound, solid, or firm, and *oleo*, I am
 same *oleo* was formed ὀλεω, I am sound and well.

ADOLESCENTIA

ADOLESCENTI^{OR}-ARIS

ADOLESCENTI^{ULUS}-ULUS^m-ULA^f

ADOLESCENTULUS

ADOLESCENTI^{URIO}-URIO⁺

OLUS^{ERIS}-ERISⁿ†

OLUS^{ATRUM}

OLERACEUS

OLERARIUM

OLER^O

OLERAT^{OR} or OLERATOR

OLITOR^{ORIS}-ORIS^m

OLITORIUS

OLUS^{CULUM}

OLLA^{ÆT} (see aula)

OLLARIS

OLLARIA^{-IUM}ⁿ

OLLARIUS

OLL^{ULA} or ICULA

OLUATIUM or OLVIATUM

OLLUS^{-A-UM}

*OLYNTHOS[§]

Olyntbus^{-if}

Olyntbia

Olyntbiacus or ius

*OLYRA

*OMBROS

herombros^{-im}

*OMNIS^{||}-is-e (omni, in comp.)

omniNO

*OMOS (see hōmos and hōmos)

OMA^{ÆT} (some read ona)

OMENTUM

omentATUS

OMASUM^{||}

Ömöle^{-es}^f

*OMPHALOS

youth, young age

I act the youth or like a young creature

a young creature

a very young man

I am youthful, act like a boy

pot-herbs, vegetables, coleworts, &c.

herb lovage or horse parsley

of or like pot-herbs

a green-shop or the trade of a green-grocer

I sow with greens, raise greens

that sells pot-herbs

a seller or cultivator of pot-herbs

of or for a garden of pot-herbs

small herbs, sallad

a pot (chiefly of earth, sometimes of metal)

that is kept or preserved in pots

places for preserving the urns, wherein

the ashes of the dead were deposited

that is made or prepared in a pot

a small earthen pot

a sort of measure

for ille-a-ud (Lucr.); olli for the dat.

illi (Virg.); ollic for illic (Fest.)

a green fig, a city of Thessaly

an ancient city plentiful in all things

a very fruitful country so called

of Olyntbia

a kind of wheat growing in Egypt

rain; ombreo, I drop rain (see at imber)

wild cucumber

with the singular, the whole or utmost

or most earnest—any—every; with

the plural, all—every—utmost or

most earnest

in all, wholly, very, by far, in general,

whatsoever, by all means, surely, in-

deed, at all (with a negative)

raw, cruel, inhuman

sort of figs very sweet before they are ripe

the caul that wraps the bowels

wrapped up with a caul

the thick and fatty part of an ox's belly,

fat tripe

a mountain of Thessaly

the navel

Cic.

Non.

Cic. Ter.

Nepos.

Quinct.

Hor.

Plin.

Plin.

Gloss.

Priscian

Gloss.

Col.

Liv.

Cic.

Col.

Col.

Inscr.

Plin.

Varr. Prisc.

Fest.

not used

Cic.

Varr.

Gloss.

Plin.

not used

Apul.

Cic.

Ter. Virg.

Liv. Cic.

Cæs.

Cic.

not used

Plin.

Plin.

Apic.

Hor.

Virg.

not used

omola (in the sense of I grow), because vegetables grow fast, or because they are serviceable to health; or from ὄλος, tender, crisp, because vegetables are particularly so. This ὄλος comes from ὄλος; and, indeed, ὄλος was anciently used instead of olus. ὄλος or Tolus-i, is a man's name

ancients wrote ola, and sometimes aula; those, therefore, may be right, who say that ola or ola comes from the pot serves to boil and collect them in.

ola ἄνθος, that runs and loses its flower.

ola, together; whence ὄμας-ἄδος, all joined, a multitude, universality.

omai is said to be a Gallic word; perhaps it is from masomai, under which see.

II.

E e

Ompbalē-es
EMPBALIUM

Exomphalium
Gēsomphalon
Pōsomphalon
sarcomphalon

*ompbalō*⁹ **CARPON**

***OMPHAX**-ācos or ācis^f

omphacīnus or *ius*
omphaciūm (*vinēm*)

***OMPHĒ-es**

Panomphæūs

***ŌNAR** or *ōnīros*

onīros-i^m

***ONCOS**

Onca

oncōma-ātis^a

Onchesmus

Onchesmītes-æ^m

Onchestus-i^m

oncO or *unco*, *ὄνχομας*

UNCUS-i (*unci*, in comp.)

see lower

uncātio-ōnis^f

uncātus

uncus-a-um

AD¹uncus

ŌB¹uncus

RĒDuncus

uncīnus

uncinātus

uncīnus-a-um

AD¹uncITAS

IN¹uncO

IN¹uncat¹IO

IN¹uncat¹US

OB¹uncatus

***ŌNĒMI** or *ōnēo*

hēsiōnē-es

Onēs⁹ **CRITUS**

Onēsīmus

Onytes-is

***ŌNĒOMAI**

SYNONĒTUM

TĒlonARIUS

TĒlonIUM (or *ia-æ*, or *eum*)

architelonēs-is

Phoroneus-cos (*th. es syl-*
lables)

a queen of Lydia so called

sort of plaster applied to a woman's
navel, to make her conceive

a vice in the navel when it comes out

sort of herb (as if navel of the earth)

hardness or callosity in the navel

excrecence of flesh in the navel

sort of burr (some read omphacocar-
pon)

grape or fruit unripe (see omphalocar-
pon)

belonging to unripe grapes or fruit

medicinal wine of unripe grapes

voice, divine oracle

surname of Jupiter (praised by all)

sleep, vision (ōnīro, in comp.)

the somniferous poppy

a tumour, a heap, a book, a weight or

burden, gravity or majesty; oncinos,

a small book; oncoo, I swell, &c.

Minerva (among the Thebans)

a swelling

a port of Epirus so called

a wind blowing from Onchestus

the son of Neptune—Onchestus-if, a

city of Bæstia—a river of Thessaly

I bray like an ass, roar like a bear

a hook or crook—an anchor—a drag or

iron-hook

a having one's nails full of dirt

made like a hook—crooked, hooking

crooked, hooked, bowed

hooked, crooked, wreathed

crooked, hooked

crooked, bowed, bent back or inward

a book (see lower)

armed with a book

hooked

hookedness, crookedness

I hook, catch with a hook

a hooking

hooked, caught

crooked or turned like a hook

I assist, am useful, I blame; onēs,
help

Laomedon's daughter (pleasant help)

a philosopher so called (as if judge of
utility)

a man's name (as if the useful)

a Theban of the party of Æneas

I purchase or buy; ōnē-ēs, a purchase,
price

a public comparison of things bought

a publican or collector of the imposts

a toll-booth, the custom-house

chief of the collectors of the imposts

the son of the river Inachus, a king of
the Argives

Ov.
Fulg.

Gloss.

Apul.

Gloss.

Gloss.

Plin.

Gloss.

Plin.

Plin.

not used

Ov.

not used

Apul.

not used

Gloss.

Vege.

Gloss.

Cic.

Gloss.

Stat.

Avul.

Col.

Cic.

Cal.

Cal.

Plin.

Cic.

Virg.

Ov.

Apul.

Cic.

Paul.

Plin.

Apul.

Gloss.

Col.

Cal.

not used

Ov.

Curt.

Gloss.

Virg.

not used

Cod.

Cod.

Vulg.

Gloss.

Stat.

Phoronēus
Phoronides-is^m
Phoronis-idos^f
•ONŌMA-ātos

Onoma^oCRITUS-i
ANTONOMASIA

PARONOMASIA

PROSONOMASIA

ANONOMASTOS
PARONOMUS
AN^oŌYMUS (see lower)

Aristonymus

callionymus

Cleonymus

Eponymus-is^f

Homonymus

polyonymus-im

Pseudonymus

SYNONYMUS

Anonymi

HOMONYMIA

metonymia (the o long)

PARONYMIA

SYNONYMIA

PATRONYMICUS

PARONYMIUM

PARONYMON or um

SYNONYMON

•ONŌNIS or ānōnis-īdis^f

ONONIUM

•ONOS (ono or on, in comp.)

Hēmionēs

Hēmionion-iiⁿ or itis-īdis^f

on^oAGOS from ἄγος

on^oAGRA

ONISCUS^m

onITIS-īdis^f

ONŌCHOETES-æt†

ONOSMA-ātisⁿ

ŌNUS-ērisⁿ, from ōnos, the
ass being most fit for
burdens †

of Phoroneus or of the Argives

the river Inachus

the daughter of Phoroneus

name, fame, pretext (ōnōmātō or ōnō-
mā, in comp.)

a fortune-teller of Athens

the using the name of some dignity for a
proper name

the alluding to several things by the
change of a letter or syllable

a resemblance in names or words so as to
make a pun

a god of heretics (obscure, uncelebrated)
analogous

anonymous, without name

a comic poet (librarian to Philadelphus)

fish whose gall is good for the eyes

a person noted for cowardice

a small island on the coast of Sicily
equivocal, homonymous

parietary or pellitory of the wall

that has a fictitious name

of the same name or signification

a people of Africa (see above)

ambiguity, homonymy

the using the noun of cause for the effect,
or of subject for the adjunct, &c.

a slight imitation

a using divers words in the same signi-
fication

derived from the name of the father or
ancestors

a surname

a derivative

a synonymous expression

herb cammock, petty whin

sort of nettle

an ass, a mule, sort of fish or locust, an
insect, an engine, a spindle, a vessel

for wine

a mule

the herb spleenwort

a fable or play so called (ὄνυξ)

a warlike engine to shoot out arrows (see
under ager)

insect with many feet, sow-louse, &c.

sort of herb like origan, sea-weed

a god with the feet and ears of an ass
stone bugloss

a burden, load, weight—the lading of
a ship, a cargo, hard task, trouble-

some employment, impositions, taxes,
weight of disgrace, &c. strict obliga-

tion—burden of pregnancy, yoke, re-
straint—trouble, charge

Stat.
Senec.
Ov.
not used

Herod.
Gloss.

Quint.

Quint.

Tert.
Gloss.

Plin.

Gloss.

Plin.

Aristoph.

Plin.

Gloss.

Apul.

Gloss.

Gloss.

Plin.

Quint.

Cic.

Gloss.

Priscian.

Diom.

Gloss.

Diom.

Charif.

Plin.

Gloss.

not used

Gloss.

Plin.

Plaut.

Veget.

Plin.

Plin.

Tert.

Plin.

Hec. Cic.

Phædr.

Liv.

† Some read Onokoitis; some Ononychites.—See onyx.

‡ Or from ὄναξ, in the sense of weight or burden, suppressing the e in oncos.

oner^oARIUS
 oner^oOSUS
 onerose
 onerosITAS
 onerO
 COonero
 DĒ or EX^oonero
 onerat^oIO
 DĒ or EX^ooneratio
 onustus
 semionustus
 DĒ^oonustO
 onustat^oUS
 *ONyx-ychos (see under
 monos and pungo; see
 also unguis)
 onyx-ychism^m and f
 jasponyx^f
 sardonix^m and f
 sardonych^oATUS
 onychINUS-a-um
 onychINTINUS
 onychITIS-idis^f
 onychIUS-a-um
 PARonychium-ii
 ægonychon
 Oōnæ-atum^f
 *OPHIS eōs (ophio or
 ophēo or oph, in comp.)
 Oph^oELTES-æ^m (see hēlo)
 ophiACUS
 OphiAS-adis^f
 ophiASIS-is^f
 ophiCARDĒLUS-i^m (see
 cardia)
 ophi^oDION-dii
 ophION-ii^m
 OphiON-iōnis
 OphionIDES-æ
 OphionIUS
 OphITES-æ
 ophITES-is^m
 Ophi^oUSA (see hūson)

serving for burden or carriage
 heavy, burdensome
 burdensomely, sadly
 burdensomeness, difficulty
 I load, burden
 I overload
 I disburden, unload
 a loading or burdening
 a disburdening, an unloading
 laden, loaded
 half loaded
 I unload
 loaded
 a nail, a hook, sort of torture, part of
 the heart, the upper part of a rose
 leaf, sort of gem, sort of marble,
 mother-of-pearl, sort of shrub
 a precious stone, alabaster, sort of shell-
 fish, shell of that fish—alabaster box
 —box for ointments
 sort of green gem
 a gem partly of the colour of a man's
 nail, partly of a cornelian colour
 adorned with the gem sardonix
 of a purple colour—of the shape of a
 man's nail
 like alabaster
 sort of crust found on the sides of furnaces
 like alabaster
 a felon, or whitlow or dirt about the
 nails
 herb like stone-crop or grummel
 islands in the Baltic
 a serpent, a snake, name of a constella-
 tion, ornament for the arm
 the son of Lycurgus slain by a serpent
 of or for serpents, good against serpents;
 ophiaca-orum, treatise on serpents
 the daughter of Ophion (see Ophion
 here)
 a disorder occasioning the falling-off of
 the hair
 a precious stone with two white lines
 a grig or fish like an eel or serpent
 a beast peculiar to Sardinia
 a companion of Cadmus—a king who
 married Eurynome
 the son of Ophion
 of Ophion, Theban (Thebes was built
 by Cadmus)
 an heretick worshipping Christ under
 the form of a serpent
 sort of marble spotted like serpents
 an ancient name of Rhodes and Cyprus,
 a Spanish island infested by serpents—
 a city of Mysia—sort of herb

Cic.
 Plin.
 Paull.
 Tert.
 Cic.
 Tac.
 Cic.
 Augu.
 Firm.
 Cic.
 Liv.
 Glos.
 Vulg.
 not ad.
 Plin.
 Mart.
 Prop.
 Plin.
 Plin.
 Mart.
 Plin.
 Col.
 Sidon.
 Plin.
 Tert.
 Plin.
 Plin.
 Plin.
 not ad.
 Stat.
 Glos.
 Or.
 Cell.
 Plin.
 Plin.
 Plin.
 Glos.
 Claud.
 Or.
 Sene.
 Idid.
 Plin.
 Plin.
 Plin.
 Plin.

Opbius ¹ us	of Cyprus, Cyprian	Ov.
*OPHRYs-ŷos	eye-brow, haughtiness, top, summit	not used
ophrys-ŷos†	name of an herb	Plin.
chrysephrys	a fish with golden colour over his eyes	Ov.
*OPINOR-āris, ἰπινοῖα; see	I believe, think, suppose, fancy, imagine	Cic.
noos (opino-as, Ennius)	—I speak	Suet.
AD ¹ opinor	I imagine or think	Lucr.
IN ¹ opinor	I believe or think	Gell.
opina ¹ BILIS	imaginary, conjectural	Cic.
IN ¹ opinabilis	that no man would have thought of	Gell.
opina ² MENTUM	a fancying or conjecturing	Lucr.
NEC ¹ opin ¹ ANS	not thinking of, unaware	Cæs. Lucr.
NEC ¹ opin ¹ ANTER	unexpectedly, unawares	Suet. Gloss.
opinat ¹ IO, or us-ŷs	a fancying, an imagination	Cic. Lucr.
opinat ¹ OR	that conjectures or supposes	Cic.
opinat ¹ US	imagined, supposed—famous, in good re- pute—speaking	Cic. Flor.
NEC ¹ opinatus	unexpected, unlooked-for, sudden	Suet.
IN ¹ opinate	unexpectedly	Cic. Lucr.
opinat ¹ O	in a manner looked for or expected	Liv.
EXopinat ¹ O	expectedly; also, unexpectedly	Liv.
NEC ¹ opinat ¹ O	unexpectedly	Gloss.
opin ¹ IO-iōnis ¹ , ἰπινῶνα	imagination, fancy, belief, opinion, judgment, report, fame, rumour, re- putation, esteem, credit, self-conceit	Liv.
opin ¹ ŌSUS	full of fancy, given to novelty—superl.	Cic.
opin ¹ IUNCŪLA	opimossimus	Tert. Cic.
opin ¹ US	a little imagination or fancy, &c.	Salvian.
NEC ¹ opinus	thought of, expected	Ov.
*OPISTHE or opisthen	unthought-of, unexpected, sudden	Plin. Ov.
opisthe ¹ GRAPHON	on the back or behind (opistho, in comp.)	not used
*OPŌRA	a sheet written on both sides (see gra- pho)	Gloss.
opor ¹ ICĒ-es ¹	autumn (ōpōro, in comp.)	not used
opor ¹ INUS	an excellent medicine made of fruits	Plin.
*ŌPOS	autumnal, of autumn	Mart.
opium	juice of trees or plants (ōpō, in comp.)	not used
opo ¹ BALSĀMUM	the juice of poppy	Plin.
opobalsam ¹ TUS	the juice of the balm-tree, balm of Gi- lead	Plin.
opobalsam ¹ TUM	mixed or done over with the juice of the balm-tree	Veget.
opobalsam ¹ US-ī ¹	plantation of balm-tree or place for juice of the balm-tree	Justin.
opo ¹ CARPATHON (see carpāos†)	the balm-tree	Justin.
opo ¹ PĀNAX (see aceomai)	a poisonous juice (we should read opo- carpasen)	Plin.
METOpium-ii ¹ n (or metops- opis, Solin) see again under optomai	the juice of panax or the herb all-heal	Plin.
Oppia	a tree from which the ammoniac gum drops, oil of bitter almonds—a plant which distils the galbanum	Plin.
Oppius-i	a vestal burnt for unchastity	Diosc.
	a friend of Cæsar so called—a moun- tain of Rome	Liv.
		Cic.
		Varr.

some make the genitive *ophrydis*, but are wrong.

Under *carpasen*, the word *erocarpus* has been printed, instead of *opocarpus*, and, in the note, *erocarpus*.

Oppiānus	a poet born at Zetbus	Sall. Glau.
OPS-ōpis† (see under op- tomai and under ops- opos)	the daughter of Cælus and Vesta, Cybele or Rhea or the Mother of the Gods; therefore, the earth †	Plaut. Cic. Ter. Cic. V. Col. Catal. Siliom. Lactant. Col. Virg. Col. Anton. Varr.
OPS or opis-ōpis (the no- minative sing. is hardly used)	help, assistance—what contributes or is effectual towards, rule, dominion— power, might (opi, in comp.)	
IN³ops	helpless, poor, needy—unburied	
opācus	shadowing, darkening, dusky, shady— growing thick—growing in the shade	
IN⁵opacus	open, not shadowed	
PER²opacus	very shady	
opacitas	darkness, shadiness	
opacO	I shade, darken	
IN¹opaco	I shade, overshadow	
opālis	dedicated or belonging to the goddess Ops	
opalīa-ium^a	sacrifices or festivals in honour of the goddess Ops	
opēconsiva dies	festival or holiday dedicated to the god- dess Ops consiva	
opes-um^f (opi, in comp.)	help, assistance, power to help, dominion, empire—wealth, riches—strength— power, influence	Virg. Hor. G. Nep. Cic. Gloss. Gloss. Jur. Or. Fell.
IN⁵opia	want, poverty	
op³icillum-in^a	small assistance or help (it is thought)	
op³icula-æ	small assistance or help (it is thought)	
opīcus	rude, unlearned, barbarous	
opi⁹fer	that gives aid or assistance	
opi⁹gena	Juno, as presiding over women in la- bour	
opīmus	rich, fat, fertile, plentiful, honourable	Cic. Ter. Plaut. Ammian.
PRÆ²opimus	very rich or fat, &c.	
opime	abundantly	
opimitas	abundance	
Opimius	a Roman so called	Plin.
Opimiānus	of Opimius	Plin.
opimO	I fatten, make fat	Col.
IN⁵opi⁷ōsus	needy, indigent	Plaut. Gloss.
opiscus	for vopiscus	
Opitergium	a town of Italy belonging to Venice	Tac.
Opitergīnus	of Opitergium	Flor.
op⁷ulens	wealthy, full of riches	Sall.
opulenter or entē	richly, magnificently, abundantly	Sall. A.
opulentia	wealth, power, greatness—abundance	Sall. V.
opulentus	abounding with, potent, mighty—sump- tuous, magnificent—rich, wealthy	Liv. C. Hor. Plaut.
opulentitas	opulence, wealth	Col. H.
opulentO	I furnish plentifully—I enrich	Gell.
opulESCO³	I grow rich	Col.
opulus-i^f	sort of a tree (some call it a witch hazel)	
OPPĪDUM or opidum-in^a	a walled town, a town or borough— sometimes a city—the starting-place at races	Cic. Nep. Fell.

† If not from ὀψ-ὀπός; for ὀψ-ὀπός, the eye, the sight, extended to the figurative sense of providing
minister; or from ὀψ-ὀν, store of provisions; perhaps ops comes from ὀψάω, in the sense of I pro-
vide; because the earth yields whatever is necessary to man.

† Every Heathen God was terrigena or earth-born.

oppid ^o ANEUS	of or for a town	Cod. Theod.
oppid ^o ANUS	of a town or city—a townsman	Cic. Caes.
oppid ^o ATIM	town by town, from town to town	Suet.
IN ^o oppid ^o ATUS	not belonging to the town, of the country	Sidon.
oppid ^o O	very much, exceedingly (enough for a town)—utterly, quite	Cic.
oppid ^o ULUM	a little town	Plaut.
OPUS-untis ^f —acc. unta	a city of the Locrians in Greece	Cic.
Opunt ^o US	of the city Opus	Ov.
*OPS-ōpos, ὄψ-ὀπός	voice, song (see at optomai)	Plin.
Ellops or elops or belops-opsis ^m †	sort of choice fish (a sturgeon, some think), sort of serpent—name of a Centaur	not used
EPops or ὑπῡpa	a bird called a houp, a lapwing or puet—ὑπῡpa, a strumpet or whore (Plaut.)	Plin.
Mērops†	bird that eats bees—the husband of Clymene	Ov. Plin.
Calliope-es, or Calliopea	the mother of Orpheus and chief of the Muses	Hor.
Arthēnope-es ^f	one of the Syrens, a city called after her name, now Naples	Virg. Sil.
Arthēnop ^o EIUS	of Parthenope or Naples	Ov.
calliopticus (see under optomai)	excellent in song	Firmic.
*OPSE	late, out of season (opfi or ops, in comp.)	not used
*OPSŌN-ōnos (opfo, in comp.)	meat, victuals, store of provisions	not used
PARops-is-idis ^f (parapsis, in Petron.)	a platter or dish to serve up meat	Suet.
ops ^o ARTYTICA-ōrum ⁿ §	books of cookery	Gloss.
opsinO or obsono-as or opsonor, &c.)	I buy (or spend in) provisions or things to eat (besides bread)—see under sonus	Ter.
opsinat ^o OR-ōris	that buys provisions or gives provisions for the cook to prepare	Plaut.
opsinat ^o US-ūs	a buying of victuals	Plaut.
opsin ^o IUM or obsonium	any victuals eaten with bread—fish	Plaut. Ter.
opsin ^o ITO	I often cater or buy provisions	Cato
Op ^o sidius or Obsidius	a man so called	Plin.
opsid ^o IANUM or obsidia-num vitrum	sort of black thick glass (sometimes transparent) found by Obsidius	Plin.
*OPTAO	I toast, roast, bake	not used
ARToptA (see under optomai)	a baking-pan for bread	Plin.
ARToptIT ^o US-a-um	baked in a pan	Plin.
PARopt ^o US-a-um	roasted	Apic.
OPTO-as**	I choose out, prefer—pick and choose, want, require, wish, wish for, desire	Virg. Cic.

ψ is said to come from λαίψω, I want, and ὄψ, voice; and to mean a fish, and as mute as a fish.

ψ means that has an articulate voice.

οψαίνω, I prepare, adorn, form, build.

οψαίτης, in Arrian, is supposed to mean the same.

we think artoptæ means a kneading trough, and some translate it a woman baker, in "salva sit artoptæ."

† juv.

opto is said to come from ὀπταό for ὀπταμαι, I see, consider; because people generally consider before they

act optomai: some suppose opto to come from ὀπταίω; and, indeed, ἄρτα means I ask, beg, seek for.

Adopto (quem mihi or pro filio, &c.)

REDAopto (*some readopto*)

COopto

DEopto (quem or rem)

EXopto (quem or rem)

PER²opto

PRÆ²opto

REDOopto

opta¹BILIS

Adoptabilis

EXoptabilis

IN⁵optabilis

optabil¹TER

ADOPT⁵ARIUS

optat¹IO

Adoptatio

COoptatio

EXoptatio

ADOPTat¹ITIUS or **icius**

optat¹IVUS

optat¹IO

EXoptat¹IO

PER²optat¹IO

Adoptat¹OR

optat¹UM

EXoptat¹US

PER²EXoptatus

IN⁵optatus

Adoptatissimus

optim¹US

opt¹IO-IONIS¹ (*see lower*)

Adoptio

opt¹IO-IONIS¹ (*see above*)

optionATUS-US

opt¹IVUS

Adoptivus

***OPTOMAI**, fut. **opso-**
mai (ōpe-es, a hole, a
cavity)

Eurōpa-α¹ (*from ἑρῶ and ὤψ-
ωπις*)

nyctalepa-α¹

Eurōpeus (or **ensis**, *Vopisc.*)
opALUS-ī¹ (*some have opa-*
lum)

Aglaope-es

Alōpeus or **iūs** (**iannus** or
icus, *Gloss.*)

I adopt or take for my child, assume;
take—rank among or with (quem
cui), **call by my own name** (quem)

—**I receive by ingrafting**

I adopt anew, &c.

I choose, elect (quem cui or in locum)

I wish for

I wish or long for, desire

I wish much (*some read præopto*)

I prefer, wish or desire rather

I again wish for

desirable, to be wished for

much to be wished for

to be desired or wished for

not to be wished for, undesirable

desirably—optabilis, more desirably

the son of one adopted

a wishing, a choosing

adoption, a taking for a child—grafting

a choosing or electing

a wishing or longing for

**one who is adopted—the son of one
adopted**

optative or that concerns wish

**as one would wish, desirably, in the
nick of time**

as one would wish, &c.

just as one would wish or desire

that adopts

a wish, a desire

wished or longed for

much wished for

unwished for, disagreeable

much desired or longed for

(*see under bonus*)

a choosing, a choice, an option

an adoption—a grafting

an assistant, one chosen for a helper

function of coadjutant in a military line

that one chooses or adopts; cognomen

optivum

adoptive—that receives by grafting

I see, consider; omma, vision, sight; not used

opsis-eos, a seeing, a fight, the eye,

a vision; ōps-ōpos, the eye, aspect

the daughter of Agenor—part of the

world called Europe†

sort of herb which shines much at night

European—of Europa or Europe

the opal (a gem shining like fire)

one of the Syrens (as if beautiful to see)

of or belonging to Æsop (see hereafter)

† Pliny informs us, that Europe contained, not a third, but an equal part of the earth; the earth
anciently divided into Asiatic and European only, which accounts for some of the ancients including a
that third part which we now call Africa. —The daughter of Agenor was also called *Europe es*.

ΕΡΟΠΕΥΣ
κνυτάλοπια
νυδρόπις

*ΟΠΙΣ-ΙΣ
χρυσόπις-ιδίς^f
κλαυκόπις

λευκόπις

πρόσιπις

νυδρόπισμος

νυδρόπισις

νυφλοπίτες-α^m

πρόσιπιτες-α

νυφόπιον

μετόπιον or οπιον†

μινετόπιον†

μετόπον

πρόσιπον

κύνος-όπις^f

νυδρόπις-όπις^m

μετόπις-όπις^f

νυφός-όπις^c

κνυτάλοπις-όπις^c

Ευρόπιον-ι^a

Αἰόπις

Ευρόπιον-ι^m

νυφλόπις or υμⁿ

νυφλόπιον-ι^m

ὈΠΑ-α, ὀπῆ
μέτοπα

Αλοπῆ-ες

κνυτάλοπις or οπα

θαλκίοπε

ἵπποπε

μέτοπε

Πανοπε

Πανοπῆα

Πανοπεύς

οφῆτις-ις^f

ΟΦΘΑΛΜΟΣ-ι^m

name of a pilot (as if that inspects)
a being purblind
that has the dropsy (see lower, and at
ops-ōpos)

one of Diana's nymphs

a precious stone like gold

owl-eyed

white-eyed, the herb mugwort

the clot-leaf or great-bur

a state tending to the dropsy

the dropsy

wine of hyssop (see hyssopus here)

a government or province of Egypt

a black eye from a blow

space between the eye-brows, the fore-
head (see under opos)

sort of ornament in the Doric order

forehead (metopo, in comp.)

face or character (prosiopo, in comp.)

—poppy of the forest

sort of sharp or spiked herb (as if dog's
eye); see also at the primitive ops-
ōpos

the dropsy

same as metopium under opos

purblind (that has little eyes like a mouse
or rat)—a drone or wasp

purblind

a city of Syria, also, a town of Parthia

Æsop (the famous writer of fables);
see above

a town of Macedonia—the son of Mace-
don and Orithyia

hyssop (a plant whose smell affects the
eyes)

a gem (sort of carbuncle or opal)—a
mixture of metal (three parts brass
and one gold)

a hole, a cavity

the distance or space between the mor-
tise-hole of the rafters and the planks

Cyrcion's daughter (see under ops-ōpos)

the wife of Lycus king of Thebes—a
rough tragedy of Pacuvius—a queen
of the Amazons

the wife of Phryxus and Medea's sister

sort of herb

the daughter of Atlas and Sisyphus'
wife

a quick-sighted nymph, a city of Phocis
(as if city of Panopeus)

the nymph Panope

the son of Phocus

herb birth-wort

the eye—ophthalmos Typhonos, the cot-
ton-weed (as if the eye of Typhon)

Ov.

Isidor.

Hor.

Virg.

Plin.

Gell.

Apul.

Apul.

Cæl. Aur.

Plin.

Col.

Plin.

Oct. Hor.

Gloss.

Vitr.

not used

Mart.

Apul.

Plin.

Plin.

Solin.

Ulp.

Gloss.

Plin.

Plin.

Phædr.

Plin.

Justin.

Col.

Ov.

Plin.

Vitr.

Vitr.

Hygin.

Hygin.

Peri.

Plaut.

Ov.

Plin.

Ov.

Ov.

Virg.

Steph.

Apul.

Gloss.

Apul.

† From μέτα and ὀφ-ὀπός.

† From μέτωπον.—See metopon here.

Ægophthalmus	precious stone like a goat's eye	Plin.
Buphthalmus (for <i>buophthalmus</i>)	herb ox-eye, may-weed, stinking camomile	Plin.
Hyophthalmus	sort of herb (as if hog's-eye)	Apul.
Lagophthalmus	bare-eyed	Celf.
Leucophthalmus	a precious stone like a white eye	Plin.
Lycophthalmus	a gem like a wolf's eye	Plin.
Platyophthalmus	kind of alabaster or antimony	Plin.
Trioophthalmus	a gem that has the figure of three eyes	Plin.
Zöophthalmus	house-leek or fengreen	Plin.
ophthalmia	a running or bloodshot of the eyes—a kind of sea-fish	Gloss.
chënophthalmia	dryness of the eyes	Plaur.
Exophthalmia	a projection of the eyes	Celf.
Lagophthalmia	a disorder in the eyes whereby the upper lid cannot shut	Gloss.
xërophthalmia	a dry foreness of the eyes	Celf.
ophthalmicus-i	an oculist	Mar.
Taurophthalmôn-iⁿ	sort of herb (as if bull's eye)	Apul.
Mëropis-is^f	an island among the Cyclades	Plin.
Galeopsis-ïdis^f	water betony, dead nettle, archangel	Plin.
Lycopsis	garden bugloss, hound's tongue	Plin.
Ûynopsis-is^f	an inventory, a brief	Ulp.
Opta-æ^f	a town of Spain	Gloss.
Epepta or es-æ^m	an inspector of sacred mysteries	Ter.
optica-æ or ice-es^f	the science of the nature and laws of vision	Vir.
opticus	optical or optic	Gloss.
Eropicus	of or for inquiry or inspection	Gloss.
Dioptra	instrument to take the height or distance of places, a looking hole, a perspective glass—instrument to poise or gauge water	Plin.
Cateptrica-æ, or ice-es^f	catoptricks, the science of vision by reflection (see the note on cepites at cecos)	Gloss.
Dioptrice-es (some dioptrice)	dioptricks, the science of the different refractions of the light	Gloss.
Esöpia or sesopia-um	sort of seats, stools or benches	Fell.
Esöpon	sort of wild lettuce or endive	Plin.
ophyrium or ophirium	sort of stuff for making glass	Plin.
opiosus	that deprives or is deprived of sight; but <i>Veget.</i> has <i>appiolus</i>	Gloss.
*Öpus-ëris[†]	a work, performance, act, deed, labour, pains, workmanship, manufacture, employment, business, structure, building, fortification—task, the use or service—difficulty, toil, labour	Cic.
esqniopus	a task and a half	Lucan.
opus (noun indecl.)	need, necessity, occasion	Ter.
opus (adj. indecl.)	needful, expedient, necessary	Plaut.
per²opus (adj. indecl.)	very needful, most necessary	Cic.
opera	work, labour, workmanship, employment, trade, time or pains—service or performance of a slave—a slave or labourer—attention, care, application	Ter. Cic. Petrus Hor. Plaut.

† From *ëro*, I make, work, minister, govern, dispose.

seſquiopera
magnoperè
minimoperè
multoperè
nimiooperè
quantoperè

ſummoperè
tantoperè

oper⁷OSUS

operofe

operositas

oper⁸ULA or op^eella

epi⁹FEX-ficis (ſee under
facio)

epificina^f or iumⁿ

epificius

opⁿUSCULUM

OPEROR

cooperor

Exoperor

inoperor (rem in quem)

oper⁵ARIUS

cooperarius

operat¹⁰, or us-ûs

cooperatio

operat¹⁰OR and rix

cooperator

operat¹⁰US

in¹operatus

OPORTEO²

oportET-ēbat-uit

*ORA-æ† (ſee os-ōris)

orARIUS

orATIM

inOR

Oricos^m (or icumⁿ)

oricus

✠ōrion or ōrion or oarion
or urion

a taſt or day's work and a half
with great care or pains, greatly
by no means

very greatly

with too much labour

how greatly, as greatly (with relation
to tantoperè)

with great pains, greatly

ſo greatly, ſo much

active, laborious, that coſts much labour
and pains—efficacious, operating

with much labour or pains

great labour or pains

little labour, little buſineſs

that works or makes or frames

the framing or making or contriving
artificial, made by artiſts, &c.

a little work, little frame or fabric.

I work, labour, operate, make, frame—

am employed in—am concerned in—

am the occaſion of

I cooperate or work (with others)

I finiſh

I work, beſtow upon, communicate

of or for work or ſervile labour—opera-

rius, a labourer or workman—opera-

ria, a workwoman

a fellow-labourer

a working—a ſacrificing or celebrating

a holiday

a cooperation

that operates or makes or creates

that cooperates

working, labouring, ſacrificing to, keep-

ing holy in honour of—buſy or em-

ployed about

idle, not working

I am needful or convenient or fit

it behoves, it is fit or proper—it muſt

needs be that

border or coaſt of a country, region,
country, tract, climate, brim, margin,

hem—lip, edge (of a wound)—limit,
extent—the rope faſtening a ſhip to

the ſhore—Ora, the wife of Romulus
(afterwards a goddeſs of youth)

of or for the ſhore or ſea-coaſt

along the coaſt or ſhores, from coaſt to
coaſt, &c.

I crown the brim of a cup

a maritime town of Epirus

of Oricos or Oricum, of Epirus

a huntſman and attendant on Diana—

alſo, a conſtellation

Col.

Cic.

Prisc.

Plaut.

Cic.

Cic.

Cic.

Ter.

Cic.

Ov.

Cic.

Quinct.

Apul. Lucr.

Cic.

Plaut. Varr.

Apul.

Cic.

Plin.

Sen. Col.

Juv.

Auguſt.

Gloſſ.

Tertul.

Plin. Cic.

Plaut.

Gloſſ.

Plin.

Plaut.

Quinct.

Stat. Tert.

Apul.

Tib.

Ov.

Tert.

Ter.

Cic.

Plaut.

Cic.

Celf. Virg.

Liv.

Serv.

Plin.

Solin.

Tert.

Cæſ.

Virg.

Gloſſ.

Ov.

from ὄρε, Dor. for ὄρος, a hill, mountain, limit, boundary—ſee boreo. Becm. derives ora from ὄρεα—ſee
but ſince ὄρεα was uſed for ὄρος, it ſeems moſt probable that the Latins may, from this circumſtance,
and ora, as if ὄρεα had been uſed for ὄρος—ſee alſo boreo.

Orithyia	the daughter of Erechtheus king of Athens—a queen of the Amazons	Or. Justin.
Oroandes-is ^m	a part of mount Taurus	Plin.
Oroates-is ^m	a river of Susiana dividing it from Persia	Plin.
Orobii	a people of Gallia Transpadana	Plin.
Oromēdon-ontis	one of the giants who waged war with the gods	Prop.
Oropus-if	a town on the confines of Attica and Boeotia	Plin.
Orus-i (see under hōra)	a king of Egypt—Apollo among Egyptians	Herod.
Ōrātes-ism	a river of Scythia	Or.
Orestæ-arum ^m for Orestes, &c. (see at hōros)	a people of Macedonia—a people of Asia—Orestæ, Adrianople, built by Orestes	Plin. La. Gloss.
Oretāni	a people of Spain	Plin.
Origeni	a people of Spain	Plin.
Oritæ-arum	a people of Eubœa	Plin.
Orithos-if	a town of Epirus	Luc.
Orōdes-is ^m	a king of Parthia—one of Æneas's captains	Pat.
oroeticum	sort of transmarine wine	Plin.
Orontes-is ^m	a large river of Syria—one of Æneas's captains	Or. V.
ORONTEUS	Syrian	Prop.
ORBIS-is ^m , supposed from urbum for urvum, because what is round moves upside down, &c. and urbo or orbo or urvo means I circumscribe with a circle	a circle, an orb, perpetual circulation, ring or ringlet, round, circuit, wreath, roundness of style, bound or limit of a discourse—globe or any thing of that form, the world, the Roman empire, concourse of people, round roll (as of wool)—the nave of a wheel—a wheel, shield, snake	Cic. Or. Var. Virg. Sen.
sēmiorbis	a semicircle	Plin. G.
orb ³ ICŪLUS	a little round ball—a pulley	Plin. G.
orbiculĀRIS	round or made like a globe—orbicularis, herb called fow-bread	Mar.
orbiculĀTUS	made round, &c. orbiculo, I make round	Col. G.
orbiculĀTIM	in round, after the manner of globes	Plin.
orbĪCUS	circular, round	Var.
orbĪLE-IS ⁿ	the end of the axle-tree going into the hollow of the nave	Var.
orbĪTA	a track or rut—print or impression—mark or trace	Liv. E. Cic.
orbit ⁷ ŌSUS	full of tracks or ruts	Gloss.
EXORBITO	I lose the track, go out of the track or way	Lact.
EXORBITANS	exorbitant, irregular	Id.
EXORBITATIO	a going out of the track	Tert.
EXORBITATOR	that goes out of the way or track	Tert.
ORBIUS-II ^m	a bill at Rome so called	Fest.
ORBUS-a-um† (see orphanos)	without eyes or buds (said of unpromising vine branches)—deprived of, left without, that has lost his best friends, fatherless, motherless, destitute (of what was or is dear or necessary or useful), having no assertors or maintainers, defective or imperfect	Col. Cic.

† The eyes being like small orbs, and our best friends being as dear to us as our eyes, are the circumstances which have induced etymologists to derive *orbis* from *orbis*; but I think it is a contraction of *orphanos*; for *Orbona* is as if *Orphana*, and without eyes or buds, said of unpromising branches, may be as if, *destitute of offspring*; besides, *ὀρφανός* has all the different meanings of *orbis*.

<i>orb</i> ² FACIO ³	<i>I make fatherless or motherless, &c.</i>	Onomast.
<i>orb</i> ² FICO	<i>I deprive or make destitute</i>	Non.
<i>orb</i> ² ITAS (<i>orbūdo, Non.</i>)	<i>the being fatherless or motherless—the being without children, destitution</i>	Plaut.
OrbōNA or Orbāna	<i>a goddess implored by those who were afraid of being left fatherless or motherless or childless</i>	Cic.
<i>orb</i> ⁰ O	<i>I bereave of parents or children, I leave</i>	Arnob.
<i>exorb</i> ⁺	<i>I deprive</i>	Cic.
<i>orbat</i> ¹ IO	<i>privation, destitution</i>	Plaut.
<i>orbat</i> ¹ OR	<i>that deprives or makes destitute</i>	Sen.
<i>orbat</i> ¹ US (<i>quo or re</i>)	<i>left childless or destitute, bereaved or deprived of</i>	Ov.
<i>Orbelus</i>	<i>a bill in Macedonia</i>	Cic.
<i>Orbilius</i>	<i>a flogging school-master so called</i>	Plin.
*ORCHĒO	<i>I cause to dance or jump; orcheomai, I skip or jump or dance</i>	Hor.
<i>orchāMUS</i>	<i>a king of the Assyrians who buried alive his daughter dishonoured by Apollo</i>	not used
<i>orchēSTRA</i> -æ ^f (<i>orchestro in comp.</i>)	<i>the stage or middle of a theatre, whereon the chorus danced—seat of the senate or of persons of the best quality</i>	Ov.
<i>catorchēTES</i> or <i>ētes</i>	<i>sort of made wine</i>	Vitr.
<i>orchION</i>	<i>herb mercury</i>	Juv.
<i>orchIUS</i>	<i>sort of measure in verse (some read or-thius)</i>	Plin. Gloss.
<i>OrchōMĒNUS</i> -im	<i>a mountain of Thessaly, and a town of Bæotia—a river in Bæotia</i>	Apul.
*ORCHIS -eos	<i>a testicle, name of a plant, sort of olive, sort of fish</i>	Mart. Cap.
<i>orchis-is</i> or <i>ites-is</i> or <i>as-ādis</i> ^f	<i>sort of olive—orchis-is, sort of herb, sort of round fish without scales</i>	Ov.
<i>cynosorchis-is</i> ^f	<i>herb dog-stones, rag-wort</i>	Plin.
<i>enorchis</i>	<i>stone which, being broken, is like a man's testicle</i>	Plin.
<i>Triorchis-is</i> ^m	<i>a buttern; also, a sort of centaur</i>	Plin.
*ORCHOS (<i>see orcus</i>)	<i>plantation, nursery, row or order of trees or of vines, &c.</i>	not used
<i>Molorchus</i> (<i>some write Molorchus</i>); but <i>see Molybdis</i>	<i>a shepherd so called</i>	Stat.
<i>MolorchēUS</i> or <i>ēus</i>	<i>of or belonging to Molorchus</i>	Tib.
*ORCOS or <i>horcos</i> , ὄρκος	<i>an oath; horcoo or horcizo, I adjure, compel to swear</i>	not used
<i>exorcIZO</i> or <i>exorciso</i>	<i>I adjure, raise or lay spirits</i>	Bibl. Ulp.
EXORCISMUS	<i>an adjuration, a raising or laying spirits</i>	Eccl.
<i>EXORCISTES</i> or <i>ista</i> -æ	<i>that adjures or raises or lays spirits</i>	Eccl.
ORCUS or <i>Orchust</i>	<i>Pluto (the king of the infernal regions)—Cerberus—the infernal seat, hell</i>	Cic. Sil.
<i>orcINIĀNUS</i>	<i>of or for funerals</i>	Plaut.
<i>orcINUS</i>	<i>that comes to his state or condition by the death of some one</i>	Martial.
		Suet.

at, in "jam illorum ego animam ambarum exorbabo oppido," exorbabo has been changed into exorbebo—
 me derive orcus from ὄρκος, an oath (see orcos); because the gods used to swear by the Styx (a river which
 me times round the infernal regions). Some think Orcus comes from urgeo, as it were Urgus. What if
 wrath, &c. (see under orge)? Is not Pluto depicted with a severe and threatening countenance, like
 who keeps in dread both the living and the dead?

orcius or orcivus
orca æ†

orca or olca-æ†
OrCADES or Orchades-um
orce-es†
orc-ŪLA
URCEUS
urceATIM

urceŪLUS
urceolARIS

†orcŷnus-im, ὀρκυνος
*ORDIOR⁴-orŷus or ordi-
tus ŷum† (ŷee at verŷo)

Adordior
Exordior

RēDordior
Exord⁵IUM

Primordiumŷ
PrimordiĀLIS
PrimordialĪTER
ord⁵IUNDUS or iendus
or¹A-ORUM
Exorŷa-ORUM
or¹US-ŪS

Aborŷus-ŪS (ŷee at orior)

Exorŷus-ŪS

Oborŷus-ŪS (ŷee at orior)

*ORDO-Inis^m from ὀρθος;
whence ὀρθόμας, I ma-
nage properly, range, ŷet
in order, &c. (ŷee or-
thos)

ordinĀLIS
IN³ordinalĪTER
ordinĀRIUS

ordinarius deus
ordinarius homo

EXTRAordinarius

ordinariē

of or for Pluto or Death
a large fiŷh very fierce—a jar or earthen
veŷŷel in the form of that fiŷh—a
dice-box—kind of ŷhip
a precious ŷtone
the iŷlands of Orkney
a bird of the kind of martinets
a little veŷŷel or jar
a pitcher or pot for water
in a pouring manner, as if it poured (of
rain)
a little water pitcher
the herb fever-few or pellitory of the
wall
a ŷort of ŷea-fiŷh, a tunny-fiŷh
I begin or enter upon—ŷpin, weave—
decree, ordain
I begin, enter upon, undertake
I begin, preface or preamble—lay the
warp
I begin again; alŷo, I unweave
a beginning, principle—preface, pre-
amble
a beginning, the riŷe or original
original
originally
to be begun
an enterpriŷe—words ŷpoken, a ŷpeech
an enterpriŷe, ŷtory, preamble
a beginning, a word delivered
an abortion ŷoon after conception
a beginning or entering upon
a riŷing or beginning
order or law (of nature), ŷeries or tenour
or ŷucceŷŷion of time or things, diŷ-
poŷal or arrangement, method, rank,
degree or quality, ŷtate or condition or
circumŷtances, troops or forces, row,
bench or ŷeat, regularity—diŷcipline
—eŷtabliŷhed rule—decree of ŷate—
the ŷenate or decurionate—ŷet of curls
ordinal
without any order
placed in order, regular—regular, of
like ŷize and form—ordinary, uŷual
a god of the fiŷt rank
an idler who walks up and down for
news
extraordinary, contrary to common order
or ŷaŷhion
ordinarily, uŷually

Gell.
Plin.
Catin.
Gell.
Plin.
Plin.
Cato
Cato
Petru.
Col.
Plin.
Plin.
Cic. P.
Stat.
Ambr.
Cic. P.
Plin.
Lucr.
Cic.
Tert.
Augu.
Liv. G.
Liv. V.
Virg.
Cic.
Non.
Cic.
Tert.
Cic.
Hor.
Sen. P.
Tac.
Pric.
Cic. P.
Col. V.
Liv.
Sen.
Sen.
Cic.
Tert.

† Orca, the fiŷh, is ŷuppoŷed, by ŷome, to be from ὀρυξ, the accuŷ. of which is ὀρυγα; and they ŷay
orca, the veŷŷel, comes from ὀρχη, Ion. ὀρχη.

I From orior, with the inŷerŷion of d, it is ŷaid, which is not improbable, as orior comes itŷelf from
orior; and as ὀρχη, itŷelf from ὀρχη, may have ŷerved to form the participle orŷus—ŷee at orŷo: per-
ever, ordior comes from ὀρθος and ἵω.—ŷee the note on perio; ŷee likewiŷe ordo, for ordior, in the
decree, is an equivalent to ordino.

ŷ For primordia, pl. Lucretius has ordia prima.

EXORDINE
TERRORDINIUM

ordinO

ADORDINO
INORDINO
SUPERORDINO
ordinal^E or im
INordinate or im
ordinal^{IO}

INordinatio
ordinal^{IVUS}
ordinal^{OR}
INordinal^{US}
PREordinatus
Ordovicum

*ÖRĒGO

orexIS-is^t
orgE-es^t (see the note on
orcus)
Orge-es^t
orgIA-iōrum

Orgus-im
orgVIA
orgYORA-æ

ORGANUM, ὄργανον

organARIUS

organICUS-a-um

organICE
*ÖRIOR⁴ or 3.ortus sum
(quo or re, a or ex or
in re), from Ion. ὀρίω;
as if ὀρίομαι for ὀρομαι,
these from ὄρω, I stir,
excite, raise

ABORIOR⁴ or 3

ADORIOR⁴ or 3.ortus (some
orlus) sum (rem or
quem)

CORIOR

orderly (it is better divided)
space between rows of trees or between
branches of vines

I put in order, I appoint to a public
office—set in rows or with rows—
draw up in military order, ordain,
decree—count in order, regulate,
order

I order, arrange, dispose

I arrange, set in order (hardly used)

I range, add to the disposal

in proper order, methodically

without order, in no certain order

method, body of rules—practice or way
—a creation of governors, admini-
stration

a want of order, disorderly state

that marks the order

that puts things in order or method

out of order, disordered

pre-ordained

a city so called; Ordovices-um, its in-
habitants

I stretch my hands or feet, present, offer,
wish; oregomai, I seize upon, wish
for

an appetite to eat

wraith, anger, haughtiness, cruelty, mer-
cilessness, violent desire

a river in France (La Sorgue)

mythic rites of the bacchanal revels—
sacred rites (of Bacchus)

a river of Italy (now Orco)

an ell, a fathom

dangerous herb that shoots out stalks ten
or twelve ells in length

an instrument for measuring—any tool
or instrument used by artificers, a
warlike engine—an organ, a musical
instrument—music

an organist, a player or maker of musical
instruments

done by machine or engine—musical;
organicus-i, that plays on musical in-
struments

by machine or machinery

I rise or get up—rise (as the sun, stars,
&c.) spring, shoot up (as flowers),

break or spring (as the day)—rise
or spring (as a fountain)—break

out (as an ulcer)—appear suddenly
—rise or begin, am born or arise

I die, am extinct—am born before the
time or become abortive

I assault, attempt, accept

I rise as a storm or as a mutiny

Virg.
Col.

Suet.
Col.
Curt.
Hor.

Apic.
Col.
Tert:
Heren. Cic.
Cels. Amm.
Col. Plin.
Suet.

Apul.
Tertul.
Sen.
Liv.
Vulg.
Tac.

not used

Juv.
not used

Plin.
Cato
Stat.
Plin.
Gloss.
Apul.

Col. Vitruv.

Lampr.
Quint.
Firmic.

Vitr.
Lucr.

Vitr.
Sall. Ov.

Plin.
Cels.
Virg.
Cic.
Lucr.
Gell.
Liv. Virg.
Ter.

Cas.

EXORIOR	<i>I rise as the stars—spring up, am born</i>	Cic. I
INORIOR	<i>I arise (the word is doubted)</i>	Tac.
OBORIOR	<i>I arise suddenly, approach, draw on—break or burst forth</i>	Sen.
SUBORIOR	<i>I rise or grow up in rotation</i>	Cic.
ORI^SENS-entis	<i>the rising of the sun—the east (when a participial adjective, see orior)</i>	Lucr.
ORIENTĀLIS	<i>eastern</i>	Virg.
ORIGO-īnis^f	<i>a source, cause, origin—an actress and courtesan so called</i>	Ov.
ORIGINĀLIS	<i>original</i>	Jul.
ORIGINALĪTER	<i>originally</i>	Cic.
ORIGINĀRIUS	<i>original, from origin</i>	Hor.
ORIGINATIO	<i>origin</i>	Apul.
ABORIGINES-UM	<i>a people of Italy who incorporated themselves with the Romans, first inhabitants of a country</i>	Aug.
ORIGINĪTUS	<i>by origin or descent</i>	Ambr.
ORITŪRUS	<i>that will rise or be born</i>	Hor.
ORI^SUNDUS	<i>descending from, born of or at</i>	Lucr.
ABORTICIUM or iciosum	<i>an abortive thing</i>	Gloss.
ABORTIUM	<i>an abortion</i>	Hier.
ORTIVUS	<i>arising, eastern</i>	Mart.
ABORTIVUS	<i>abortive, addle; abortivum, abortion (Plin.); what causes abortion (Juv.)</i>	Mart.
EXORTIVUS	<i>that pertains to rising or to the eastern part</i>	Plin.
ABORTIVUM	<i>a miscarriage</i>	Ulp.
ORI^SUS-ūs	<i>a rising, birth, nativity, production, cause—extraction, descent—eastern part</i>	Cic.
ABORTUS-US, or IO-IŌNIS	<i>abortion, miscarriage (see at ordior)</i>	Ov. L.
COORTUS-ūs	<i>origin</i>	Plin. I.
EXORTUS-ūs	<i>a rising, a beginning</i>	Lucr.
OBORTUS OR OBORSUS-ūs	<i>the origin</i>	Plin.
SUBORTUS-ūs	<i>a rising in rotation</i>	Lucr. I.
IN^SEXORTIVUS-ā-um	<i>that has no birth or beginning</i>	Lucr.
ABORTISCOR	<i>I prove abortive, am born before the time†</i>	Gloss.
ABORTIO^t	<i>I miscarry, bring forth before the time</i>	Lucr.
ABORTIO	<i>I miscarry, &c.</i>	Plin.
*ORNIS-ornīthos (ornītho, in comp.)	<i>a bird, also a fowl; ornēon, a bird (ornēo, in comp.); see the note on orno</i>	Varr. not ad.
ORNITHIAS-ia^m	<i>a northern wind blowing (after the swallows are come) for about a month</i>	Col.
ORNITHŌN-ōnis^m	<i>a great pen or place for fowls</i>	Col.
ORNITHOBOSCIVM (see bosco under bous)	<i>a great pen or cage to breed poultry in</i>	Varr.
ORNIX-īchos^f	<i>a bird, a wood-ben</i>	Gloss.
AVERNOS	<i>a high hill in India (as if inaccessible to birds)—a place so called in Epirus (as if deadly to birds)—the lake called also Avernus</i>	Curt. Plin. Virg.

† But, in "Inque dies priores abortisci quæque creata," some read *aboriri*, some *aboleſcere*.

•ORNO-as†

ADORNŌ
ERADORNŌ
COORNŌ
DEORNŌ
EXORNŌ

INORNŌ
PERORNŌ
REDORNŌ
SUBORNŌ

orna²MEN or mentum

ornamentARIUS

ornat¹E

ADornatē

IN⁵ornatē

ornat¹IO, or us-ū†

EXornatio

SUBornatio

ornat¹OR and rix

EXornator and rix

SUBornator

IN⁵ornatus

•ORNYO or ornymi or
ōro (see ōro; see also
profus under verito)

ornus-ī†

ORNEUS-a-um

ORNYTUS or ornītus

ORF²LÖCHE-es

ORF²lochus

ŌRO-as† (with the subj.
ut expressed or under-
stood)

ADoro

coadero

EXoro

PERoro

ADora¹BŪLIS

EXorabilis

IN⁵exorabilis

IN⁵erabilis

EXora¹BŪLUM

*I deck, adorn, dress, attire, set out with
furniture, am an ornament to, set off,
extel, make honourable*

I adorn, set off, equip, rig out

I adorn besides or over

I embellish, equip, attire

I take off the ornament

*I dress, deck, embellish, set forth, com-
mend*

I deck, adorn

I do great honour to, load with honour

I repair, adorn again

*I set forth, honour, send privately with
instructions, suborn*

ornament, furniture

servng to deck or adorn

*gracefully, in good dress, in good language
with ornament*

without ornament

a dressing or garnishing, an adorning

a decking or garnishing or trimming

a suborning

that decks or adorns

that decks or sets off

that suborns

unadorned

I stir, try to move, excite, raise; ōrny-

mai, I rise, stand, erect; orfo or or-

somai, I rise or get up, make speed

the lofty wild ash

*of the wild ash-tree—Orneus-im, name
of a Centaur*

name of an Etrurian very tall

a surname of Diana (see lochos)

*the son of Idomeneus—the name of a
Trojan*

*I beg or intreat, plead as an orator (see
under ora)*

*I adore (by prayer or otherwise), worship
—salute, bow to*

I worship (along with others)

I obtain by intreaty or persuasion, I beg

*I close or conclude a speech, plead a
cause, &c.—declaim or harangue*

adecrable, worthy of worship

easy to be intreated or moved

inexorable, not to be prevailed upon

inexorable

argument or motive to persuade

Cic.

Cic.

Sen.

Tert.

Cl. Mamert.

Cic.

Tert.

Tac.

Tertul.

Cic.

Capel. Cic.

Gloss.

Cic.

Suet.

Herenn.

Vitr. Cic.

Col.

Dig.

Cassiod. Ov.

Cic. Marcel.

Ammian.

Cic.

nor used

Virg.

Col.

Ov.

Virg.

Ammian.

Hom. Virg.

Cic.

Plin.

Suet.

Ambros.

Cic.

Cic.

Petr.

Apul.

Cic.

Cic.

Non.

Apul.

ōra, beauty, as if *ōra* (orino or berino) instead of *ōra*, I make beautiful; but observe that *ōra* excite (whence perhaps *ōra*-idōc and *ōra*, because birds are continually fluttering), and comes from *at orior*.

good authors have *ornatu* for the dat. *ornati*, and *ornati* for the genitive *ornatū* is in Ter.

oro is supposed to come from *os-oris*, as it is with the mouth (say they) that we intreat; but we find *oscula*, *lacrymis*, and *precibus oro*. The latter, used by Cicero, makes me believe that *oro* comes from the *oro*, changing the quantity, as if *ōra*: such an alteration is frequent; see the note on *ora*; see also the derivatives; and indeed *oro* seems, primarily, to mean *I try to move, I stir*; whence it may easily have led to the meaning of *I intreat or beg*.

L. II.

G g

ora¹CŪLUM or oraculum
 ora²CŪLARIUS
 ora²MENTUM
 ora¹IO

ADoratio
 EXoratio
 PERoratio

ora¹IUNCŪLA
 ora¹OR (and rix, *Quint.*)

ADorator
 EXorator and rix
 oratorius
 oratoria
 oratoriē
 oratorium
 ora¹UM

IN²exora¹US-a-um

IN²cratus
 ora¹US-ūs
 ŌMEN-īnis^o, as if ora-
 ment†

ominālis
 IN²ominalis
 omin²ŌSUS

ABominosus
 ominosē
 ominOR or o

ABominor (rem or infinit.)

OBominor
 ABomina¹BĪLIS
 ABomina²MENTUM
 ABomin³ANTER
 ominat¹IO

ABominatio
 ADominatio
 ominat¹OR

IN²ominat¹US
 *ŌRŌBUS, ὄρεος from

ὄρεος, I eat
 orobETHRON
 orobia
 orobINUS
 orobITES-is†

orobITIS-idis
 PENTOROBON-iⁿ
 ERVUM-i
 ERVILIA or ervilla or er-
 vilium, &c.

an oracle, a response from the gods
 of or belonging to oracles
 an entreaty, a prayer or supplication
 a speech, an oration, manner of writing
 or speaking—*edict*, mandate
 adoration, worship
 an entreating, a persuading
 the conclusion or last part of a speech
 a little speech or oration
 the spokesman or woman, an orator, a
 legate—that mediates or intercedes
 that adores
 that prevails by entreaty
 of or for an orator or oratory
 oratory, rhetoric
 oratorically, like an orator
 place for praying
 request, petition, thing asked
 not asked, unasked
 not pleaded, unspoken of
 a request, an intreaty
 a presage, token of good or bad luck

of or for omens
 ill-boding
 ominous, ill-boding, inauspicious
 abominable, unlucky
 ominously, by an omen
 I presage or forbode
 I deprecate as ominous—I abominate,
 hate, detest, abhor
 I foretell ill, make imprecations
 abominable
 an abomination, a detesting, &c.
 abominably, hatefully
 a foreboding or presaging
 abomination
 a good presaging
 the augur, that forebodes or presages
 unlucky, foretold with bad omens
 sort of vegetables, a vetch, a tare

a sort of herb, broom-rape (see under angō)
 frankincense in little grains like vetches
 of the colour of vetches
 gold solder made into little balls like
 vetches
 sort of green colour, green grass
 herb piony
 a kind of pulse like vetches or tares
 a kind of vetches

Cic. For.
 Petron.
 Plaut.
 Cic.
 Suet.
 Plin.
 Fulg.
 Cic.
 Cic.
 Cic.
 Plaut.
 Tert.
 Ter. Sca.
 Cic.
 Quint.
 Cic.
 August.
 Ter.
 Arch.
 Cic.
 Cic.
 Cic.

Sarist.
 Gell.
 Plin.
 Solin.
 Quint.
 Cic. Na.
 Curt.
 Plin.
 Apul.
 Quinct.
 Tert.
 Cod. Ter.
 Feli.
 Lact.
 Gloss.
 Plaut.
 Horat.
 Diels.

Apul.
 Plin.
 Plin.
 Gloss.
 Gloss.
 Plin.
 Plin.
 Col. Var.

† Festus derives *omen* from *os*, and says it is as if *orem*; Varro, as if *osmen*. Gesner, in mentioning adds "*cumque precibus ea (omina) impetrari bona posse putarentur, hinc omina etiam preces sunt, et omina*" the first meaning of *abominor* proves it. Now, *oramen* could not but mean an entreating, a prayer or supplication (as *oramentum* does), which may easily have been extended to a response from the Gods, by means of some oracle, been made almost equal to the meaning of *oraculum*. Therefore, as etymologists agree to derive the latter from *oro*, I do not see why *omen* should not be supposed to be for *oramen*, with as much probability as for *orem*.

*ORPHĀNOS (orphano, in comp.)	<i>an orphan, fatherless, motherless, desti- tute of, left without, bereft</i>	not used
orphanus	<i>an orphan</i>	Gloss.
*ORPHNE-es	<i>darkness, night; orphnos, dark</i>	not used
Orphne-es	<i>one of the infernal nymphs</i>	Ov.
Orphnæus	<i>the name of one of Pluto's horses</i>	Claud.
orphus-i (as if orphnus), or orphas-æ	<i>a sort of fish that hides itself in holes for the whole winter</i>	Plin. Ov.
Orpheus (two syllables)- ei or eos†	<i>a Thracian so called (the son of Oeagrus, or, as others, of Apollo and Calliope), and an excellent poet</i>	Virg.
Orphæus or aicus	<i>of Orpheus</i>	Ov. Macr.
Orphicus	<i>of Orpheus; orphicum carmen</i>	Cic.
*ORRHOS, ὀρρος	<i>the bum or fundament (see the note on horreo†); ὀρρος or ὀρός, whey, butter- milk</i>	not used
urruncum	<i>the lowest part of an ear of corn</i>	Varr.
*ORTHOS	<i>right, erect (ortho or orth, in comp.); orthoo, I make erect, set right, &c. —see ordo</i>	not used
Orthānus	<i>an epithet of Bacchus (see the note on hortus</i>	Heins.
orthiax-iacis ^m	<i>a clamp at the inferior part of the mast of a ship, to make it stand erect</i>	Gloss.
orthius-a-um	<i>erect, steep, high, chiefly of verses that require a very high voice—an infer- nal dog so called</i>	Gell. Sil.
Catorthōma-ātis ⁿ decaturthoma	<i>a virtuous and upright action a medicine prepared out of ten ingre- dients</i>	Cic. Sammon.
orthominium	<i>sort of hemp or flax</i>	Plin.
orthonna	<i>sort of herb growing in Syria</i>	Plin.
Orthōsia	<i>a city of Phœnicia, now Tortosa</i>	Plin.
Catorthōsis	<i>uprightness of mind and heart</i>	Gloss.
opanorthosis	<i>a figure called correction</i>	Gloss.
Ortōn or Ortona	<i>a city of Pelignum in Italy</i>	Ptol. Plin.
Ortopula-æ†	<i>a town of the Liburnians, now Ortopola</i>	Plin.
*ORTHROS (see goreuo)	<i>the dawn of the day (orthro, in comp.); orthrios, early, of the dawn (orthrio, in comp.)</i>	not used
*ORTYX-ŷgis†	<i>a quail—sort of plantain (ortygo, in comp.)</i>	Gloss. Plin.
Ortygia-iæ†	<i>a name of the Isle of Delos, an island on the coast of Sicily—a grove near Ephesus</i>	Virg. Tac.

there were such a name as *Orpheus*, which Cicero denies, it may have been formed from ὀρπην (as was
account of his descent into the dark infernal abodes, in search of his wife Eurydice.

manner in which I derived *borreo*, from ὀρρος, may perhaps have appeared equal to this—" breeches
riches; when a gallant bears all his riches in his breeches" (Cynthia's Revels); but I beg leave to
those who have read my derivation of *borreo*, that the French say, vulgarly, *Ab, comme il serre le cul!*
to that, in the Dictionary of the French Academy, at the word *cul*, we read,
Ab, comme il a peur! and that, in the Dictionary of the French Academy, at the word *cul*, we read,
proverbialement & basement d'une personne qui a grand' peur, qu'on lui boucherait le cul d'un grain de millet."

oves that I was right in saying, at *borreo*, that fear causes that part to be contracted.

of corn contain, at first, a milky juice, which, after the bloom is over, coagulates, then ripens, that is
up to a substance; the upper part being always ripe sooner than the lower part, this lower part may
upon as being (when compared to the other) merely in the state of butter-milk, the watery humour of
not yet absorbed by the sun. All that has been said hitherto upon *urruncum* being very obscure, I have
my duty to offer this note,

Ortygius
***ÖRYSSO** or örytto
ortyx-ÿgis or *orix*^m
diortyx
diortyx^{tus-i}^m
Ö-ÿza
orinda-æ^t
ÖS-öris, supposed, by some,
 to be so called, from its
 resemblance to O; by
 others, to come from *össa*,
 voice. What if from
öra? (*öri*, in comp.)
orarium
ore^o **TENUS**
eridurius (from *durus*)
erificium (from *facio*)
IN^o **orus** or *inöris*
escedo-inis^f (from *cēdo*)
escen-inis (from *cano*)
 or *ofcinis-is*, adj.
escillum
escillum (as if *occul-*
lum or *obscillum*)
ocillo (as if *ocillo* or
obscillo)
escillat^{io}
escinum (from *cano*)
escito (or *oscitor*,
Plaut.)
escit^o **ABUNDUS**
escit^o **ANTER**
escit^o **ANTIA**
escitat^{io}
esculum
esculum
esculor (some *ausculor*)
AD^o **esculor**
DE^o **esculor**
EX^o **esculor**
OB^o **esculor**
PER^o **esculor**
escul^o **ABUNDUS**
OB^o **esculabundus**

of *Ortygia*; *Dea Ortygia*, *Diana*
 I dig; *oryx-ÿgos*, a digger, an instru-
 ment for digging, &c.
 sort of wild goat
 ditch for water to run off
 a place of *Acarnania* so called
 rice (*oriza*, *Hor.* *oridia*, *Salmas.*)
 bread made of rice or turkey wheat
 the mouth, face, countenance, presence,
 impudence, passage, entrance—the
 mouth of any vessel or bag, &c.—
 look or make of the face, bill or beak
 of a bird—the beak of a galley—
 front of an army—a vizard†
 a handkerchief or thing to wipe the
 mouth
 as far as the mouth, with words merely
 that has a hard or rough mouth
 an orifice or aperture
 that has no mouth
 disease whereby one cannot help yawning
 —soreness of the mouth
 that forebodes by singing or chirping
 (said of birds)
 a little mouth or gap—kernel or stone
 of lupines—an image, a mask, a false
 face
 a swinging or moving (from *cillo* under
 cello)
 I swing or move up and down, I re-
 cline, I beat in the face (see *cillo*
 under cello)
 a swinging or moving up and down
 augury from the singing, &c. of birds
 I gape or yawn—am listless—open as
 the leaves of a tree (see *cito* under
cito)
 gaping, yawning
 listlessly, carelessly, negligently
 a gaping or yawning, a carelessness
 a gaping or yawning—a careless per-
 formance
 a little pretty mouth—a lip—a hole in a
 pipe
 a kiss (from *colo* as *ædiculus*)
 I kiss, from *colo* as *naviculus* (*osculo*,
Nonius)—*osculor*, I am kissed, also
 I kiss
 I kiss
 I kiss and hug
 I kiss
 I kiss
 I embrace
 fond of kissing, kissing often
 fond of kissing, that wants to kiss

Ov.
 not used
Plin.
Mela.
Plin.
Plin.
Apic.
Cic.
Quint.
Ov.
Hor. Tr.
Virg.
Vopisc.
Tac.
Gloss.
Apul.
Gell. G.
Gell.
Isid.
Cic.
Gloss.
Col.
Gloss.
Gloss.
Gloss.
Petr.
Cic.
Petr. L.
Plin.
Gell.
Cic.
Gloss.
Plin. S.
Ov. Virg.
Manil.
Hor.
Cic.
Priscian.
Dict. C.
Mart.
Suet.
Petr.
Mart.
Apul.
Apul.

† *Mithridates* duarum et viginti gentium ore loquebatur, *Plin.*—*Mithridates* could express himself in twenty
 different dialects.

<i>osculāna pugna</i> †	a fight wherein the conquered is a conqueror	Fest.
<i>osculat'io</i>	a kissing—a sort of monthly courses in women	Cic. Cæl.
<i>EX'osculatio</i> <i>EX'osculat'OR and rix</i> <i>OSTIGO-jinis</i> †	a kissing that kisses the scab in lambs or kids about the mouth and lips	Hier. Plin. Apul. Col.
<i>OSTIUM-ii</i> †	a door—entrance, passage—the mouth of a river or haven	Ter. Lucr. Cic.
<i>OSTIA or Hostia-æ</i> † or <i>OSTIA-orum</i> ⁿ	a city of Italy built by Ancus Martius at the mouth of the river Tiber of Ostia	Plin. Liv. Juv. Plin.
<i>OSTIENSIS</i>	a tax paid for every door	Cæf.
<i>OSTIARIUM</i>	a porter or door-keeper	Plin.
<i>OSTIARIUS</i>	from door to door	Cic.
<i>OSTIATIM</i>	a little door	Col.
<i>OSTIOLUM</i>	a people in Campania (famed for being obscene)	Virg.
<i>OSCI-orum</i> §	of the Oscans, impure badly, impurely	Cic. Gell.
<i>OSIUS-a-um</i>	a city of Spain	Plin.
<i>OSCE</i>	a town of the province of Tarracon in Spain	Plin.
<i>OSCA-æ</i> †	an inhabitant of Oſca	Plin.
<i>Mensſca</i>	a people of the district of Lyons—a people of Lower Britanny	Plin. Mela
<i>OSCENSIS</i>	the scrotum; <i>osctē-es</i> , the scrotum, also a shoot or young branch (<i>oscho</i> , in comp.)	not used
✶ <i>OSCHĒA</i>	the scrotum	Celf. not used
<i>oscheum</i> , <i>ὄσχιον</i>	pulse (as peas, beans, &c.)	Gloss.
✶ <i>OSPRION</i> or <i>ospros</i> or <i>ospron</i>	the looking after and taking care of pulse in the market; but some read hospitatura	Plin.
<i>OSPRATURA-æ</i>	a people of Aquitain	Eutrop. not used
✶ <i>Osquidates-um</i>	a country of Syria	Diosc.
<i>Oſroëne or Oſdroëne-es</i> †	a bone (<i>olto</i> or <i>oste</i> or <i>ost</i> , in comp.)	Apul.
✶ <i>OSTĒON</i>	herb good for fractured bones	Plin.
<i>Holſton</i>	herb with a flower like a dog's head	Gloss.
<i>olireſſ'APHE-es</i> †	islands of Sicily	Plin.
<i>ostōDES-um</i> †	surrounded with bones or surrounding bones	Gloss.
<i>PERIOSTEUS</i>	a city of Andalusia (see under hippos)	Plin.
<i>OST'IPPO-ōnis</i> †	that feels a pain in his bones	Seren.
<i>ost'OCOPUS</i> (see <i>copto</i>)	a bone—a tooth—the stone in any fruit (the plural is <i>ossa</i> ; sometimes <i>ossua</i> , from <i>ossu</i>)	Cic. Ov. Suet.
✶ <i>os-ossis</i> ⁿⁿⁿ (or <i>osse-is</i> ⁿ, <i>Varr.</i> or <i>ossum</i> or <i>ossu</i> , <i>Cbarif.</i>)	boneless, that has no bone	Lucr. Apul.
<i>EX'os-ossis</i> or <i>exossis-is</i>	a high mountain in Thessaly— <i>Oſſeus</i> , of <i>Oſſa</i>	Ov. Luc.
<i>OSſA-æ</i> †		

Some write *osculana pugna*, from *Asculum*, the name of a place.

Oſium may be derived from *os-oris*, as well as *ostigo*; however, *ossum* may come from *ὄσος*, that may be driven about with the hand; itself from *ὄστω*—see *oste*.

Perhaps *osti* comes from *ὄσχιον*—see *oschea*.

As if the tomb of *Oſiris*, from *Oſiris* (see at *ſir*) *osteon* and *baptis*.

From *ὄσων* (*ὄσων*), pl. *ὄσα*.

<i>os̄ARIA</i> or <i>os̄arium</i>	a charnel or bone-house	Gloss.
<i>os̄ETIM</i>	bone by bone (the word is doubted)	Plant.
<i>os̄EUS</i>	of bone, bony, hard as bone	Plin.
<i>os̄ICŪLUM</i> or <i>os̄Ūlum</i>	a little bone	Plin. Med.
<i>os̄ſULĀRIS</i>	of or for bones	Veget.
<i>os̄ſULĀTIM</i>	bone by bone	Non.
<i>os̄ſFRAGUS</i>	that breaks bones (see <i>frango</i>)	Sen.
<i>os̄ſifragus</i> or <i>us̄m</i>	an osprey, kind of eagle	Lucr. Plin.
<i>os̄ſGETANIA</i>	a country of Spain	Plin.
<i>os̄ſLĀGO</i> or <i>os̄ſulāgo-inis</i>	cartilage (some give it the meanings of <i>os̄ſipaga</i>)	Veget.
<i>os̄ſLEGUS</i>	that collects bones	Onom.
<i>os̄ſilegium</i>	a gathering of bones	Onom.
<i>os̄ſſIO</i>	I break into bits (some read <i>os̄ſillo</i> , which see, under <i>os-oris</i>)	Plaut.
<i>Os̄ſPAGA</i> or <i>panga</i> (see <i>pango</i>)	a goddess who presided over the hardening of bones in children (some prefer <i>Opigena</i>)	Arnob.
<i>os̄ſUĀRIA-æ</i> or <i>os̄ſuārium</i>	a charnel or bone-house	Ulp. Call.
<i>os̄ſuarius</i>	for bones or for putting bones in	Inscr.
<i>os̄ſuŌSUS</i>	full of bones, bony	Veget.
EX ^o <i>os̄ſUS</i>	boneless, that has no bones	Apul.
EX ^o <i>os̄ſO</i>	I pluck out the bones	Ter.
EX ^o <i>os̄ſat</i> ¹ IM	by taking the bones out	Gloss.
EX ^o <i>os̄ſat</i> ¹ IO	a pulling out the bones	Apic.
OSTRACON†, <i>ostrakon</i>	a small shell used in ostracism, an earthen pot or jar, shell growing with the fish	not used
<i>ostracIAS-iæm</i> or <i>itis idis</i> †	a precious stone like an oyster-shell	Plin.
<i>ostracISMUS-i</i> ^m	sort of banishment voted with oyster-shells	Nepos.
E <i>postracismus</i>	game among children consisting in leaping as many times as a shell or light stone thrown to skim the surface of the water has rebounded	Pollux.
<i>ostracITES-æm</i>	a precious stone like an oyster-shell	Plin.
<i>ostracIUM</i>	the shell of a fish, also called <i>onyx</i>	Plin.
OSTREA ¹ or <i>ostreum</i> ⁿ	an oyster	Gell. Plin.
Lei or <i>Lioſtrea</i> ¹ or <i>eum</i> ⁿ	sort of light and smooth oyster	Lamp.
<i>ostreARIUS</i>	of or for oysters	Plin.
<i>ostrearium</i>	an oyster-bed	Plin.
<i>ostreĀTUS</i>	hard and rough like an oyster-shell	Plaut.
<i>ostreŌSUS</i>	that breeds many oysters	Aulon.
OSTRUM	a shell-fish, of the liquor whereof a sort of purple or scarlet was made—the liquor or colour itself, clothes dyed of that colour	Prop. Virg.
<i>ostriŌAGO-inis</i> ¹	a sort of herb	Apul.
<i>ostriŌCOLOR-ōris</i>	of a purple or scarlet colour	Sidon.
<i>ostriŌFER</i>	that produces shell-fish or purple colour	Virg.
<i>ostriNUS</i>	of a purple or scarlet colour	Prop.
† <i>ostrys-yos</i> or <i>ostrya-yæ</i> ¹	the horn-beam tree	Plin.
Ostro ^o <i>gothi-orum</i>	the Eastern Goths (ostro for austro; see the note on <i>auster</i> at <i>auo</i>)	Claud. in Europ.
Ostrāni-orum	a people of Italy	Plin.

† This I derive from *ostris*, because the shell of fish is like a bony substance.

‡ *Ostracitis-idis* is interpreted, also, a kind of crust sticking to furnaces where brags are melted.

*ŌTHĒO

anacylosis-cos^f

anacylosis

OSTÆ-Ārum

Osthānes or Osthānes or

Hothānes-is

Otho-ōnis

Othontānus

*Ōthrys-ŷos^m

Othryades

Othrysius

*ŌTHŌNE-es

othone or othonne-es^fŌTIUM-iiⁿ (not ocium,
as some write); see
under ous

negotium (for nec otium)

negotiālis

negotiārius

negotiumnumius

otiolum

negotiolum

otiosus (not ociosus)

inotiosus

negotiosus

otiosus

otiositas

negotiositas, ποταπνευστον

otior-aris (not ocior)

negotior

otioabundus

negotiatio

negotiator andrix

negotiatorius

otryno

otrieus

Enotria-ia^fEnotrides-um^f

Enotrus or ius

*ŌVIS-is^f and m, ōvis

ovāria

ovārius or āricus

ovīcūla or ovilla

ovile-is^movilio-iōnis^m

ovilis-is-e

ovillus or ovillinus

I push away, strike; ōvis or ōthēsis, a

pushing or striking

a particular disease preventing the eye-
lid from openinga rhetorical figure whereby things are
ushered in by comparison

commotions of the earth, earthquakes

a Persian philosopher or magician so
calleda Roman emperor so called—a tribune so
called

of Otho

a mountain of Thessaly

a Spartan so called

Thracian, northern

linen cloth, a towel, a sail

herb with leaves full of holes

leisure, rest, spare time, recreation-time
or refreshment—private life—public
tranquillity, peace—a doing nothing,
idleness—the living at ease and in
security—the product of one's leisure,
mere sport

business, affair, matter, employment

of or for trade—pragmatical

for trading (negotiarie naves)

that gets money by trade or work

a little or short leisure

a little business or matter

idle, doing nothing, at leisure or ease—

insignificant, trifling

not idle, not frivolous

full of business, troublesome—serious,

weighty

leisurely, quietly

idleness, indolence

over- officiousness, inquisitiveness (hardly

used)

I live at ease or free from business

I traffick, trade, negotiate

idle, at leisure

traffick, trade, merchandise

that trafficks or trades

serving to traffick or trade

I incite or instigate

a brother of Hecuba, two other men

an ancient name of Italy

two islands in the Tyrrhene Sea

of Enotria or Italy

a sheep (male or female)—a fleece (see

oeos)

a flock of sheep

of or for sheep

a little sheep, a young sheep

a sheep-cote or sheep-fold

a shepherd (see opilio here)

of or for sheep

of or for sheep

not used

Gloss.

Gloss.

Apul.

Plin. Apul.

Tert.

Suet.

Hor.

Tac.

Cic.

Plutarch

Mart.

not used

Plin. Gloss.

Cic.

Sall.

Nepos. Tac.

Hor.

Ov.

Cic.

Cic. Quint.

Spart.

Apul.

Cael. ad Cic.

Cic.

Cic.

Quint.

Quint.

Cic.

Plaut.

Cic.

Sidon.

Gell.

Cic.

Cic.

Sidon.

Cic.

Hirt. Tert.

Vopisc.

not used

Gloss.

Pausan.

Plin.

Virg.

Cic. Tib.

Varr.

Col.

Aurel. Fest.

Col.

Jabol.

Apul.

Scrib. Prisc.

ovINUS

övO

ov³ALISIN³ov³ANSov³ANTERovat¹IOovat¹OR or ov³ANSovat¹US-üsovat¹US-a-umöPILIO or öpilio-önis^m

epILO önis

epUNCULO-önis^m or opun-
cula æ^f

öavilla for ovilla

övidius

*OUS-ötos (see under au-
ris at aura)ot²ACUSTA or acustes†DI or DYotA-æ^fMYosotæ^f or otis^f or otos^a

PANotII-iorum

otis-ïdis^f

PARotis

PARotIDES

otIUM-iiⁿ, some otia-ia^f

PARotium

OtöPËTA-æ^f

Otios or Otus-i (some

Othus, as if from otheo)

A³otUS

Pterotus

öAS

Oaxes-is^m

Oaxis tellus

Oaxis-is^m

Oaxus-if

*öVUM-inⁿ, öv

ovÄTIO (see at ovis)

ovÄTUS-a-um (see at
ovis)

ovICO

*OXYS

oxys-yös^fEXOX or cfox-öcis^mexÄLIS-ïdis^fexIA-ia^f

OxiÆ-arum

exos-iⁿ

Oxus-im

of or belonging to sheep

I triumph in the lesser triumph (a sheep
was then sacrificed)—I appear great
and joyful in

concerning the ovation or triumph

joyful, rejoicing, triumphing

joyfully

a triumphing or rejoicing (see at övum)

that triumphs or is full of joy

the cry or shout of the conqueror

that has triumphed (see at övum)

a shepherd (for övilio)

sort of bird

a bird that imitates the voice of sheep-
herds

a young sheep

a famous poet so called

a handle of ear; öta, ears†

a bearer, an emissary

a vessel with two handles or ears

the herb mouse-ear

that are all ears

sort of owl

a sore about the ear

ear-rings

sort of oysters or sea-ears (see the prim.
ötium)

an ear-ring,

a hare (it is thought); some read odopeta

the brother of Ephialtes

earless—Aoti-orum, a people near Thra-
cia

an eared cup

an ear; caxo, I hear

a river of Crete—Apollo's son

Crete (anciently so called)

a river in the island of Crete

a river and town of Crete

an egg, the spawn of a fish (övi, in
comp.)

a laying of eggs or time for laying eggs

oval like an egg, marked with oval
figure—mixed with eggs

I rub with the white of an egg

sharp, acid, swift (oxy or ox, in comp.)

sort of acid herb, sort of bullrush

great fish in the river Rhine; its large
size probably prevents its being swift

sort of sorrel

sort of light vessel or boat

small islands before Leucadia

a purple or scarlet colour

the largest river of Bactriana

Samm.

Suet.

Virg.

Gell.

Apol.

Tert.

Gell.

Gell. Or.

Val.

Perf.

Col. Virg.

Fell.

Col.

Fell.

Quint.

not used

Apol.

Hor.

Plin.

Salmast.

Plin.

Cels.

Gloss.

Plin.

Gloss.

Petron.

Virg.

Gloss.

Plin.

not used

Virg. G.

Varr.

Virg.

Apollon.

Cic.

Plin.

Plin.

Gloss.

Plin.

not used

Plin.

Plin.

Plin.

Gell.

Plin.

Suid.

Plin.

† The termination *ota* sometimes denotes inhabitant of, &c. whence *otis-ides*, *oticus*, *otia*.—See *phibec.*† From *oxus*, I listen.

OXUBII	<i>a people of Liguria</i>	Plin.
OXYCANUS	<i>name of an Indian king</i>	Curt.
OXYDATES-is^m	<i>a noble Persian</i>	Curt.
OXYDRACÆ-arum^m	<i>a people of India within the Ganges</i>	Curt.
oxy⁹GALUM	<i>(for oxygala-æ; see under gala)</i>	Plin.
PAROXYSMUS	<i>a paroxysm</i>	Galen
*ÖZO or ofdo	<i>I stink</i>	not used
EPÖDES-is^m	<i>kind of stinking fish</i>	Plin.
pharmacodes	<i>small of physic</i>	Gloss.
hedyosmos-is^m	<i>wild mint</i>	Plin.
chamediosmos or chamædiosmos	<i>the plant rosemary</i>	Apul.
dysofmos	<i>the stinking water-germander</i>	Apul.
ÖZENA-æ^f	<i>an ulcer in the nose—sort of polypus</i>	Celf. Plin.
ÖZENITIS-ïdis^f	<i>a stinking herb like nard</i>	Plin.
ÖZE-es^f	<i>a rank smell (said of the mouth)</i>	Celf.
ÖZÖLI-orum or ozolæ-arum	<i>a people of Achaia</i>	Plin.
cynozelon	<i>rosemary (it smells like dogs)</i>	Plin.
ocymum	<i>(see ocymum under ocys)</i>	
*PÄCHYS	<i>thick, fat, heavy, dull, stupid</i>	not used
PachÿNUS or Pächinos	<i>a promontory of Sicily (the air is thick there)</i>	Virg.
PÄDES-is^f (Gallic)	<i>a pitch or resin tree</i>	Plin.
Padus-is^m	<i>the chief river in Italy (the Po)</i>	Virg.
PADÆNEUS	<i>of or about the Po</i>	Solin.
ARCUMPADANUS	<i>dwelling or living about the river Po</i>	Liv.
TRANSPADANUS	<i>of or beyond the Po</i>	Plin.
PADINATES-um	<i>a people of Italy about the Po</i>	Plin.
Pado-onis	<i>a river of Piedmont in Italy</i>	Plin.
PADUA or Pätävium†	<i>a city near the Po, Padua</i>	Virg.
PADÛSA (see hüfon)	<i>an arm of the Po (il Po d'Argenta)</i>	Virg.
PATÄVINUS	<i>of Patavium or Padua</i>	Plin.
PATAVINITAS	<i>the speaking or writing like one of Patavium</i>	Quint.
†Padæus	<i>a river in India, one who lives about that river</i>	Tib.
*PÆO	<i>I strike, quickly move, shake, eat greedily</i>	not used
	<i>—pæon, a physician</i>	
PæAN-ānis^m	<i>a name of Apollo—an hymn to any of the gods, chiefly to those supposed to meddle in physic</i>	Juv. Virg.
†PÆANTIDES-um^f	<i>precious stones good for women in labour</i>	Plin.
Pæantius	<i>of Pæan or Apollo; but see Pæeus</i>	Ov.
PæON-ōnis (see lower)	<i>a physician so called—a physician in general</i>	Hom. Hesych.
Pæonius	<i>of Pæon, medicinal, therapeutic — of Pæonia</i>	Virg. Plin.
Pæonia	<i>a country of Macedon, the herb peony</i>	Plin.
PæONES-um	<i>the inhabitants of Pæonia</i>	Ov.
Pæonis-ïdis^f	<i>of Pæonia (with relation to a feminine)</i>	Ov.
†PæON-ōnis^m	<i>sort of metre (see the note on Pæan)</i>	Cic.

Patavium is also a city of Bithynia.

Pæon-ōnis is found, in Cicero, for a sort of metre; but probably we should read *pæon-enis*. This metrical sort was of four kinds; 1st, one long and one short, and then two short; 2d, one short and one long, and then two short; 3d, two short, and then one long and one short; 4th, two short, and then one short and one

sesquipedon (some sesquipedan)	a measure of one pæon and a half	Litt. et G.
pæonicus	of the measure pæon	Mart. Cap.
Asteropæus	the son of Pelegon a king of Pæonia	Justin.
ANAPÆSTUS or um	a poetical measure (as in piētās)	Cic.
ANAPÆSTICUS	made of anapests	Cic.
Pæstum	a city of Lucania	Plin.
Pæstānus	of Pæstum	Plin.
PÆTUS†	that has a cast with his eyes—that has little leering eyes—a Roman surname	Hor. O. Plin.
Pætinus	a surname of the Fulvius's	Gloss.
pætilulus	that has a little cast or leers with his eyes	Cic.
PÆVO†-pævi (rem or ad rem or re)	I shake or tremble with fear, I dread— I recoil from	Cic. Tac.
EXPÆVO (rem)	I recoil with fear or draw back from	Quint.
pæventia	a goddess that averted fears from chil- dren	Aug.
pævibundus	fearful	Arnob.
pævidus	shaking with fear, fearful	Virg.
EXPÆVIDUS	that recoils with fear, frightened	Gell.
IMPÆVIDUS	intrepid, fearless, undaunted	Hor.
pævide or ūm	with fear, timorously	Liv. O.
IMPÆVIDE	boldly, undauntedly, without fear	Liv.
pævor-ōris ^m	dread, fear—the god of fear	Cic. Liv.
Pævorii Salii	priests of the god of fear	Serv.
omnipævus	that is afraid of every thing	Cal. Aug.
pævofacis	I terrify, make tremble with fear	Gloss.
EXPÆVESCO	I frighten or terrify	Sen.
PERPÆVESCO	I frighten very much	Plaut.
pævescētus	grown or made fearful	Ov.
EXPÆVESCENTUS	terrified	Hygin.
pævesco ³ -pævi (rem)	I grow afraid, I fear	Gell.
COMPÆVESCO	I grow afraid	Macrob.
EXPÆVESCO	I grow terrified	Plin.
EXPÆVESCENTIA	a growing terrified	Iren.
pævilio, from eo (rem)	I tremble for fear, am much afraid	Ter.
pæviliabundus	fearful	Gloss.
pæviliatio	a trembling with fear	Apul.
PÆVIO ⁴	I strike, lash—beat or ram down and make level	Cic. Cato
CIRCUMPÆVIO	I beat or knock about, I pæve all around	Plin.
pæverus	that requires a deal of beating or thrash- ing	Fest.
pævicula-æf	a rammer (to beat down with)	Col.
pæviculo or pæviclo	I ram, beat a floor, &c.	Gloss.
pævimentum	a stone-pavement or floor	Plin.
pævimentO	I ram down or pæve	Plin.
pævienti ⁵ ENSIS (said of some garment)	that has required a great deal of beating or pressing	Lid.
pævitus	rammed down or made level	Plin.
CIRCUMPÆVITUS	rammed down around	Plin.
COMPÆVITUS	bruised, crushed down (some read com- pavidus)	Apul.

† Neither Gesner nor Ainsworth have mentioned whence came pætus; but it is clear, that it is formed from pævo, pævis.

† Ainsworth derives pævo from ποσειδῶν, which, indeed, is its Greek correspondent; but pævo may have formed from pævis, I shake (as well as pævio.)

<i>depavitus</i> pausia or pausa or posia or posea	rammed down or made level sort of olive requiring a rammer to ex- press the oil	Solin. Col.
TRIPUDIŌ-as† TRIPUDIUM	I trip, frisk, skip a skipping or tripping—a rebounding of corn when thrown to chickens	Cic. Liv. Cic.
DEPŪVIO† or OPPUVIO OPPŪVIO ^s A-ōrum ⁿ or æ-ārum ^f simpurium	I beat or bang, lash I beat or ram down stripes, blows (see simpulum under pleo and sympi- num under pino)	Lucil. Fest. Gloss. Afran.
*PÆS-pados	a boy or girl, a servant, a son—pæ- deuo, I instruct youth	not used
nupēs-pados philopēs-pædis ^m pæd ⁹ ACŪGA	a grown-up lad herb borehound a tutoreſs, a governeſs; pædagogus, a tutor (see under ago, p. 15, Vol. I.)	Varr. Plin. Hier. Cic.
pædagogiĀNUS COMPædagogITA-æ ^m COMPædagogIUS pædagogŌ pædagogat ⁹ US-ūs pæd ⁹ ERASTIA (see ĕrao) pæd ⁹ EROS-Ōtis ^m (see ĕrao)	old enough to go to a tutor a fellow-scholar a fellow-instructor I instruct a teaching, an instructing a loving of boys, sodomy sort of gem (as if children's love)—sort of acanthus	Ammian. Inscr. Inscr. Fulg. Tert. Suet. Plin.
oxyæderŌTĪNUS pædĪA-ia ^f encyclopædia Cyropædia PRŌpædia pædĪCO	of the colour of the gem pæderos a teaching of boys, instruction that comprehends all the liberal sciences the instruction of Cyrus when young rudiments of sciences, &c. I have to do with a boy, am guilty of sodomy	Apul. Vopisc. Gell. Plin. Gloss. Gloss. Catul.
pædicat ⁹ OR pædic ⁹ O-Ōnis IMPædĪO† pædor-Ōris ^m pædiŪS pædiā ⁷ ŌSUS PRŌpædEUMĀTA-Ōrum ⁿ pæMĪNŌSUS or peminofus arthēnopæus	a sodomite a sodomite I defile naſtineſs, filth for want of dressing naſty, filthy full of naſtineſs or filth first rudiments stinking, filthy the son of Meleager and Atalanta (see parthē)	Suet. Mart. Plaut. Cic. Petron. Gloss. Gloss. Varr. Stat.
PÆZO or pædo EMpæCTES-æ Pæphopædes PæGNĪUM ĕrŌtopægnium rechnopægnium PæSURI POR, πορ, Der. for παῖς or Caiſor-poris ^m Luciſor Marciſor Publiſor	I play or sport like boys and girls that jokes or sports a juggler or that plays tricks a play or childish sport a poem concerning lovers, a romance a ludicrous poem so entitled a people of Portugal a boy or lad or servant the servant or page of Gaius or Caius the servant or page of Lucius the servant or page of Marcus the servant or page of Publius	not used Petron. Gloss. Gloss. Plin. Aufon. Plin. not used Fest. Plin. Plin. Quinct.

if terripavio or terripuvio: some, however, derive tripudio from pes, and say it is like tripedio, for I strike
with three feet; see at pes; see also tripidus.
perhaps depavio comes from an obsolete verb pavio, as diluvio from luo, and transfuvio from fluo; but, even
if it ever existed, must have come from παῖς.

Quintus

PUER-ĕrĭm (puĕrus-i,
Plaut.—puer¹, a girl,
Livius)
pu²ELLA

sc̄mipuellā

puellĀRIS
puellarĪTER
puellĀRIUS
puellASCO³

puellĀTŌRIUS
puellĪTOR-āris (some read
velitor)

puell³ŪLA
pu³ELLUS
puĒRA
puerĀRIUS
puerASCO³

Rĕpuerasco

puerASTER
puer³CŪLUS
puerĠGER
puerĪLIS

puerĪLITAS
puerĪLĪTER
puerĪTIA (or ūties, Anson.)
puer⁷ŌSUS

puertIA

puer³ŪLUS
FULLUS-i (as if puel-
lust; pulli, in comp.
see at premo)

pullĀRIUS-a-um
pullarius-ii

pullaria (manus)

PullariĒ-ārum
pullASTER-ūm
pullastra-æ¹
pullĒIĀCEUS
pullESCO

Expullesco

Rĕpullesco

pullĒTRA or pullitra
pull³ICĒNUS-i
pullĠGER
pullĪNUS
pullĪTIES-ci¹

pullO

the servant or page of Quintus

a child, a boy—word of endearment
(boy, my lad)—a page or servant—a
son

a little girl, young woman, maid—
nymph—a young woman married—a
widow

half a girl

fit for girls or maids, girlish
after the manner of a girl, childishly
fond of children (some read pullarius)

I grow wanton or effeminate—grow
young again

of or for girls or maids

I have to do (with an old woman, cum
cano eugio)

a little maid, a little girl

a little boy or child

a girl, a young woman

fond of boys or children

I grow childish, act like a boy, &c.

I grow childish—I dote

a biggish boy, a lad

a little or young boy

that bears or produces children

of or for a child, childish, silly

a child's age—childishness, silliness

childishly, after the manner of a child

childhood—chastity

childish, boyish

for pueritia

a bantling, little boy or child

the young of every thing (chick, young
bird, foal, &c.)—young sprout or
shoot—word of endearment (see also
under pellos)

pertaining to young boys or poultry

a keeper or breeder of chickens—that
divines by the feeding of chickens

the right hand—pullaria passio, a dis-
ease in foals

an island of Illyricum

a young cockarel, a dwarf cock

a pullet, young or little hen

a chicken or young fowl

I sprout or shoot or bud out

I begin to be a chicken

I bud or spring again

a pullet, young or little hen

a chicken or young fowl

that bears or produces a chick

of a colt or foal or young one

a hatching or bringing forth of chickens,
the feeding of colts, brood of bees, &c.

I sprout or bud (for pullatus; see at
pellos)

Feß.
Ov. Virg.
Ter. Plaut.

Cic.
Virg. Gd.
Stat.

Auson.
Plin.
Plin.

Petron.
Pacur. V.

Solin.
Non.

Catul.
Loc.

Varr.
Gloss.

Suet.
Cic. Plaut.

Gloss.
Arnob.

Fulg.
Cic.

Val. Sm.
Cic.

Cic. Varr.
Gloss.

Hor.
Cic.

Plin.
Cat.

Suet.

Auson.
Cic.

Liv.
Plaut.

Gloss.
Plin.

Varr.
Gloss.

Suet.
Col.

Litt. et
Col.

Gloss.
Lamp.

Fulgens.
Plin.

Col.
Calpurn.

† Thus say most etymologists. However, pullus may have been formed from pullus, a colt, a foal, a child; or from pullus, which means a boy or girl, a little one (of beasts.)

p ullatio	a hatching or breeding of chickens	Col.
p ull ^u ulus (see also at pellos)	a young colt or foal or filley—the shoot of a plant or tree—a boy for sodomy	Apul. Plin. Gloss.
p ullul ^u asco ³	I sprout out or bud	Prud.
r epullul ^u asco	I sprout out or bud again	Col.
p ullul ^o	I spring or sprout up—grow, increase	Virg. Nep.
e xpullulo	I begin to bud forth	Arnob.
r epullulo	I bud or spring again	Plin.
p upus-i (as if <i>ἐπάω</i> †, a tail/ish child)	a word of endearment (as dear babe, dear puppet, &c.)—pupus or popus, a young colt or foal	Suet. Gloss.
p upa-æ (puppa, Gloss.)	a young girl, a lass—a puppet, a baby	Mart. Perf.
p upienus	a Roman emperor (colleague of Balbinus)	Jul. Cap.
p upillus (see under pavo)	a boy under ward, an orphan, a pupil	Cic.
p upilla	a girl under age or under ward, an orphan—the ball or apple of the eye of or belonging to a pupil or ward	Cic. Plin.
p upillar ^{is} or ā rius	in the same manner as if an orphan	Liv. Gloss.
p upillar ^{iter}	a barren country of Latium	Justin.
p up ^u inia	a very little boy, a puppet	Liv.
p up ^u ulus	the apple or ball of the eye	Catul.
p up ^u ula	a child, a little boy or girl (see under pus-podis, and under pus-puris)	Catul.
p usus-im, p usa-æ†	a little child or boy	Lucr.
p usio-iōnis ^m , <i>παίδιον</i>	a little girl	Hor.
p us ^u iōla	a little boy	Cic.
p isinnus	little, small, weak, cowardly—short	Prud.
p usillus	very little or small	Perf.
p er ^u pillus	pusillanious	Juv. Cic.
p usill ^u an ^{is} or ā n ^{is} imus	pusillanimous	Chrysol.
p usillan ^{is} itas	faint-heartedness, pusillanimity	Tert. Gloss.
p usillan ^{is} iter	in a cowardly manner	Lactant.
p usillitas	littleness, smallness	Bibl.
p usillum (adv.)	little, but little (pusillo, with a compar.)	Lactant.
p er ^u pillum	very little	Plin.
p utus ^u or p otus-im	a little dear, a cocky (as nurses call boys)	Cic.
p uta	that which distinguishes the sex	Catalect.
p ut ^u illum ^m , p utilla ^f	words of endearment, a cocky, a puppet	Gloss.
p raputium	the prepuce, the foreskin of the yard	Plaut.
s alaputium (see under salax)	a wanton or lustful tail or yard	Juv.
p raputiatio	a circumcision	Scalig.
p raputiatus	circumcised	Tert.
p raputiatus	already circumcised	Tert.
p alæ	lately, formerly, long ago (palæ or palæo, in comp. for old, anciently, lately)	Tert.
p alæ ^u biblus-if	Old Biblos (a town on the coast of Syria)	not used

This *pupus* may also come from *παῖς*, changing λ into π.

either from *pupus*, changing the second p into s; or from *παῖς*, changing λ into σ.

Some think this *putus* is for *pusus*. Scaliger derives it from *παῖς*, which, he hints, means a boy's natural as well as the prepuce, the man's yard; but as *παῖς* means a secret desire, may not this have become *putus* & himself informs us, "That nurses called their little boys by this name, through wantonness—see *potbos*, Putam aut Putillam," in Hor. (which some read *Pusam* aut *Pusillam*), Bentley corrects *Rutam* aut *Pusillam*,

they are proper names of women.

see the note on *fusus* above, in regard to *putilla*.

•PĀLI for palin

Pal⁹ICI or Palisci-orum†

Palicanus

•PALLO

(pæpallo, I shake, brandish)

palla

pall⁹ŪLA

pall⁹ACA-x or pallace-es

pallac⁹ANA-x

pallacia⁹ or iumⁿ

PALLAS-ādis⁹ (see lower)

Palladius

palladium

PALLAS or Palas-antis
(see above)

Pallas-antis

Pallant⁹EUM or Palanteum

Pallant⁹IA

Pallantias

Pallantias-ādis or Pallan-
tis-īdis

PALLIUM

palli⁹ASTRUM

palli⁹ATUS

EX⁹palliat⁹

pallio-iōnis

palli⁹ŌLUM

palli⁹ŌL⁹ATIM

palli⁹ŌL⁹ATUS

palli⁹O or palli⁹ŌLO

ON⁹pallio

DE⁹pallio

PĀLA-x⁹, from πᾶλος, vi-
bration, motion, agita-
tion, stirring, darting,
shaving† (see under peg-
nio)

again, back, contrary (pālim or pali, before b or p; but pālim before l; and palim or pali, elsewhere, in comp.)

two sons of Jupiter by Thalia or by Ætna

a surname of Lollius

I shake, vibrate, whirl, throw, push;

palmos, a vibration, agitation, pal-
pitation, &c.

a large and long gown (for women, dancers, actors, &c.)—a short jerkin reaching the pockets

a little upper garment or gown

a concubine (some write palaca, &c.); for pellex, see under lacio

a sort of onion

concubinage

Pallas, the goddess of wisdom and arms

of Pallas—a rustic writer so called

a wooden image of Pallas

the great grandfire of Evander the Ar-
cadian—his daughter's son—his own
son slain in a mutiny after his father's
death—a giant so called

a rich freed man of Claudius Cæsar

a city of the Arcadians; Pallanteus, Ar-
cadian (see Palatium under Pegnyo)

the daughter of Evander

a pool in Africa near which Pallas was
born (some think)

Aurora (the daughter of the giant Pal-
las)

a cloak, a robe—a coverlet or blanket

a bad cloak

that wears a cloak, dressed in a cloak

that has had his cloak taken away

a maker of cloaks or robes

a little cloak—a cap or covering for the
head

with a little cloak on

that has a little cloak on—that wears a
cap like a veil or hood

I conceal under or cover with a cloak

I hide under a cloak

I take the cloak off

a shovel or spade—fan to winnow corn
—bezel of a ring—bump or emi-
nence on the right and left of the
back—a whistle or whizzing or
vibrations, an Indian fig-tree (one
fruit of which will satiate four people)

not used

Ov.

Quint.

not used

Tibul.

Mart.

Plaut.

Suet.

Plin.

Gloss.

Ov.

Phædr. Gell.

Virg.

Virg.

Serv.

Virg.

Gloss.

Tac.

Virg.

Serv.

Plin.

Ov.

Plaut. Mart.

Apul.

Cic.

Plaut.

Gloss.

Juv. Ov.

Plaut.

Mart.

Suet.

Apul. Nod.

Afr. Publ.

Tert.

Cato Ter.

Cic. Anst.

Plin.

† From πᾶλι for πᾶλις, and ἀνα, I have sent, as if sent up again; for the earth, which, on the desire of another, had swallowed her up, opened itself again, when she had gone her full time, and sent them forth. It is said two lakes formed themselves on the spot where this took place.

‡ Varro derives pala from pago (for pango), changing g into l.

§ In “ac repente vehementiori flatu exspulsi aeris pala quadam,” some would have pala in the place of pal, but, had pala been before derived from πᾶλος, there would not have been any inconsistency in interpreting passage by “and, with a more violent blast, a certain whistle of the air is suddenly poured forth.”

<i>nipalium</i>	a hoe, mattock, pick-ax	Col.
<i>pālacræ</i> or <i>pālacrāna-æ</i> ^f	a mass or lump of gold	Plin.
<i>pālālia</i>	herb cyclamen	Apul.
<i>pālāmēdes</i>	the son of Nauplius king of Eubœa	Plin.
<i>Palamedæus</i>	of Palamedes	Manil.
<i>palāra</i>	a bird, called also <i>drosta</i>	Philom.
<i>palātha-æ</i> or <i>palathe-es</i> ^f	a mass or heap or frail of dried figs	Vulg.
<i>pālē-es</i> ^f (see under <i>pao</i>)	a wrestling, struggling, sort of dance	Gloss.
<i>clino pale</i>	lascivious play in bed	Suet.
<i>Astypalæa</i>	an island (one of the Cyclades) so called from Astypale the mother of Ancæus—another in the Archipelago—a city in the island of Cos	Ov.
<i>Astypalæus</i>	of Astypalæa	Plin.
<i>Palæmon-ōnis</i>	the son of Athamas and Ino, a shepherd so called—a grammarian so called	Steph.
<i>Palæmonius</i>	<i>Palæmonian</i> , Isthmian	Ov.
<i>palæstes-æ</i>	a wrestler	Virg.
<i>Palæste-es</i> ^f	a town of Epirus	Suet.
<i>Palæstinus</i>	of Palæste—of Palæstine	Claud.
<i>Palæstina</i>	a country of Asia called also <i>Philistæa</i>	Lampr.
<i>Palæstinensis</i>	of Palæstine or of Palæste	Cæs.
<i>palæstra-æ</i> ^f	a wrestling or exercise—place for wrestling or exercise, a barudy-house—skill or readiness in wrestling—what is for show only, comely carriage, dexterity, address	Luc. Sil.
<i>palæstrans</i>	that wrestles	Plin.
<i>palestricus</i>	of or for or fond of or teaching wrestling	Spart.
<i>palestrica</i>	a woman that anoints wrestlers before or after wrestling, &c.	Virg. Vitr.
<i>palestrice</i>	after the manner of wrestlers	Ter.
<i>palestricōs</i>	in a wrestling manner	Cic.
<i>palestrita-æ</i> ^a	a wrestler—a teacher of wrestling—that spends his time in wrestling places	Non.
<i>Palæstrium</i>	a town of Macedon	Mart. Cic.
<i>A^a palestrus</i>	that has no grace in his carriage, unskilled in wrestling	Quint.
<i>A^a palestus</i>	unconquered, invincible†	Plin.
<i>pālea</i>	chaff, refuse, scum—short straw used in mud walls—the wattles or gills under a cock's neck	Gloss.
<i>paleālis</i>	placed or kept in chaff	Plin.
<i>palear-āris</i> ^a	the dew-lap of a beast (like a cock's gills)	Gloss.
<i>paleāre</i> or <i>ārium</i> ^a	a chaff-house; <i>palearius</i> , mixed with chaff	Plin.
<i>paleātus</i>	mingled with chaff or short straw	Petr. Col.
<i>palmatias-æ</i> ^f	an earthquake (from <i>παλμός</i> ; see <i>pallo</i>)	Col.
<i>pālūdo</i>	I dress in military array	Apul.
<i>Palud^a a-æ</i>	a surname of Pallas†	obsolete
<i>paludātus</i>	clothed in military array	Varr.
<i>paluda^a mentum</i>	military garment—a general's robe, any royal or princely robe—any military ornament	Cic.
		Liv.
		Plin.
		Fest.

palæstus is said to be the same as *Apalæstus*; but they have, in Greek, the meanings I have given here. *paludatus* has, in his Tyro's Dictionary, *paluda-orum* for military standards. I suppose he means *paludamenta*—for the former is found no where.

Bupalus

CIUPELLĀRII or cruppellarii (see crūo)

PŌPŪLUS[†], sometimes m (for pōpūlus, see at polys)

populĒTUM

popŪLEUS or ulneus or ulnus

populi⁹FER*PALLOR-ōris^m†pallEO²-palluiEX²palleoIM²palleoOB²palleopallESCO³-palluiEX²pallescoIM²pallescoOB²pallesco

pallIDUS

EX²pallidusIM²pallidusPER²pallidus

SEMIPallidus

SUB²pallidus

VĒpallidus

SUB²pallidEpallid⁹ŪLUS

PallŌRII Saliī

*PALMA-æ[†], from παλάμη-ς (the palm of the hand, the hand, a way or manner of doing things; see also under pallo)

palmĀRIS

palmĀRIUS

Palmaria

palmarium

Palmensis ager

name of a carver (as if great wrestler) Hor.
soldiers armed cap-à-pié, whose armour Tac.
repels the blows struck at them
an aspen-tree, a poplar-tree (from πα-
πᾶλω; see at pallo here) Plin.

a grove or plantation of poplars
of a poplar-tree Plin.
Virg. G.
Plaut.

that bears poplar trees

palenesis—the god of palenesis—gloominess
—mouldiness in vessels—palliores-um, Cic. Liv.
pale colours Col. Luc.

I am or look pale or wan—look pale ad Heren.
with fear, am much concerned for, Hor.
am much solicitous—turn smutty or Ov.

darkish

I am pale or wan Plaut.

I look pale Stat.

I look pale Prod.

I grow pale—grow wan Plin. Prop.

I grow pale Ov.

I grow pale Perf.

I grow pale Prod.

pale, wan—making pale Plin. Stat.

pale, wan Tert.

very pale or wan Litt. et ib.

half pale Celf.

a little pale or wan Zen. Va.

very pale Celf.

in a manner somewhat pale Hor.

pale, a little wan Enn.

the priests of the god Pallor Catul.

the palm of the hand, an open palm or Serv.

band, a mark or token of victory or Cic.

excellence, victory—a victor—pre- Plin.

ference, pre-eminence, a date or the Manil.

fruit of the palm, the chief city of Hor.

Majorca—a broom of palm twigs, Varr.

palm or chaplet as token of victory— Catul.

a shoot of vine that may bear grapes Col. Var.

—the broad end of an oar Cic.

of the breadth of four fingers—of the

palm-tree—the principal or most no- Ter.

table Plin.

deserving the prize, most excellent Ulp.

an island in the Tyrrhene Sea Plin.

reward for victory

a city of Picenum in Italy

† From Dor. παλλός or παλός for πᾶλλός or πᾶλός, livid, of lead colour, darkish, brownish; for, changed into αρεός or ερεός (as in μαῖδς, that has no hair, whence μαῖαρεός; or, in μαλός, pernicious; whence μαλᾶρεός consumes) we get παλλᾶρεός or παλᾶρεός, which, indeed, we find not in any Lexicon; but whence, changed or ερεός into ερ (as I have mentioned at cruor, dolor, &c.) we form pallor. Gesner, in his Thesaurus, gives the names of state or condition in -oris, as primitives, as I do, whenever I can trace their origin from a Greek adjective in αρεός or ερεός, which accounts for my not placing their verbs as primitives. Here, however, I have said that pallor comes from παλλός; and ἰω (see the note on peris), and presented pallor as formed from the participle present, changing εμ into ερ. Ainsworth suggests that pallor comes from πᾶλλός.—See pallo and polys.

<i>palme</i> s-itis ^m	<i>shoot or young branch of a vine—shoot of the palm-tree—bough or branch of any tree</i>	Col. Plin. Curt.
<i>palme</i> sia or <i>ensia</i> -ōrum	<i>a sort of wine</i>	Plin.
<i>palme</i> tum	<i>a plantation of palms or date-trees</i>	Hor.
<i>palme</i> us	<i>made of the leaves of the palm-tree—made of dates of a span long</i>	Col. Plin.
<i>palme</i> ceus	<i>of boughs of palm-tree</i>	Sulp. Sev.
<i>palme</i> fer	<i>bearing palm-trees, living where palm-trees grow</i>	Ov.
<i>palme</i> ger	<i>bearing palm-trees</i>	Plin.
<i>palme</i> primus	<i>made of figs, said of a sort of wine</i>	Plin.
<i>palme</i> is	<i>two spans broad or long</i>	Liv.
<i>palme</i> terium or <i>tōrium</i>	<i>a ferula, a blow with the palm of the hand</i>	Gloss.
<i>palme</i> osus	<i>full of palm-trees</i>	Virg.
<i>palme</i> ula	<i>the date or fruit of the palm-tree—broad part of an ear—small hand, the spread wing of a bird</i>	Celf. Catul.
<i>palme</i> laris	<i>of the hand or done with the hand</i>	Apul. Mart. Cap.
<i>palme</i> us-i	<i>a span or three quarters of a foot—three quarters of any thing</i>	Cat. Col.
<i>palme</i> o (see the note on <i>palpo</i>)	<i>I mark with a hand—I stroke with the hand, soothe, humour—I bind the shoots of a vine to the prop, &c.</i>	Quinct. Pollio Col.
or <i>expalme</i>	<i>I strike with the palm of my hand</i>	Gell. Gloss.
<i>palme</i> atus	<i>with the figure of a palm-tree or branch, with broad horns and little shoots like fingers†—marked with the palm of one's hand</i>	Plin. Quint.
<i>palme</i> ito	<i>I often strike with the palm of my hand</i>	Gloss.
<i>Palme</i> ra	<i>a city of Syria rich in palm-trees</i>	Plin.
<i>Palme</i> renus	<i>of Palmyra</i>	Plin.
* <i>palpo</i> -as† (cui)	<i>I stroke—soothe, caress—palpor (depon.) I stroke—I cajole, wheedle, soothe, grope</i>	Ov. Juv. Stat. Plaut.
<i>expalpo</i> or <i>expalpor</i>	<i>I grope, feel, get by flattery</i>	Plaut. Non.
<i>prepalpo</i>	<i>I grope or feel first</i>	Paull.
<i>subpalpo</i> or <i>subpalpor</i>	<i>I gently stroke, I wheedle</i>	Plaut. Sym.
<i>palpa</i> 'bilis	<i>palpable</i>	Oros.
<i>palpa</i> 'men or <i>mentum</i>	<i>a stroking or soothing</i>	Prud. Amm.
<i>palpa</i> 'io	<i>a stroking or soothing</i>	Plaut.
<i>expalpatio</i>	<i>a wheedling or cajoling</i>	Tert.
<i>palpa</i> 'or	<i>a flatterer or wheedler</i>	Plaut.
<i>palp</i> 'o-ōnis	<i>a flatterer or cajoler</i>	Perf.
<i>expalponi</i> des-is ^m	<i>that wheedles one out of something</i>	Plaut.
<i>palp</i> 'um ⁿ or <i>us</i> -i ^m	<i>a gentle stroking, soft blow with the hand</i>	Plaut.
<i>palp</i> 'ito	<i>I beat or throb—I breathe short or quick—move in a tremulous manner—strive, heave</i>	Cic. Juv. Stat. Claud.
<i>palpita</i> 'io, or <i>us</i> -ūs	<i>a panting, palpitation</i>	Plin.

palmata, a robe interwoven or embroidered with palms or devices (Mart.), a triumphal robe (Liv.)
palmo, from *παλμος*, changing *m* into another *p*, itself from *πάλλω* (see at *pallo*), or contracted from *πάλλω*, I shake, wag, jog, stir; also from *πάλλω*; or from *παλεύω*, I cajole, wheedle, allure. Canin.
 from *ψαλάω* and *ἄεω*. *σπαλαφω*.

<i>palp^oēBRA-æ^s</i> (chiefly plural)	the eye-lid—the hair on the eye-lids	Cic. Plin.
<i>palpebrum</i>	the eye-lid	Non.
<i>palpebrālis</i>	of or for the eye-lids	Prudent.
<i>palpebrāris</i>	fit for the eye-lids	Cael. Am.
<i>palpebrO</i>	I move my eye-lids, I wink	Cael. Am.
<i>palpebrat^{io}</i>	a moving the eye-lids, a twinkling	Cael. Am.
IM ^s <i>palpebratio</i>	a want of motion in the eye-lids	Cael. Am.
<i>PAMPINUS-i^m†</i>	tender shoot of a vine—vine-leaf—the tendril of ivy, a wreathed grain (in the spawn of the polypus) like a tendril	Col. Virg. Plin.
<i>pampinACEUS</i>	made of vine-shoots	Col.
<i>pampinARIUS</i>	belonging to a vine-branch—pampinarium, a shoot from the stock of a vine	Col. Plin.
<i>pampinATUS</i>	ornamented with or disposed like shoots of vine	Plin.
<i>pampINEUS</i>	of vine-leaves or shoots, covered with vine-leaves or shoots—full of vine leaves or shoots—vinous or of wine	Virg. Ov. Prop.
<i>pampin⁷OSUS</i>	full of leaves or shoots—like vine-leaves	Col. Plin.
<i>pampinO</i>	I pluck or rub off superfluous leaves or shoots of a vine	Plin.
EX <i>pampino</i>	the rubbing or pulling off leaves or shoots	Col.
<i>pampinat^{io}</i>	that rubs or pulls off leaves or shoots	Col.
<i>pampinat^{io}OR</i>	sort of light carriage (some read pabillum; see pabo under pao)	Lampr.
EX <i>pampillum</i>	I show or open, set open, lay open, discover, spread out, spread asunder—extend, relate, display	Virg. Cic. Plaut.
• <i>PANDO</i> <i>di</i> , <i>passum</i> or <i>pansum</i> (see pando under pandus here)	I stretch out, spread abroad	Plin.
DIS <i>pando</i> (see under pendo)	I spread out, display	Grat.
EX <i>pando</i>	I spread out, hang over against	Plin.
OP <i>pando</i>	I spread open before	Apul.
PR <i>pando</i>	I open again, I open	Arn. Gel.
RE <i>pando</i>	a goddess so called—Panda, a town of Sogdiana (Plin.)	Varr. Felt.
<i>Pand^a A</i> or <i>Pantiea</i>	a name of Ceres	Col.
EM <i>panda</i>	a gate in Rome	Calliod.
<i>PandANA porta</i>	spreading out or spread out	Felt.
PR <i>opand^sENS</i>	a gem showing various colours	Paull.
<i>pandIA</i> (see at pas)	I stretch, I yawn	Felt.
<i>pandicULOR</i>	a day wherein all the temples were opened	Ov.
<i>pandicul^{ar}IO</i>	a stretching and yawning	Claud.
<i>PandION-iONIS</i>	the son of Erechtheus king of Athens	
<i>PandionIUS</i>	of Pandion	

† Certainly from *palpo*, on account of its being in continual motion. Because *Ολίπα* is its Greek correspondent, Canin. forcibly derives *palpebra* from *Ολίπα*.

I Perhaps from *παῖ*, all (see *pas*), and *πῖ* for *πῖ*, the shell-fish wherein pearls are found; for pearls are as precious as well as gems, and *gemma* means not only the bud of a vine, &c. but also a gem or precious stone perhaps from *παῖ*; and *πῖ*, which means dirt, dust, because young vine-leaves seem to be full of dust.

§ Its Greek correspondent is *παῖ*; but *pando* comes from *παῖ*-*πῖ*, with the insertion of *d*, as *πῖ* comes *tendo*. As to *φ* changing into *p*, we have several instances of it; and even in Greek, *πῖ* for *φῖ*.—See *phano* at *phos*.

EXPAND ⁴ ITOR	that flows abroad or over the banks	Plin.
IS or EXPANS ¹ IO	a spreading out or displaying	Aug. Cael.
pans ¹ US (see passus here)	spread out, open, wide	Prud. Ter.
DISPANSUS or passus or pensus	spread out, open, wide	Plin. Lucr.
or pessus	stretched out, spread about	Cic. Plaut.
EXPANSUS or passus	spread out, displayed	Geil.
OPPANSUS or passus	spread out	Prud. Tert.
PROPANSUS or passus	spread forward or out	Apul. Gloss.
pans ¹ A-æ ^c	broad-footed, whose hair hangs loose	Plin. Cassiod.
EXPANSUM	the firmament	Bibl.
OPPANSUM	the covering or what hangs before	Tert.
pantex-icis ^m (as if pan-	the paunch or belly—tripes, guts, inside	Gloss. Plaut.
dex) chiefly plural	—a swelling or sore	Gloss.
panticinor	I fill my guts (some read mantiscinor)	Plaut.
pasi ¹ A-æ ^f	sort of sweet wine	Geil.
Passagardæ-arum	a town in Media	Plin.
pasi ¹ ALIS	that seeks its food abroad (said of sheep and hens)	Paull.
pasi ¹ ARIUS	spread out, hanging about, wide	Capitol.
Pasiaron-onis	a town of the Molossi in Epirus	Liv.
pasi ¹ IM	here and there—every where, loosely, scatteringly, abroad, every way—up and down, several ways, into many parts	Virg. Cic. Liv.
pasi ¹ IVUS (see under patior at pascho)	confused, mixed—common, wandering	Apul. Firm.
passive	up and down, scatteringly	Apul.
passivitas	confusion, disorder (see under patior)	Tert.
passivulus	confusedly, disorderly	Tert.
passivulæ-arum	raisins dried in the sun or ovens	Boudot ex Plin.
pasi ¹ UM	sort of sweet wine	Col.
pasi ¹ US-ûs	a pace, a step	Cic.
pasi ¹ US-a-um (see under patior at pascho)	spread or stretched out, hanging loose—hung up	Cæs. Virg. Plin.
pasi ¹ O	I extend or spread out	Th. Prisc.
PANDUS	bent, bowed, crooked	Plin.
REPANDUS	bent, crooked, bowed (repandi, in comp.)	Cic.
pandO or or	I bend or bow, become crooked	Plin.
pandat ¹ IO	a bending or arching	Vitr.
*PANGO†-pēpigi or	I strike or drive in, covenant or agree upon—plant, fix plants in the ground	Liv.
pēgi or panxi-pactum;	—fix, set out, settle—compose, form (as verses, &c.)—contract, promise	Col. Cic.
sometimes pactum	I join or fasten to	Hor.
or APPANGO	I plant, fasten or stick in the ground	Ov.
DEPANGO-panxi or pēgi-pactum	I set, order, marshal	Fest. Plin.
EXPANGO	I fasten or join to	Plin.
OPPANGO	I set or plant, I graff	Plaut.
REPANGO	(pacificor hereafter)	Fest.
pac ¹ IO-ionis, for pactio,	wreathed, plaited, joined together	Plin.
which see here	joined or set together, compact	Plin.
pac ¹ ILIS	an agreement, a contract or bargain	Cic.
COMPACTILIS	a joining or setting together	Cic. Mam.
pac ¹ IO		
COMPACTIO or pictio		

Sciently pango and pace, from *paſſus*; whence *paſſus*, *paſſus*, *paſſus*, &c.—See *perago*, and the note at *pleſſo*.

IMPACTIO	a dashing or clapping together	Sen.
PACT¹ITIUS or ICIUS	made by agreement, agreed upon	Gell.
COMPACTITIUS or ICIUS	settled, agreed upon, granted	Tert.
PACTIUS-II	a river—a mountain so called	Plin. Strab.
COMPACT¹IVUS	swollen, puffed up	Fest.
EXCOMPACTIO	by agreement, on purpose (read ex compacto)	Suet.
PACTOLUS-IM	a river in Lydia rich in gold sand	Juv.
PACT¹OR	a maker or signer of a treaty, a go-between	Cic.
IMPACTOR	that dashes against	Vitr.
COMPACT¹URA	a joining or settling together	Vitr.
COMPACT¹US (or PECTUS , Plaut.)	joined or pressed together—well-set, compact	Virg. Plaut.
SUPPACTUS	stuck or fastened under, clotted	Plaut.
PACTA-ÆF	a woman that has brought a marriage about	Paterc.
PACTUM	an agreement, a contract or bargain	Cic.
COMPACTUM	a bargain or covenant, an agreement	Liv.
PACT¹US-ŪS	a contract, bargain or agreement, &c.	Petron.
PAGES-ISF	a joining	Non.
COMPAGES	a close joining, a closure	Cic.
IMPAGES	a tenon, a dove-tail	Vitr.
PROPAGES	see PROPAGO here (some read PROPAGMEN)	Non.
REPAGES	a rail, bar, barricade	Fest.
PAGINA-ÆF	a page of a book—whole book or work—little space or path between vines	Cic. Plin.
COMPAGINA	a close joining or settling together	Innocent.
PAGINALIS	of or for a leaf of paper, epistolary	Ennod.
PAGIN³ŪLA or PAGELLA	a little leaf or page	Cic.
PAGINO	I join close together	Gloss.
COMPAGINO	I join or settle together	Prudent.
PROPAGINO	I propagate	Gloss.
REPAGINO	I join or settle together again	Chrysid.
COMPAGINAT¹IO	a joining or closing	Ov.
PAGINAT¹US	joined together, close	Paulina.
PROPAGINATUS	propagated, multiplied	Tertull.
PAGMENTUM (doubted)	ornament of porches, &c.	Vitr.
ANTE, ANTIPAGMENTUM	ornament of porches wrought in timber or stones	Vitr.
COMPAG³O-INISF	a joint or closure	Cels.
PRO or PROPAGO†	old vine-stock or slip set in the ground to raise young vines, &c. from, stock, lineage	Virg.
PRO or PROPAGO (rem in rem)	I cut an old vine into slips, for raising young vines therefrom; I spread, multiply, propagate	Lucr.
PRO or PROPAGAT¹IO	a propagating, a planting, an increasing	Cic.
PRO or PROPAGAT¹OR	that propagates, &c.	Cic.
REPAGULUM	a rail, bar, barricade, restraint	Plaut.
COMPAGUS	sort of shoe or slipper	Treb. Pol.
PACT¹IO	a grafting	Pallad.
APPINGO³-PĒGI-PACTUM	I join or fasten to (see PINGO)	Fest.
COMPINGO	I put together, make compact	Cic.
RECOMPINGO	I put again together	Tert.

† Vossius derives *propago*, its verb, &c. from *ago*, as if *propago* were for *prope ago*.

IMPingo	I clasp against, clasp or fasten upon	Cic.
PROpingo	I impel, urge on, dash against (but some read progigno)	Lucr.
RĒpingo	I fasten again or restore	Fortun.
SUPpingo	I fasten or sew fast under	Plaut.
SUPERpingo (see pingo)	I fasten over or sew fast over	Symmach.
PACISCOR ² . pactus sum (cui, rem, cum quo, re)	I make a bargain—pacifico-pēpigi, I make a bargain or an agreement	Cic. Næv.
DEpacificor or depacificor	I make a bargain, I covenant, promise —make peace	Cic. Apul.
DEpaci ¹ IO	an agreement or covenant	Cod. Theod.
DEpaci ² OR	a solicitor	Apul.
CIRCUMpaci ¹ US†	taken in by a fraudulent covenant	Petron.
PAX-pācis† (see the notes on placeo and placo)	peace, peaceableness, content, quiet—a goddess of peace—calm, want of ac- tion, a being still—a truce—pleasure or good will—leave, permission, atone- ment, reconciliation	Cic. Ov. Lucr. Virg. Liv. Plaut.
pax (adv.) παξ	no more, peace	Ter.
PACALIS	signification of peace, of or for peace	Ov.
PACENSIS Colonia or Conventus	the chief city of Estramadura (see the note on pax)	Plin.
PACIFER	that brings or betokens peace	Plin.
paciferO-as	I bring a peace about, make peace	Gloss.
PACIFICO or fidor	I make peace, appease, treat of peace	Cic. Just.
pacificat ¹ IO	a making or treating of peace, media- tion	Cic.
pacificat ² OR	that makes peace, peace-maker	Cic.
pacificatorius	servant to make peace	Cic.
pacific ³ US	making for peace, pacific, peaceful	Cic.
pacificE	peacefully, peaceably	Cypr.
PACO	I make still, subdue, appease	Cæf.
PERpaco	I appease or pacify thoroughly	Liv.
pacat ¹ IO	a making peace, a treaty of peace	Front.
pacat ² OR	that gives peace, a pacifier	Sen.
pacatorius	servant to reconcile or to make sociable	Tert.
pacat ³ US	appeased, peaceable, quiet, still, calm, serene, reconciled	Liv.
IMPacatus	unappeased, quarrelsome	Sen.
PERpacatus	thoroughly appeased	Liv.
pacate	peaceably, quietly	Petr.
Paconius	a Roman so called	Tac.
Pācūvius	a tragic poet so called—name of two other men (Plin. Sen.)	Hor.
Pacuvianus	of Pacuvius	Cic.
Pacideianus	a gladiator so called (some read Placi- decanus)	Lucil.
Pacinus	one of the descendants of king Volturnus	Fest.
Pacinales-um	a people in Italy settled there by Pacinus	Fest.
Pācorus	the son of Orodes king of Parthia	Just.
PUNGO-pūpūgi-punc- tum§	I sting or prick, gall, trouble, afflict, vex, disquiet	Cic.

some read *circumscriptus*, some *circumspectus* ironically.

see the note on *placo* under *placeo*.—*Pax Augusta*, the chief city of Estramadura (Plin.) *Pax Julia*, a city
inugal, now Beja (Inscr.) *Paxa-arum*, two islands of the Icarian sea (now Paxo and Antipaxo (Plin.)
an island of the Asiatic sea (Plin.)

anciently *pugi*, the preterite of which *pēpugi* is sometimes found, and sometimes *pūni*.

COMPungo
DĒpungo
DISpungo

EXPungo

INTERpungo
RĒpungo-rĕpūpūgi or rĕ-
punxi-repunctum

SUBpungo

punct^a A-æ^f
ONYPuncta
punct^a IM
punct^a IO

COMPunctio
DISPunctio
EXPunctio

INTERPunctio
punct^a IUNCŪLA
punctio
DISPunct^a OR
EXPunctior
COMPunctiorius
punct^a UM

INTERPunctum
punct^a ŪLUM or illum
punct^a ŪRA
punct^a US-ūs
IM²punct^a US-A-UM

PER²punctus
punct^a O
punctat^a IM
punctatōriōLA
solī or solⁱ ūC^a or punga-æ^f
NOCTIPUG^a A-ORUM
PUGIL-llis†
pugillICE
pugillO or pugillor
pugilat^a IO, or us-ūs
pugilat^a OR-ōris
pugilatorius
pugILLAR or illāre-āris^m
pugillĀRIS-is^m (see lower)
pug^aILLUS (or pugillum,
Gloss.)
pugillĀRIS (see above)
PUGIO-iōnis^m
pug^aIUNCŪLUS
PUGNUS-i^m†
pugNEUS
pugnITUS

I prick, sting, vex
I point or distinguish—dash out
I dash what is written by putting points
under the letters, I note, set down,
examine or balance account
I cross out, expunge—grub, pull out hair
with tweezers
I point between, distinguish by points
I prick again

I prick or point
a pricking or sticking, a thrust or join
a sort of jasper
pointedly, with the prick of a needle, &c.
a pricking, a stinging
a pricking pain, a stitch, compunction
a pricking out by way of examination
a crossing out
a pointing, distinction by points
a little prick with a needle, &c.
instantly, just in time
that pricks out by way of examination
that crosses out or expunges
that excites or bespeaks compunction
a prick or point, a note or suffrage—a
point (at dice, &c.)—a mark
a point or stop
a little point or mark
a pricking—a stich
a pricking or sticking
that has no point or mark (see impictus
at pingo)

much pricked or stung
I prick or sting
by notes or pricks, distinctly, briefly
a little fight, a skirmish
a venomous pismire or fly
things that excite by night to venery
a champion or boxer or gladiator
stoutly, champion-like
I box, I spar
a boxing, a sparring
a boxer, that boxes or spars
for boxing, for a boxer, struck or boxed
a pocket-book, a noting-table
a pocket-book or noting-table
a little fist—a handful (this is a dimi-
nutive of pugnus, which see lower)
as big as one's fist, filling the hand
a dagger, a poniard
a little or short dagger
the fist, a thump or blow
of the fist, fisty
with the fist

Cic.
Cassiod.
Sen.

Plaut.
Mart.
Sen.
Cic.

Eug. Ta.
Veget.
Plin.

Liv.
Plin.
Plin.

Ter.
Ter.
Cic.

Sen.
Apol.
Terul.

Terul.
Sidon.
Cic. Ma.

Veget.
Cic.
Apol. Si.

Firm. Ca.
Plin.
Apol.

Cel. An.
Gloss.
Mamert.

Fell.
Plin.
Lucil.

Ter.
Plaut.
Gloss.

Cic.
Arnob.
Plaut.

Auson.
Plin.
Plin.

Jur.
Cic.
Cic.

Cic.
Plaut.
Cecil.

† Donat. derives *pugil* from *pugna* or *pugno* here; some from *πύγος*—see *pyx* under *pegyo*—see also *pyg* here. Prudent. makes the first syllable long.

‡ Some derive *pugnus* from *πύγος*, or rather from its future *πύξω*; some from *πύγος* the fist, a boxing, a striking; still from *πύγος*—see *pegyo*.

<i>pugno</i> (cum quo, pro re, pugno pugnā)	<i>I fight, contend, dispute, struggle, endeavour, strive against, oppose, thwart</i>	Cic.
<i>APPUGNO</i>	<i>I attack or assail</i>	Tac.
<i>COMPUGNO</i>	<i>I fight or contend</i>	Gell.
<i>DEPUGNO</i>	<i>I fight it out, contend</i>	Cic.
<i>EXPUGNO</i> (quem re) †	<i>I storm or assault, sack, vanquish</i>	Cic.
<i>IMPUGNO</i>	<i>I fight against, attack, insult—thwart</i>	Liv. Caes.
<i>OPUGNO</i> (rem re)	<i>I attack, assault, oppose</i>	Cic.
<i>PROPUGNO</i> (pro re)	<i>I fight for; defend</i>	Cic.
<i>REPUGNO</i> (cui re, inter quos)	<i>I resist, thwart, cross</i>	Cic.
<i>pugn^a A^aæ</i>	<i>a fighting, a battle, a fray</i>	Cic.
<i>EXPUGNA^a BILIS</i>	<i>that may be taken by force</i>	Stat.
<i>IN^aEXPUGNABILIS</i>	<i>impregnable</i>	Liv.
<i>pugna^a CULUM</i>	<i>a bulwark, a fortress—a field of battle</i>	Plaut. Amm.
<i>PROPUGNACULUM</i>	<i>a fortress, bulwark, rampart</i>	Cic.
<i>REPUGN^a ANTER</i>	<i>crossly, stubbornly, with reluctance</i>	Cic.
<i>REPUGN^a ANTIA</i>	<i>opposition, resistance, reluctance</i>	Cic.
<i>DEPUGNAT^{io}</i>	<i>a fighting</i>	Cat. ap Non.
<i>EXPUGNATIO</i>	<i>a conquering or taking by force</i>	Cic.
<i>IMPUGNATIO</i>	<i>a fighting against, a thwarting</i>	Cic.
<i>OPUGNATIO</i>	<i>an assault, a besieging</i>	Tac.
<i>PROPUGNATIO</i>	<i>a fighting for, a defending</i>	Cic.
<i>REPUGNATIO</i>	<i>opposition, resistance, reluctance</i>	Apul.
<i>pugnat^{or} OR AND RIX</i>	<i>that fights</i>	Liv. Amm.
<i>DEPUGNATOR</i>	<i>that fights or contends</i>	Id.
<i>EXPUGNATOR AND RIX</i>	<i>that conquers or subdues or takes by force</i>	Liv. Apul.
<i>IMPUGNATOR</i>	<i>that attacks or insults</i>	Liv.
<i>OPUGNATOR</i>	<i>that attacks, that besieges</i>	Cic.
<i>PROPUGNATOR AND RIX</i>	<i>that defends or fights for</i>	Cic. Inscr.
<i>REPUGNATOR</i>	<i>that resists or thwarts, &c.</i>	Sen.
<i>pugnatorius</i>	<i>of or for a fighter, of or for fighting</i>	Tert.
<i>EXPUGNATORIUS</i>	<i>of or for conquering</i>	Vitr.
<i>OPUGNATORIUS</i>	<i>of or for attacking or besieging</i>	Vitr.
<i>REPUGNATORIUS</i>	<i>of or for opposing or resisting</i>	Paull. Nol.
<i>IN^aEXPUGNAT^{us}</i>	<i>not taken by storm, &c.</i>	Ammian.
<i>PRO^aEXPUGNATUS</i>	<i>undefended</i>	Cic.
<i>pugn^a AX^aÆCIS</i>	<i>warlike, contentious, quarrelsome</i>	Cic.
<i>EXPUGNAX</i>	<i>powerful in subduing</i>	Gloss.
<i>PER^aPUGNAX</i>	<i>very stout, very stiff</i>	Cic.
<i>REPUGNAX</i>	<i>that is reluctant, that resists</i>	Cic.
<i>pugnacitas</i>	<i>inclination to fight, quarrelsomeness</i>	Quinct.
<i>pugnaciter</i>	<i>contentiously, with blows</i>	Cic.
<i>pugn^a ICULA</i>	<i>a little fight, a skirmishing</i>	Cato
<i>*PAO OR PAOMAI OR PASSOMAI</i>	<i>I eat, I taste (see phago), I possess; pama, possession (see famel and derivatives)</i>	not used
<i>PAO-ONIS^m†</i>	<i>a vehicle or carriage with one wheel</i>	Isid. Gloss.
<i>PABILLUM</i>	<i>a little light carriage</i>	Gloss.
<i>PABULUM</i>	<i>fodder, forage, nurture or food (said of the mind)—aliment or food (for inanimate things), meat or food (for man)</i>	Cic. Virg.

pugnare for *expugnaturum esse* (Plaut.)

as filum is supposed to come from *bilus*, as well as *pilus*, so *faba*, being supposed to come from *paba* (used anciently as well as *baba*, perhaps the vehicle *pabo* may have been something like a small boat, of which resembled a bean—see *nauseit* under *naus*; perhaps, too, it comes from *tau*, I take, stretch, comes from *tau*; and perhaps it is for *pavo*, which see.

pabulāris
pabul⁷ōsus
pabulOR

pabulat¹IO

pabulat¹OR
pabulatorius
PĀGRUS or phagrus-im
pagūrus-ī†

PĀLES-is m and f (some
Pārest)

PalĪlis

Palilia-ōrumⁿ (see pari-
lia under par)

PaliliCIUM Sidus

PAN-Pānos or Pānis^m,
Πάν-Πανός

Ægipan-pānos or pānis

PanĒus

panĪcus (see under pāne)

panION-iⁿ

Panisci-ōrum

PanISSA

PĀNIS-is^m§

panĀRICIUM

panĀRI¹OLUM

panĀRIUM

panarius

pan¹ICELLUS

panĪCEUS

panICIUM

pani²COCTĀRIUS

pani²FEX or ficus

panificIUM

pan⁷ŌSUS

PĀPA-æ

papæ, παπά or πάπαι

papĀlis

of or for fodder, alimentary
full of fodder

I feed, graze—*forage, fetch provisions*
(for cattle)—gather provisions (for
man)

a feeding or foddering, a gathering of
food

a forager

belonging to fodder

sort of voracious fish (see phago)

a sort of crab-fish

the god or goddess of husbandry and
feeding of cattle

of or for the goddess Pales (see parilis
under par)

festivals in honour of the Goddess Pales
—the birth-day of Rome

a constellation which presages rain

the god of shepherds and of hunters and
country exercises—a sort of satyr or
small deity

Pan (because shod like a goat except
his having a fish's tail)—the Roman
Silvanus—a monster or semi-god of
Africa

a painter (Phidias's brother)

of or occasioned by Pan; panicum or
terror panicus, a panic

the herb ragwort or priest-pintle

small deities of the woods

a river of Thrace

bread, any thing in the shape of loaves
or balls

supposed to be corrupted from parony-
chium (see at onyx)

a little basket of or for bread (a dimin.
of panarium)

pantry for bread — bread-basket — a
basket full of bread

a baker, or that sells bread

a little roll or loaf

of or for bread

substitute for bread

that bakes bread

a baker

pastry, the making of bread

nourishing like bread

papa, father, priest, elder, bishop (see
hereafter for Pappa)

o strange!—rare! excellent! mightily!
extremely!

papal

Col.

Solin.

Col. Cat.

Plaut.

Col.

Liv.

Col.

Plin.

Plin.

Arnob.

Virg.

Ov.

Tib.

Patet.

Plin.

Ov.

Col.

Gloss.

Virg.

Plin.

Plin.

Gloss.

Apol.

Cic.

Plin.

Ter.

Apol.

Mart.

Varr. Plin.

Suet.

Gloss.

Plin. Val.

Plaut.

Gloss.

Chrysol.

Gloss. Val.

Cels. Apol.

Cael. Aug.

Ter.

Perf.

Ter.

Gloss.

† But is not pagurus from page for pege and ura? and is not pagrus also from the same page, as that fish is the largest and deepest rivers?

† Some suppose Pales, the goddess of shepherds, to be for Pares, from pario; whence they read Pālis, and parilis for paliis, as well as parilicium for palilicium.

§ From πάπαι, used by the Messapians, itself from πάπαι. Some have pan-isⁿ, and the genitive panis sometimes panium and sometimes panum.

pap̄ātus-ūs	dignity of pope	Gloss.
pap̄ārius	that sucks lewdly (it is thought)	Sen.
paparium	what is given to children after having been chewed	Gloss.
Papellius Ister	a consul so called	Plin.
Papius	a Roman so called; Papius, of Papius; Papia Pape, a satire of Varro so called	Gloss.
papilio-ōnis	a butterfly, a tent or pavillion—a kind of moth	Plin. Col.
papili ⁸ UNCŪLUS	a little butterfly or moth	Tert.
Papinius	name of some Romans; Papinius, of Papinius	Plin.
Papinianus	name of a famous lawyer	Spart.
Papinianistæ-ārum ^m	that study the laws under Papinianus	Gloss.
Papirius or Papiusius, (some write Papyrius)	name of several noble Romans; Papiria or Papisia gens, the family of Papirius or Papiusius	Gloss.
Papiriānus	of Papirius	Liv.
Papus	a surname of the Æmilii's	Gloss.
pāpāver-ēris ⁿ †	poppy, chestnut	Liv.
papaverātus	made of or of the colour of poppy	Plin.
papaver ⁸ CŪLUM	herb lion's-foot	Apul.
papaverēus	of poppy	Ov.
PAPPA ^l or papa	food (for children) a pap or teat	Varr.
pappas-æ ^m	a servant that brings up and attends children	Juv.
pappO or papo	I eat such food as is fit for children	Perf.
pappārium	a mess or dish of food	Sen.
pappus-i ^m , πάππος	a grand-father—an old man—soft down on some herbs or trees—groundsel	Lucil. Varr.
PĀP ⁸ ŪLA	a kind of pimple or swelling with many pimples that eat and spread	Lucr. Plin. Cels.
papulO	I raise blisters or pimples	Cæ. Aur.
pap ⁸ ILLA	the nipple or teat (because like a pimple)—the breast—a cock to a water-pipe—a pimple or little bile	Col. Virg. Varr. Samm. Plaut.
expapillO	I strike to the breast, uncover the breast	Virg.
PASCO ³ -pāvi-pastum; or pascor-pastusum, Virg.	I feed or give food to, let feed, drive to pasture, keep or breed, make grow, feed or entertain or please—browse upon—look after when feeding (see the note on pascito)	Col. Tibul.
From πάσσω, may come πάσσω (in no Lexicon indeed), as from γηγᾶσσω comes γηγᾶσσω, I grow old†		
COMPASCO	I drive (with others) to pasture	Varr.
DEPASCO or depascor	I browse, eat up, graze, waste	Cic. Virg.
IMPASCO or impascor	I feed within or in the house	Col.
PERPASCO	I browse about or here and there	Varr.
REPASCO	I feed again or in return	Paull. Nol.
PASCALIS	that grazes here and there or lives by grazing	Fest.
PASC ⁸ UUS	fit for pasture, which a beast grazes on	Plaut.
COMPASCUUS	free for pasture, common	Cic.
PASCUA	a grazing	Tert.

Ita dicitur quia papæ puerorum indebatur, Meurs. Voss. Papaver was anciently masculine. Some, however, derive pasco from πάσσω. See bosco under bos.

<i>pascuālis</i>	that lives by grazing or browsing	Volg.
<i>pascuārius</i>	that pays a tax for grazing his cattle	Gloss.
<i>pascuē</i>	sumptuously	Apul.
<i>pascu⁷ōsus</i>	plentiful or nourishing	Apul.
<i>pascuum</i>	pasture, fodder—rent or income	Col. Plin.
<i>pasc⁷icus</i>	fattened, well-fed	Apic.
<i>pasc⁷illum</i>	a little round cake for sacrifices	Fest.
<i>pastillus</i>	a little loaf—perfuming ball—medicine	Fest. Hor.
	made up in a little round ball	Cels.
<i>pastillICO⁷ or esco⁷</i>	I become like little round balls (it is thought); but some read patulico	Plin.
<i>past⁷io</i>	a feeding or grazing, food, pasture	Varr.
<i>DEpastio</i>	a browsing	Varr.
<i>past⁷or</i>	a shepherd, that looks after cattle or sheep	Col.
<i>COMPastor</i>	a fellow-shepherd, &c.	Hygia.
<i>pastorālis</i>	of a shepherd, pastoral, rustic	Liv.
<i>pastoralITER</i>	after the manner of shepherds	Forum.
<i>pastorius, pastortius or icius</i>	of a shepherd, pastoral, rustic	Hor. Ca.
<i>past⁷ura</i>	pasture, fodder	Pallad.
<i>past⁷us-ūs</i>	food, a feeding, fodder, pasture	Cic.
<i>DEpastus-a-um</i>	that has fed—eaten up by being grazed upon	Virg. Plin.
<i>EPastus</i>	that has been driven to graze	Ov.
<i>IM⁷pastus</i>	unfed, that has not grazed, hungry	Virg.
<i>PERpastus</i>	very fat, full fed	Phadr.
<i>pasc⁷ITO†</i>	I feed, gather food	Varr.
<i>COMPESCO⁷-pescui (see under parco)</i>	I keep within the same pasture—hold in, check, curb, assuage, allay	Fest.
<i>DISpescō</i>	I drive cattle into separate pasture—separate, divide	Tibul.
<i>IMPescō</i>	I feed or make feed in	Fest.
<i>DISpesc⁷uus</i>	driven from pasture	Plin.
<i>Paphos or Paphus-i</i>	a city of Cyprus (built by Paphus) famous for a temple of Venus	Fest. Litt. et Hor.
<i>Paphius</i>	of Paphos; Paphia, surname of Venus	Ov.
<i>PENUS†-im or us-ūs m⁷ f⁷</i>	any provision (of meat or drink) laid by in a cupboard, &c. store of provisions	Cic. Perf.
<i>penus-ōris (or ēris or hēris⁹, Gloss.)</i>	any provision or victuals, pickled provision	Col.
<i>penum-i</i>	any provision or victuals, store and provision	Plant.
<i>penārius or penūarius</i>	of or for provisions or victuals; penarium (Fest.), penaria cella (Cic.), a buttery or pantry	Cic. Suet.
<i>penāTOR-ōris</i>	a purveyor	Cato
<i>PenāTES-ium (Cicero derives them from penus or penitus)</i>	the household gods—a house, one's seat or habitation (the singular was penas or penatis)	Tac. Patern.
<i>penat⁹GER</i>	that carries his household gods	Ov.

† In *pascite* linguam, which Festus says is for *parcite* linguam, *pascite* is the imperative of *pascere*, in the sense I restrain or keep within due bounds; for sheep and cattle are kept within certain bounds, while grazing; and from this signification which I give to *pascere*, that *compesco* and *dispesco* arise.

† *Penus*, instead of coming from *pascere*, may perhaps claim, for its parent, *πένω*, whence *πενεμα*, which, in other meanings, has that of I am busy about, and *πείνω* *πείναι* expresses to provide and dress an entertainment or a banquet.

PĒNES (from <i>penus</i> , because stores are kept locked up; from <i>penitus</i> , <i>Fest.</i>)	under the power or government of, in the hands or possession or custody of, at, with, about, concerning	Cic.
penĪTUS-a-um (see under <i>penis</i> at <i>pendeo</i>)	inward, far within (<i>Vossius</i> derives it from <i>penus</i>)	Plaut.
penĪTUS (adv.)	inwardly, within, deeply, thoroughly, entirely, wholly, remotely, at a great distance	Cic.
penĪTE	inwardly, deeply	Catul.
PĒNĒTRO (à <i>penitus</i> , <i>Voss.</i> — <i>penetrare</i> , <i>penitus</i> intrare, <i>Fest.</i>)	1 penetrate, enter into—scan, look narrowly into—pass to or through, invade—enter into, arrive at or amongst, sink down, descend, thrust or put into	Liv. Tac. Flor. Cic.
penetrāBĪLIS	piercing, penetrating—that may be pierced, penetrable	Ov. Stat.
im³penetrabilis	impenetrable	Liv.
penetrāLIS	piercing, penetrating—of or belonging to the inmost part of a place, belonging to a house or palace, of any innermost place	Lucr. Virg.
penetrāles dii	the household gods	Catul.
penetrāle (or penetrāl , <i>Symm.</i>)— ālīs ⁿ	recess or inmost part—inner part of a house or palace—a house or dwelling, inner part of a river	Mart. Hor. Ov.
im⁵penetrāle	a place not to be entered	Fest.
penetrālĪTER	in a piercing or penetrating manner	Fortun.
penetrālĪO	penetration	Apul.
penetrālĪOR	that penetrates	Aug.
*PĀPHLAZO	1 ferment, boil, flammer or flutter	not used
PapblāGON-ōnis ^m	one of the inhabitants of <i>Papblagonia</i> (they were much despised and laughed at)	Curt.
PapblagōNIA	<i>Papblagonia</i> (a country of <i>Asia</i>)	Plin.
PapblagonĪUS	of <i>Papblagonia</i>	Plin.
*PĀPYRUS or pāpȳrum - ⁿ , from <i>pāw</i> and <i>pȳg</i> , its roots serving for firing (<i>Martin.</i>)	a flaggy shrub, any thing made of it (clothes, mats, ropes, &c.), paper made of it—the flag or leaves of it	Plin. Plin. Mart.
pāpȳrāCEUS	made of the flaggy shrub <i>papyrus</i>	Plin.
pāpȳrĪPER	that produces or bears the shrub <i>papyrus</i>	Ov.
pāpȳrĪO-iōnis	place abounding with that shrub	Vulg.
pāpȳrĪUS or īnus	of paper	Auson. Varr.
*PĀRĀ (<i>para</i> or <i>par</i> , in comp.)— paros , before	denotes proximity, similitude, &c. lessening, destroying, increasing, going beyond, excess of rashness	not used
par^aacmafis-is ^t	diminution of vigour (see <i>acme</i> under <i>ace</i>)	Gloss.
paracmatĪCUS	that grows weak	Gloss.
*par^aabolicē (see at <i>ballo</i>)	in a parabolic manner	Sidon.
parac^acynanche or synanche-es ^t	a red swelling in the jaw (see under <i>ango</i>)	Celf.
par^aadĪSUS-it	a garden, an orchard, a green— <i>paradise</i>	Gloss. Tert.
paradiſEUS or iācus	of or for <i>paradise</i>	Gloss. Fortu.

Gloss. derives it from the Hebrew *pardas*, which means a garden, an orchard: in the sense of *paradise*, it came from the increasing *παρά*, and the Doric. *ἀδδς* for *ἄδδς*, sweet, pleasant; or rather from the same *παρά* and *ἄδδς* (they had known) might, among the Dorics, become *ἀδδισ*; whence *paradīsus*, *paradīte* or of knowledge, or garden where the tree of knowledge was.

<i>paradisus</i> COLA	an inhabitant of Paradise	Prod.
<i>paradisus</i> GENU3	arising from Paradise	Theod.
<i>Parætonium</i>	town and large port of Egypt (see at æteo)	Ov.
<i>Parætonius</i>	of or pertaining to Parætonium	Luc.
<i>paragauda</i> or <i>agaudia</i> -æ	flk or linen garment, fringe or border for garments†	Vopisc.
<i>paragodus</i> -a-um	derived from another word (from <i>ἀγος</i> , see ago)	Charil.
<i>paragoricus</i>	saleable; but it is suspected the word should be read <i>paregoricus</i> (see under agora)	Oët. Har.
<i>paralleloneus</i>	that is parallel	Geof.
<i>Paralos</i> -im	name of the first inventor of gallies	Plin.
<i>Parapiani</i> -orum	a people of India (perhaps from <i>παῖς</i> , I fatten, make fat)	Plin.
<i>parœchêsis</i> -is† (see <i>êchos</i>)	assimilation of the voice (when several letters or syllables give the same sound)	Gloss.
<i>paræson</i> (see <i>ifos</i>)	a thing equal in its dimensions or parts	Mart. Cap.
<i>parafanga</i> -æ†	a measure of the roads among the Persians, a distance of about 3500 paces	Plin.
<i>PAR</i> -pâris m. f. and n. (from <i>παῖς</i> , Scalig. in Theoph.)	even (in number), adequate to, or capable of or equal to (<i>cui rei</i>), equal or concluding alike or having the same cadence, mutual, reciprocal, of the same force or import—correspondent, suitable, fairly matched	Cic.
<i>æquipar</i>	equal, alike	Virg.
<i>compar</i>	equal, matched alike—substantively, a companion or consort or partner	Aulon.
<i>DIS</i> ³par	unequal, different, unlike	Liv.
<i>IM</i> ³par	unequal, unlike, odd	Hor.
<i>SE</i> par	divers, different, separate	Cic.
<i>SUB</i> or <i>SUP</i> ³par	almost equal or even	Virg.
<i>par-paris</i> ª	a pair, brace, couple, a match	Stat.
<i>parilis</i>	like, equal, suitable (see under <i>pales</i> at pao)	Cic.
<i>COM</i> parilis	equal, even	Cic.
<i>DIS</i> ³parilis	different, unlike	Aulon.
<i>IM</i> ³parilis	different, unlike	Cic.
<i>parilia</i> -ium	garment, the stuff of which is double (see under <i>pales</i> at pao)	Aur. Virg.
<i>parilitas</i>	likeness, evenness, equality	Varr.
<i>DIS</i> ³parilitas	unlikeness, inequality	Gell.
<i>IM</i> ³parilitas	unlikeness, inequality	Gell.
<i>pariliter</i>	evenly, equally	Gell.
<i>DIS</i> ³pariliter	unlikely, differently, diversely	Charil.
<i>paritas</i>	likeness, evenness, equality	Varr.
<i>IM</i> ³paritas	disparity, difference	Arnob.
<i>pariter</i>	equally, in like manner, at the same time	Gloss.
<i>IM</i> ³pariter	with disparity, unequally	Cic.
<i>pari</i> ³FICO (quem cui)	I make even or equal	Horat.
		Sarist.

† Salmat. supposes it to be for *paragoga* or *paragoge*.—See p. 15, Vol. I.

‡ *Paria* (members being then understood), members of a period which are equal or conclude alike, or have same cadence.

<i>parIO-ias</i>	<i>I make even or equal, balance accounts</i> — <i>I am equal; parior, I am made equal</i>	Ulp. Tert.
<i>pariat¹IO</i> <i>pariat¹OR</i> <i>parO</i>	<i>a balancing of accounts</i> <i>that balances accounts</i> <i>I regulate, shape, make or get before-hand—get ready or prepare (vituals)</i> — <i>put in readines, prepare, provide, procure, endeavour, design</i> <i>I make even or alike</i> <i>I prepare or adorn beforehand</i> <i>I provide or get ready</i> <i>I compare (rem cui or cum quo or ad rem or inter se), purchase, procure, provide (rem cui), appoint, order, hire or suborn (rem or quem)—go about to do</i>	Scæv. Paullin. Lucr. Virg. Cic.
<i>Equiparo</i> <i>ANTEparo</i> <i>APPARO</i> <i>COMPARE</i>	<i>I make even or alike</i> <i>I prepare or adorn beforehand</i> <i>I provide or get ready</i> <i>I compare (rem cui or cum quo or ad rem or inter se), purchase, procure, provide (rem cui), appoint, order, hire or suborn (rem or quem)—go about to do</i>	Virg. Prop. Cic. Cic.
<i>DISparo</i>	<i>I sever or separate—am unlike—diversify</i>	Ov.
<i>PRODIPARO</i>	<i>I set out of order (some read prodifpero)</i>	Cæs. Plaut. Gell. Plaut.
<i>IM¹paro</i> <i>PREparo</i> <i>REparo</i>	<i>I prepare, ordain</i> <i>I prepare, get ready beforehand</i> <i>I repair, restore—recover, regain—renew—compensate or make amends for</i>	Ter. Cic. Plin. Cic. Liv. Hor.
<i>SEparo</i> <i>DIS¹eparo</i> <i>SUPparo</i>	<i>I separate, sever, put asunder</i> <i>I separate, put asunder</i> <i>I make almost even or equal, I put effeminate ornaments</i> <i>easy to be obtained or procured</i> <i>that may be equalled</i> <i>comparable, that may be compared</i> <i>incomparable, that has not his like</i> <i>reparable, that may be amended</i> <i>irreparable, irrecoverable</i> <i>easy to be severed, separable</i> <i>inseparable, indissoluble</i> <i>indissolubility</i> <i>incomparably</i> <i>irreparably, irrecoverably</i> <i>inseparably, indissolubly</i> <i>a making even or equal or parallel</i> <i>a money-broker, scrivener, agent; pararium æs, double pay to a horseman who keeps two horses</i> <i>easy to be prepared (some read parietarius)</i>	Cic. Nazar. Tert.
<i>para¹BILIS</i> <i>Equiparabilis</i> <i>COMparabilis</i> <i>IN¹comparabilis</i> <i>REparabilis</i> <i>IR¹eparabilis</i> <i>SEparabilis</i> <i>IN¹separabilis</i> <i>IN¹separabilitAS</i> <i>IN¹comparabilitER</i> <i>IR¹eparabiliter</i> <i>IN¹separabiliter</i> <i>Equipar¹ANTIA</i> <i>par¹ARIUS</i>	<i>easy to be severed, separable</i> <i>inseparable, indissoluble</i> <i>indissolubility</i> <i>incomparably</i> <i>irreparably, irrecoverably</i> <i>inseparably, indissolubly</i> <i>a making even or equal or parallel</i> <i>a money-broker, scrivener, agent; pararium æs, double pay to a horseman who keeps two horses</i> <i>easy to be prepared (some read parietarius)</i>	Cic. Plaut. Cic. Plin. Sen. Virg. Cic. Sen. August. Sidon. Sarisb. Laët. Tert. Senec. Fest.
<i>parat¹ARIUS</i>	<i>easy to be prepared (some read parietarius)</i>	Apic.
<i>SEparat¹IM</i>	<i>separately, severally, in particular—particularly</i>	Cæs. Cic.
<i>parat¹IO, or us-ûs</i> <i>Equiparatio</i> <i>Apparatio, or us-ûs</i> <i>IN¹apparatio</i> <i>COMparatio</i> <i>DIS¹paratio</i> <i>IM¹paratio</i> <i>PREparatio, or us-ûs</i>	<i>preparation, provision</i> <i>a making equal or even or parallel</i> <i>provision, furniture</i> <i>want of preparation</i> <i>a comparing, a providing; comparatus-ûs, a preparation</i> <i>a severing, separation</i> <i>want of order, bad disposition</i> <i>preparation</i>	Sall. Quind. Gell. Cic. Herenn. Cic. Vitr. Marc. Emp. Cic. Gell.

RĒparatio	reparation, a repairing	
SĒparatio, or us-ūs	separation, a separating	
DIS^sĒparatio	a separating, a putting asunder	
COMparatⁱITIUS	comparable	
COMparatⁱIVUS	wherein is comparison, comparative	
SĒparativus	disjunctive	
COMparativē	comparatively	
APParat^oOR	that prepares or makes ready	
COMparator and rix	that provides or purchases	
PRĒparator	that prepares	
RĒparator	that repairs or restores	
SĒparator and rix	that separates	
PRĒparatorIUS	preparatory	
paratorIUM	a case for preserving things	
Apparatorium	place where a funeral pile has been prepared (it is thought)	
parat^oŪRA	ornament, dress	
PRĒparatura	a making ready or a preparing	
SUPparatura	a repairing or recovering	
parat^oUS (ad rem, cui rei, re)	ready or prepared for, &c.	
IN^sCOMparatus	not compared	
IM^sparatus	unprepared, unprovided	
DIS^sparatus	contrary, opposed; disparatum, a thing different or opposite, a contradiction	
IN^sSĒparatus	not separated	
paratē	readily, dexterously, quickly	
APParatē	with great preparation, sumptuously	
COMparatē	in comparison or respect	
DISparatē	in an unlike manner	
SĒparatē	separately	
EXprĒparatō	in the manner appointed beforehand	
paratUM	provision, thing prepared	
opipar^oUS or opiparis	sumptuous, splendid, magnificent	
opipare	sumptuously, splendidly, magnificently	
SUPparumⁿ or supparus^m†	a linen upper veil or garment of linen—uppermost part of a sail, top-sail, streamer	
DISpar^oASCO³	I am unlike	
par^oŪTO	I prepare, get ready	
ENDO, INDUPĒRO	I command, rule, order the providing or doing of a thing	
IMpero	I command, &c.	
INCIPero (inci for in)	I recover, regain	
RĒCIPero†	a recovering or regaining	
RĒCIPerat^oIO	imperative	
IMperat^oIVUS	imperatively	
IMperativē	a general, an emperor	
ENDO, INDUPerat^oOR	imperatrix, a woman that commands	
IMperator	that recovers or regains, a commissioner	
RĒCIPerator	to settle matters in debate	
Mōdiperator	a master of ceremonies	

† This comes, according to Salmassius, from *parus*, φάρος, garment, cloak, veil; whence the diminutives *palla*, *pallium*, &c. (see under *palla*, where I have placed *palla*, &c.); on which account we find, *supparum*, *sipparum*, *siparum*, *sipparum*: for *siparium*, see under *sipo*.

‡ *Rei* is here for *re* (see under *proco*); and perhaps in *recupero*, which, to conform with grammarians, is under *capio* (p. 99, Vol. I.), *recu* is for this *rei*.

IMPERATORIUS
IMPERATORIA
IMPERATORIE
IMPERATUM, or US-ŭs
IMPERIUM
IMPERIALIS
IMPERIALITER or ABILITER
IMPERIOSUS
IMPERIOSE
IMPERITO (cui)
IMPERIUS ABUNDUS
PRATUM-IT

pratensis

pratulum

PARCO³t, pēperci or
parſiſ, or parcuil, parſum
(or parciūm, Plin.)
See the note on pascito,
under pascō at pao

COMPARCO

DĒPARCO

IMPARCO

REPARCO

PARC⁵A-ŕf

parci¹BILIS

parci²LŌQUIUM

parc³US-a-um (parci, in
comp.)

DĒ²PARCUS

NĒ²PARCUS

PRĀ²PARCUS

TI¹PARCUS

parce or iter

PER²PARCĒ

parcitas

parſimōnia or parcimonia

par¹ŪRUS

COMPERCO (ſee comparco
above)

IMPERCO (ſee imparco above)

*PARDUS-im

LEOPARDUS

of or for a general or an emperor
maſter-wort (a plant)
after the manner of a general, &c.
a commandment, an order
command, power, dominion, empire
of an empire or emperor, imperial
imperiously
imperious, lordly, boiſterous
imperiously
I rule, govern, bear ſway
that commands or is fond of commanding
a meadow, paſture ground, green field,
green or common

of or belonging to a meadow

a little meadow or green field

I abſtain from, am ſatisfied without,
forbear, leave off, let alone (re)—
uſe moderately (re), ſave or reſerve
for (rem cui), forgive, pardon a
fault or faults (cui)—ſave or pre-
ſerve for uſe (rem in quem)—ſave
or ſpare the life of, am ſatisfied with
conquering (cui)

I ſpare, huſband a thing well

I ſpare

I ſpare or am ſaving, deal gently with

I ſpare or am ſparing

a fate or deſtiny—Parcæ-arum, the
Fates

that may be ſpared

a ſparing of words

frugal, thrifty, penurious, ſtingy, ſcanty,
moderate—ſlow, ſlack, negligent—
ſmall, little

very ſparing or thrifty

not ſparing, not ſaving, unthrifty

very ſparing or thrifty

very niggardly or ſparing

ſparingly, moderately

very niggardly or ſparingly

ſparingneſs, ſewneſs

ſparingneſs, thrift, parſimony

who will forgive

I ſpare, withhold, reſtrain (this, how-
ever, is ſuppoſed to be for compeſco)

I ſpare or am ſaving, deal gently with
a male panther

a leopard

Cic.
Gerard.
Treb. Poll.
Caſ. Amm.
Cic.
Ammian.
Gell.
Cic.
Gell.
Tac.
Liv.
Cic.

Plin.

Cic.

Ov.

Virg.

Lucr.

Petron.

Ter.

Solin.

Gloſſ.

Lucr.

Ter.

Catul.

Iren.

Apul.

Plin.

Hor.

Prop.

Apul.

Plaut.

Plin.

Plaut.

Cic. Non.

Ter.

Sen.

Ter. Gloſſ.

Suet.

Plaut.

Plaut.

Plin.

Plin.

am, Columella, and Pliny, derive *pratium* from *paro*, ſaying, as if *paratum*, becauſe meadows are ready,
ſupplied without any labour.

parco is a contraction of *παράχω*, fut. of *παράχω*, I ſuffice, am ſufficient or enough, require nothing more;
parcuil, I ſuffice or am enough, am content, require nothing more, acquieſce. The preterite *parſi* may
be a contraction of *para* into *p*, and *arceſi* into *arſi*; for *παράχω* is the ſecond fut. of *παράχω*.
and others, however, derive *parco* from *parum* or *parvum*.

parco was uſed anciently, but gave way to *peperci*—ſee the preceding note. Donat. ſays that *parco*, uſed
for or preſerve, makes *parſi* in the preterite; whereas *parco*, for I forgive or pardon, makes *peperci*, and
Tac. and Gell. uſed *peperci* for I have ſaved or preſerved.

Antients uſed *parcuil*, alſo, for the preterite of *parco*.

ſee *à parco per contrarium, quod nemini parcant* (Hier.); *à parco, quod maxime parcant* (Scalig.); *à
vita humana diſſat alii volunt.*

<i>pardALIS</i> -is ^f	a <i>she</i> panther	Cer.
<i>pardal^oANCHES</i> -is ^a	sort of night-shade that kills panthers	Plin.
<i>pardalios</i> -i ^m	sort of precious stone	Plin.
<i>pardalium</i> -i ⁿ	sort of unguent	Plin.
<i>pardalus</i> -i ^m	a plover or lapwing	Gloss.
* <i>PĀRĒA</i> or <i>parīa</i> or <i>pa-</i> <i>reion</i>	the cheek, <i>παρίς</i> or <i>παρίς</i>	not old
<i>pareAS</i> -æ ^m	a sort of serpent (some write <i>parias</i> , some <i>pharias</i>)	Luc.
<i>parĀNUS</i>	sort of sea-fish (sort of lizard or newt)	Plin.
* <i>PĀREO</i> ³ -ui-ĭtum, from <i>παρίω</i> ; whence <i>παρίω</i> , I am present; <i>παρίω</i> or <i>παρόν</i> , present: if not from the same as <i>pario</i> ³	I appear, am seen—am made out or proved, comply with, follow or yield to—am manifest or understood, obey, am ruled by, fulfil, perform	Mart. Cic. Virg.
<i>ap̄pareo</i>	I appear, attend—show myself—am forth-coming—serve under a superior	Virg. G. Plaut. B.
<i>com̄pareo</i>	I appear—I am extant	Cic. L.
<i>dis̄pareo</i>	I disappear	Lucian.
<i>par³ENS</i> -entis (see under <i>pario</i>)	visible, appearing, obedient, devoted	Cic.
<i>im̄parens</i>	disobedient	Phil.
<i>appar³ENTIA</i>	appearance	Tert.
<i>im̄parentia</i>	undutifulness, disobedience	Gell.
<i>parIENTIA</i>	attendance, submission (some read <i>pa-</i> <i>tientia</i>)	Tac.
<i>ap̄parit³IO</i> , or <i>ūra</i>	attendance or office (of a serjeant or beadle, &c.); <i>apparitio</i> , an appar- ition (Gloss.)	Cic. Suet.
<i>parit³OR</i>	that complies with or obeys	Zeno Ve.
<i>apparitor</i>	a serjeant or pursuivant or attendant	Cic.
<i>appariterium</i>	attendance (of a serjeant, beadle, &c.)	Inscr.
<i>parit³ŪRUS</i>	that will obey or be subject to	Patens.
<i>parix³icis</i> ^f (some <i>parus</i> -i)	a sort of bird	Theophr.
<i>apparESCO</i> ³	I appear, show myself, &c.	Enoch.
* <i>PĀRIES</i> -ētis ^m †	the wall of a house or of any building	Mart. B.
<i>parietĀLIS</i>	of or for walls; <i>parietalis herba</i> , the herb <i>parietary</i>	
<i>parietĀRIUS</i>	of or for walls	Firmic.
<i>parietariA</i> -æ ^f	herb growing on walls, <i>parietary</i>	Apul.
<i>parietīNA</i> -æ ^f	an old ruinous wall or the ruins of a wall— <i>parietina herba</i> , the herb <i>pa-</i> <i>rietary</i>	Plin. Ammian.
* <i>PĀRIO</i> ³ -p̄p̄eri-partum or <i>paritum</i> † (<i>pario</i> ⁴ , <i>Diom. ex Enn.</i>)	I bring forth young, bear, produce, breed, occasion, form, invent or compose, gain, obtain, bring to effect, accom- plish—lay (eggs), cast (spawn)— beget (a child)	Cic.
<i>ad̄pario</i>	I acquire or obtain	Plin. Cecili.
<i>par³ENS</i> -entis (see under <i>pareo</i>)	a parent (father or mother), an inven- tor—a breeder or cherisher—a founder or builder	Lucr. Hor. Plin. Cic.
<i>falsiparens</i>	that owns a wrong father	Catull.
<i>omniparens</i>	author of all things	Virg.

† From *παρά-ατος*, a limit or boundary, itself from *παρά-ατος*, which means the same.

† From *παρά*, and *ἵω* (often changing, in composition, into *io*, as I observed on *perio*, p. 258, Vol. I.) *ἵω*, I send forth, emit, and *παρίω*, I let pass, omit, permit, admit, loose or loosen, open, transmit, convey over, transfer, draw near, accrue, go or come to.

<i>parentĀLIS</i>	<i>belonging to parents</i>	Ov.
<i>parentalĪA-ium</i> or <i>dies</i>	<i>feasts or sacrifices at the funerals of parents or relations</i>	Cic.
<i>parentales</i>	<i>kindred, family</i>	Ov.
<i>parentĒLA</i>	<i>a parricide</i>	Capitol.
<i>parents⁹CĪDA†</i>	<i>I perform the funeral rites of a relation</i>	Gloss.
<i>parent⁹O</i>	<i>—revenge the death of any one by the blood of his enemies—appease, satisfy, revenge</i>	Cic.
		Cæs.
		Petron.
<i>parentat¹IO</i>	<i>the performing the obsequies of a relation</i>	Tert.
<i>par⁹CĪDA</i> (or <i>parricĪda</i> , Cæs.)	<i>a parricide—murderer of a freeman, deemed a murderer, liable to the punishment of a murderer</i>	Liv.
		Cic.
<i>paricidĀLIS</i> or <i>parricidialis</i> or <i>parricidalis</i>	<i>murderous</i>	Firm. Justin.
<i>paricidalĪTER</i>	<i>murderously</i>	Petron.
<i>paricidĀTUS-ŭs</i>	<i>a murdering of a parent or freedman</i>	Lampr.
<i>paricidium</i> or <i>parricidium</i>	<i>a murdering of a parent—a murdering of a near relation, a murder</i>	Quint.
<i>paricidi⁷ŌSE</i>	<i>after the manner of a parricide (the word is doubted)</i>	Suet.
		Cic.
<i>parĭci-orum</i> (for <i>paricidi</i> or <i>paricidii</i>)	<i>the judges of a criminal</i>	Gloss.
<i>parĭCŪLUM</i>	<i>the draught or minute of a deed</i>	Gloss.
<i>parĭENS.</i>	<i>bringing forth young</i>	Ov.
<i>parit¹ŪDO</i>	<i>a lying-in or bringing forth</i>	Solin.
<i>parit¹ŪRUS</i>	<i>ready to bring forth (see at <i>pareo</i>)</i>	Ov.
<i>parit¹ŪRA</i>	<i>a bringing forth of young</i>	Varr.
<i>parit¹IO</i>	<i>a bringing forth—a laying of eggs</i>	Gell. Varr.
<i>parit¹ITŪDO</i>	<i>a lying-in or bringing forth</i>	Plaut.
<i>parit¹OR-ORIS^m</i>	<i>that has brought forth or produced</i>	Plaut.
POSTparior	<i>a successor, that possesses after one</i>	Plaut.
<i>Part¹ŪLA</i>	<i>a goddess presiding over lying-in</i>	Tertul.
<i>parit¹ŪMĒIUS</i>	<i>fruitful, seeming</i>	Hor.
<i>parit¹ŪRA</i>	<i>a bringing forth or lying-in</i>	Varr.
<i>parit¹US-ŭs</i>	<i>a birth or bringing forth—a bearing or producing, a young one—embryo or burden</i>	Ov. Cic.
		Cels.
<i>partuĀLIS</i>	<i>of or for bringing forth, &c.</i>	Tertul.
<i>part¹US-a-um</i>	<i>begotten, generated, prepared, provided for—obtained, procured</i>	Virg.
ANTEpartus	<i>obtained or acquired before</i>	Cic.
EX ² partus	<i>barren, that has brought forth</i>	Plaut.
parta	<i>a dam, that has brought forth</i>	Varr.
Par ³ UNDA-æ	<i>the goddess of those that bring forth</i>	Col.
floripar ³ US	<i>that begets flowers</i>	Gloss.
nugiparus	<i>that produces trifling nonsense</i>	Auson.
oviparus	<i>that breeds by spawn (see ovum)</i>	Gloss.
primipara	<i>delivered of her first child or young</i>	Apul.
part ¹ ŪRIO†	<i>I am in labour, bring forth—lay eggs—am ready to put forth or bear—am ready to bring to light</i>	Plin.
		Plaut. Varr.
		Virg. Cic.
RE ² parturio	<i>I bring forth again</i>	Alcim.
parturis ¹ IO	<i>a bringing forth or lying-in</i>	August.
PUEP ² ERUS-a-um	<i>for bringing forth or lying-in</i>	Ov.

that such a word existed, may be inferred, from Plautus using, jocosely, *perenticida* in its stead.—See *para*.

puerpera
puerperium

ĀPERIO¹-ui-ertum† (some-
times erectum)

ADĀperio
CIRCUMĀperio
EXĀperio
INTERĀperio
SUBĀperio
ōperio

ACĀperio
CIRCUMĀperio
CCĀperio
DIS⁴CCĀperio
PER³CCĀperio
DE⁴ōperio
IN⁴ōperio

RĒperio⁴-repti-reptum,
or, ancienly, reperi-
tum

ōper¹CŪLUM
CCōperculum
ōperculO
ōperi²MENTUM
CCōperimentum

RĒperit¹O
EX⁴PER³S-pertis
ōper¹ĀNEUS
Āper¹IBĪLIS or aper¹IBILIS

ADĀper¹ILIS
Āper¹IO

ADĀperitio

RĒper¹ITĪUS or icius
Āper¹IVUS or aper¹IVUS
Āper¹OR

RĒperitor and rix
ĀperitorĪUM
ōperitorium

CCōperitorium
RĒperitorium
Āper¹ŪLĀRIUS

sēmiadōper¹ŪLUS
Āper¹ŪRA
ōpertura, or opertus ūs
RĒper¹US-ŪS
Āper¹US-a-UM

IN⁵āpertus
sēmiāpertus or sēmiadāpertus
ōpertus

a woman in the straw
a lying-in or bringing forth—the babe
or child

I open, bring out or show, explain, un-
cover or make bare—discover or dis-
close

I open, set open, disclose—uncover

I open around

I set open, disclose

I set open, disclose, uncover

I open a little or gently

I shut up, cover, hide, conceal—bury or
hide out of sight

I cover all over, I close or shut

I shut up or cover around

I shut up or cover around or all about

I open or uncover around

I open or uncover entirely

I open or uncover

I uncover or discover

I find or find out, discover, devise, con-
trive, acquire

a cover, a lid

a cover, a lid

I cover or put a lid over

a covering or lid—coverlet, counterpane

a cover or covering or coverlid, a gar-
ment

I find or discover

inexperienced in (cujus rei; see *de pars*)

done in secret (from *operio*)

that may be opened

that may be opened

an opening

an explaining or expounding

found

opening, aperitive

that opens or initiates or instructs

that invents or devises

an opening or issue

a coverlid

a cassock, a covering

a register or inventory

a door or house breaker

half concealed, half hidden

an opening or aperture

a covering

an invention, a devise

open—wide—exposed to, easy to be come
at, not concealed, plain, honest

shut, not open, not liable

half open

shut, shut up—covered, loaded with,
secret, private, abstruse

Ter.
Col. Sed.

Cic.
Virg.

Plin. Sen.
Cels.

Augu.
Gloss.

Arado.
Plin.

Tac.
Ov.

Cato
Plin.

Valg.
Oti. Ha.

Cels.
Hyg.

Plau.

Plin.
Plin.

Col.
Plin. Ca.

Gell.

Varr.
Cic.

Plin.
Cels. Ar.

Or.

Varr.
Augu.

Sall.

Cels. Ar.

Tert.

Virg. A.

Ater.

Sen.

Vege.
Ulp.

Gloss.
Apul.

Vitr.
Amm. A.

Apul.
Or. Virg.

Cic.
Sil.

Liv. Or.

† Some derive this from a supposed primitive *perio*; others, more properly, from *pario*, as *perperio*. See the note on *pario* for analogies to *aperio*, &c. see also *perio*, p. 253, Vol. I, and for *periculum* at p. 255, Vol. I.

ADOPERTUS	covered, hid, closed	Liv.
INOPERTUS	uncovered, naked, bare	Sen.
REPERTUS	found, discovered	Ov.
IRREPERTUS	not found	Horat.
APERTA-æ or ai	a surname of Apollo	Pacuv.
APERTE	openly, manifestly, plainly	Cic.
OPERTÈ	secretly, in a covered manner	Gell.
ADOPERTÈ	in a covered manner	Mart. Cap.
APERTUM	an open place	Liv.
OPERTUM	a covered place—an obscure speech or oracle	Prud.
REPERTUM	an invention, a device	Cic.
APERTO	I open	Lucr.
OPERTO	I cover or shut	Arnob.
*PARMA (πάριον, Suid, †)	a round buckler (see lower)	Lucil.
PARMIATUS	armed with a round buckler	Plin.
PARMULA	a little buckler	Liv.
PARMULARIUS	that uses a little buckler in battle—a	Hor.
	favourer of gladiators	Suet.
Parma	the city of Parma in Italy	Quinct.
PARMANUS or ensis	of Parma	Plin.
PARMENIO-ŏnis ^m	a commander under Alexander	Hor. Cic.
*PARNACIS-ĭdis ^f	sort of dress for a young girl	Curt.
PARNÆUS or Parnassus	a mountain and temple of Apollo	Varr.
PARNASSUS	of Parnassus	Ov. Plin.
PARNASSÆUS	of Parnassus	Virg.
PARNES-ētis ^m	a mountain of Attica	Avien.
*PÆRO or parōn-ŏnis ^m §	a brigantine or light ship	Stat.
MYOPARO	a long light ship with oars	Isid.
PARUNCULUS	a small light ship or brig	Cic.
PARADA	a covert or shade for ships	Isidor.
PAROS	the island of Paros	Sidon.
PARIUS	of Paros—inhabitant of Paros	Ov.
PARIA	an island (called also Arados) on the coast of Phœnicia	Plin. Nep.
PÆris-ĭdis ^m (ĭs acc. may be Parin or Parim)	the son of Priam and Hecuba—a mimic actor so called	Plin.
PARISI-orum	Paris, called also Lutetia—the people of Paris	Ov.
PARISIUS or iacus	of Paris (Pariensis, Gloss.)	Juv.
PARION-ŏnis	a town of Propontis built by the Parisians, &c.	Gloss.
PARIUM	the chief city of Mysia	Cæs.
PARIANUS	of Parium	Arrian.
PARRA-æ ^f	a certain unlucky bird	Plin.
PARUS-ĭ ^f	a bird called a tit-mouse	Philom.
PARS-partis ^f (perhaps from παῖς, little, small; some derive this from par under para; some from pario, as a part arises from a whole)	part, share, portion, character in a play, &c. duty or business, company or rank, a head or particular, side of a question, side or party in war or action, spot or division of a country—party (in contention)—party or detachment (of troops)	Cic.
		Ter.
		Luc.

Parro derives parma from par, because equal in all its parts; perhaps it is as if palma from πᾶλα (see whence παῖς; at least "objecta proturbat pectora parma," in Stat. makes it not improbable.

Paracis means the same, but is not so well, as arnaxis under aris-arnet, which arnaxis has been erro-

printed, arnaxis, p. 42, Vol. I.

and παῖς, loc. for παῖς. — See at para.

parti¹ATIM
 participATOR and rix
 parti¹PIALITER
 parti¹ICŪLA
 parti¹ULARIS
 SUPERparti¹ULARIS
 parti¹ULARITER
 parti¹ULATIM
 parti¹ULATIO
 particulo-ŌNIS
 parti¹UM
 QUOParti¹UM? gen. pl.
 parti¹IOR⁴ or io⁴ (see the
 note on perio, p. 258,
 Vol. I.)
 BIparti¹OR
 COMParti¹OR
 DISparti¹OR or io
 IMParti¹OR or io
 INTERparti¹OR or io
 Quadriparti¹OR
 parti¹ARIUS
 parti¹ARIŌ
 parti¹BILIS
 DISparti¹BILIS
 SUPERparti¹ENS
 parti¹ILIS
 Quadriparti¹ILIS
 parti¹ITER
 parti¹IM
 parti¹IO
 Quadriparti¹IO
 parti¹OR
 parti¹US-a-um
 BIparti¹ITUS
 Multiparti¹ITUS
 Quadriparti¹ITUS
 Quinqueparti¹ITUS or pertitus
 Triparti¹ITUS or pertitus
 parti¹ITUS
 parti¹ITO
 BIparti¹ITŌ or perti¹Ō
 Quadriparti¹ITŌ
 Quinqueparti¹ITŌ
 Triparti¹ITŌ or ē
 EX⁴PERS-pertis (cujus rei or
 re)
 nīper:IOR⁴
 DISper¹IOR or io
 IM¹per¹IOR or io

by bits or parts
 that participates; participo at capio,
 p. 100, Vol. I.
 after the manner of a participle; parti-
 cipialis at capio, p. 100, Vol. I.
 a small part, a particle—a little—little
 bead, subdivision
 particular
 that contains a fractional part besides a
 whole
 particularly, not generally
 in small pieces, part after part
 a dividing into small parts
 a coheir—a man so called
 partly, in part
 how many parts?
 I divide into parts, share, part (cum
 quo or inter quos, in partes)
 I divide into halves or two parts
 I share or divide with others
 I share or part or distribute
 I impart, share
 I share or divide among or between
 I divide into four parts
 that takes his share, proportionally
 shared
 by sharing equally
 divisible
 divisible
 containing a fraction besides a whole
 divisible
 that is or may be divided into four parts
 by parts—particularly, not generally
 with division into proper parts
 a sharing or dividing or parting
 a sharing or dividing into four parts
 that shares or divides
 sharing, dividing—shared, divided
 shared or divided into two parts
 shared or divided into several parts
 divided into four parts
 divided into five parts
 divided into three parts
 with division into proper parts
 by equal shares
 by a division into two parts
 by a division into four parts
 by a division into five parts
 by a division into three parts (also tri-
 pertitū or ē)
 without a share, void, destitute—absent
 or free from (see under aperio at
 pario)
 I divide into two parts
 I divide or distribute
 I impart, bestow a part or share (rem
 cui, quem re)

Cal. Aul.
 Gloss.
 Iren.
 Felt.
 Cic. Lucr.
 Quint.
 Apul.
 Mart. G.
 Firmic.
 Plin.
 Mart. G.
 Pomp. H.
 Cic.
 Gloss.
 Cic.
 Lucr.
 Cic.
 Gloss.
 Cic. Ter.
 Gloss. L.
 Gloss. Pl.
 Dicty. G.
 Cato
 Cato
 Claud. M.
 Ter.
 Mart. G.
 Ammin.
 Plin.
 Arnob. E.
 Claud.
 Cic.
 Varr.
 Cic.
 Hor. G.
 Col.
 Plin.
 Plin.
 Cic. Ang.
 Cic.
 Cic.
 Ulp.
 Cic. G.
 Col.
 Plin.
 Cic.
 Liv.
 Cic.
 Plaut.
 Gloss.
 Cic. L.
 Cic.

IM ³ PERTILIS	indivisible, that cannot be shared	Augustin.
DISPERTITIO	a distribution	Tert.
IMPARTITIO	an imparting	Arnob.
PORTIO-IÖNIS ^f (as if partio)	a part or portion—a quantity or mea- sure—proportion or rate—bigness or size	Cic. Juv. Curt. Plin.
PROPORTIO	proportion, measure, comparison	Cic.
portionÄLIS	subdivided or particular	Tert.
COMPORTIONALIS	of or for a portion assigned	Gloss.
PROPORTIONALIS	proportional, analogous	Frontin.
PROPORTIONALITAS	analogy	Gloss.
PROPORTIONALITER	with or in due proportion	Gloss.
PROPORTIONATUS	that is in proportion	Firmic.
PORTIUNCULA	a small portion	Apul.
PARTHË or parthénos	a virgin (parthëno or parthen, in comp.)	not used
ParthaÖN-aÖNIS	the father of CEnus king of Ætolia	Ov.
ParthaONIUS	of Parthaon, of Meleager	Ov.
ParthËNIA	an ancient name of the isle of Samos	Plin.
PartheniÆ-arum	the inhabitants of Tarentum (so called, because of their mother's great mo- desty)	Justin.
PartheniÄTÆ-arum	Spartans born out of wedlock†	Serv.
parthenicË-es ^f	kind of herb with a white flower	Catul.
parthenicon-i ⁿ	herb pennyroyal	Apul.
parthenis-idis ^f	herb mugwort or motherwort	Plin.
parthenium or ion ⁿ	herb pellitory	Plin.
Parthenius-ii ^m	a mountain in Arcadia—a river in Pa- phlagonia, a port in Phocis—a river in Scythia	Liv. Plin. Ov.
Parthenius or änus	of Parthenius	Virg. Mart.
Parthia	a country of Asia the Greater	Plin.
Parthi-Örum	the Parthians; Parthus, a Parthian	Hor.
ParthiÄNUS	a dealer in furs from Parthia	Alciat.
Parthicus	of Parthia, Parthian—a surname of Trajan	Luc. Dio.
ParthiËNË-es ^f	the country of Parthia	Curt.
*PAS or apas, πας-πάσα- πᾶν; πας-άπασα-απᾶν, gen. πάντος	all, whole, entire (in comp. sometimes pal before l, and pam before m, b, or p; in other cases pan, and some- times panto or panta or pant; and even pāñ)	not used
DIAPASON	a concord of music of all eight notes	Plin.
Pal ⁹ LENË-es ^f (see lēnos)	a peninsula and town of Macedon	Virg.
PallenÆUS or enis	of Pallene	Stat. Plin.
pam ⁹ MÄCHUM (see at mächōmai)	the exercise of wrestling or boxing, &c.	Hygin.
pammachÄRIUS	that wrestles or boxes, &c.	Hygin.
PÄN ⁹ ÆTIUS-ii or i	a Stoic philosopher so called (see æteo and ætia)	Hor.
Pän ⁹ ÆTÖLIUM†	the council of all Ætolia	Liv.
Panætolicus	of the council of all Ætolia	Liv.

Long wars having raged between the Spartans and Athenians, the former, finding their youth decreased, so, that every unmarried woman should lie with a man, and the offspring went by the above name.
from αἰς, I beg, intreat; whence Ætolus, the son of Mars and Endymion; Ætolia, a region of Achaia;
Ætolicus, or Ætolius, of or belonging to Ætolia.

<i>Pan^oATHĒNĒA-ōrum</i> , n. pl. †	<i>festivals in honour of Minerva</i>	Sold.
<i>Panathēnāicus</i>	<i>a book written by Isocrates</i>	Cic.
<i>panathēnāicon</i>	<i>sort of unguent</i>	Plin.
<i>Pan^oCHĀIAT</i>	<i>a country of Arabia Felix</i>	Virg.
<i>Pan^ocbāius</i> or <i>āicus</i> or <i>æus</i>	<i>of or belonging to Panchaia</i>	Claud.
<i>Pan^oDĀRUS-iē</i>	<i>a huge Trojan</i>	Virg.
<i>Pan^oDRŌSOS-i^f</i>	<i>a daughter of Cecrops (see drōsos)</i>	Ov.
<i>pan^oērōs-i^m </i>	<i>a gem good against barrenness</i>	Plin.
<i>Pan^oGÆUS-i^m (see gæa)</i>	<i>a promontory of Thrace</i>	Stat.
<i>Pargæus-a-um</i>	<i>of the promontory of Pangæus</i>	Ov.
<i>Panta^oDATARIA^q or</i> <i>Pandatoria</i>	<i>an island of the Tyrrhene Sea, where</i> <i>Julia (Augustus's daughter) died</i>	Suet.
<i>Pan^oÆNUS (see ænos)</i>	<i>a schoolman of Antioch</i>	Euseb.
<i>pani^oAGĀTHUS (see aga-</i> <i>thos)</i>	<i>sort of bird of lucky omen—herb penny-</i> <i>royal—name given to a man (as if</i> <i>all good)</i>	Lampr. Apul. M.
<i>Pani^oAGIAS</i> or <i>āgies-æ</i> <i>(from āgō; see ago)</i>	<i>a very rapid river of Sicily</i>	Claud.
<i>Panta^oLEON-ontis</i>	<i>name of a tyrant (as if a thorough lion)</i>	Fest.
<i>Pani^oARCES-is (see arx)</i>	<i>that helps all</i>	Arnob.
<i>Pani^oCAPES-is^m••</i>	<i>a river of Scythia</i>	Plin.
<i>Panticapæum</i> or <i>ëum</i>	<i>a large city near the European Bospho-</i> <i>rus</i>	Plin.
<i>Panti^oLĀBUS (see lam-</i> <i>bano)</i>	<i>name of a celebrated buffoon</i>	Hor.
<i>Panti^oMATRIUM (from</i> <i>mater)</i>	<i>a city of Crete</i>	Plin.
• <i>PASCHA-ātisⁿ or æ^f</i> <i>(from the Hebrew)</i>	<i>the passover, the feast of Easter (it is</i> <i>also called phasē, pesah, pascha)</i>	Ausep. Tert.
<i>paschālis</i>	<i>belonging to the passover</i>	Chrysol.
<i>paschalīter</i>	<i>after the manner of the passover</i>	Hieron.
• <i>PASCHO, πάσχω, fut. 2.</i> <i>πάσω, Ion. παίω</i>	<i>I suffer, I am affected in my mind or</i> <i>body</i>	not used
<i>paschiēnus, πασχηνῶν</i>	<i>that prostitutes himself, filthy, obscene</i> <i>(jocosely for passienus; see next page)</i>	Seneca.
<i>PĀTHĒ-CS^f</i>	<i>a suffering, calamity, ruin, illness, a</i> <i>being agitated—pathe^{pl} sufferings</i>	Gloss. Cic.
<i>patbēma-ātisⁿ</i>	<i>a suffering or being agitated</i>	Gloss.
<i>ANTIpatthes-is^f</i>	<i>a stone good against bewitching</i>	Plin.
<i>ā^spatthes-is^c</i>	<i>destitute of affections, unconcerned</i>	Plin.
<i>pathētīcus</i>	<i>pathetical, moving the passions</i>	Macrob.
<i>patheticē</i>	<i>pathetically</i>	Macrob.
<i>pathetus</i>	<i>subject to pains, that can suffer</i>	Gloss.
<i>ā^spathia</i>	<i>insensibility, apathy</i>	Gell.
<i>ANTIpatbia</i>	<i>natural reluctancy, antipathy, a remedy</i> <i>against disorder or rash, &c.</i>	Plin.
<i>sympathiaⁿ</i>	<i>sympathy, a fellow-feeling</i>	Cic.
<i>patbiasma-ātisⁿ</i>	<i>a suffering, pain, illness</i>	Gloss.

† *Athenæ-a*, Minerva or Pallas; *Athenæ-arum*, the city of Athens; *Athenæus*, of Athens, name of a philosopher of Cilicia; *Athenæum*, place dedicated to Minerva, a promontory of Italy; *Athenienses*, Athenians; *Athenogoras-a*, one of Darius's Commanders, a rustic writer, as well as a Christian Philosopher; *Athenion-onis*, an excellent painter, also an Athenian General so called.

† From *παῖς*, good, virtuous, honest.

§ From *ἀγὼς* or *ἀγῶς*, contention, fight; but mark that *ἀγῶς* means *that lasts or lives long*.

|| From *ἵπατος*, I go, flow, fly, retire, hold in, keep back, drive forward.

¶ From *ἐπιπομαίω*, I divide, separate, swallow up.

•• From *πάω*, place of shelter, rack, manger, itself from *πάωμαι*, I swallow, devour up.

<i>patibicus</i>	<i>obscene, lascivious, filthy, that prostitutes himself</i>	Catul.
<i>sympathicus</i>	<i>sympathic</i>	Gloss.
<i>patibos-ûs</i>	<i>passion, the being affected (patho, in comp.)</i>	Cic.
<i>Pathyssus-im</i>	<i>a river in Hungary</i>	Plin.
<i>PATIOR³-passus sum</i> (patio, Næv.)	<i>I suffer, am acted upon, endure, bear, undergo, suffer or let or permit, allow or give way to—I am or live or endure life—last, remain in existence</i>	Cic.
<i>compatio</i>	<i>I suffer or am afflicted (with others)</i>	Virg.
<i>pati¹IBILIS</i> or <i>pat⁴IBILIS</i>	<i>capable of suffering, that may be borne</i>	Luc.
<i>compassibilis</i>	<i>that has compassion</i>	Tertul.
<i>IM³compassibilis</i>	<i>that has no compassion</i>	Tert. Cic.
<i>IM³passibilis, impatibilis</i>	<i>incapable of suffering, intolerable</i>	Tert.
<i>passIBILITAS</i>	<i>passibility, passibility</i>	Laët. Cic.
<i>IM³passibilitas</i>	<i>impassibility</i>	Arnob.
<i>passIBILITER</i>	<i>painfully, with suffering</i>	Eccl.
<i>PASSIENUS Crispus</i>	<i>a Roman so called (see Paschienus under pascho)</i>	Tert.
<i>pass¹IO</i>	<i>a passion or suffering—a violent suffering, death by martyrdom—illness, infirmity—passion of the mind</i>	Plin.
<i>compassio</i>	<i>compassion</i>	Hier. Prud.
<i>PROpassio</i>	<i>first movement of the passions</i>	Firmic.
<i>passion¹ALIS</i>	<i>of sensibility</i>	Augustin.
<i>pass¹IVUS</i> (see under pando)	<i>passive, fit or used to suffer—pathic</i>	Tert.
<i>passIVITAS</i>	<i>sufferance or a suffering (see under pando)</i>	Gloss.
<i>pass¹URUS</i>	<i>going to suffer—that shall bear or undergo</i>	Apul. Firmic
<i>pass¹US-a-um</i> (see under pando)	<i>that has suffered, that has allowed—having borne, being brought under, having lasted or held out—that has borne or been exercised with</i>	Apul.
<i>plagiat¹IDA</i>	<i>that (for a meal) will suffer a beating</i>	Ov. Juv.
<i>pati¹ENS (rem, cujus rei)</i>	<i>suffering, bearing, that will bear or carry—that may bear, capable of continuing in—that can or will endure, patient</i>	Virg.
<i>IM³patiens (cujus rei)</i>	<i>not able to bear—that cannot restrain</i>	Ov.
<i>pati¹ENTER</i>	<i>patiently, moderately</i>	Luc.
<i>IM³patienter</i>	<i>impatiently, hardly</i>	Plaut.
<i>pati¹ENTIA</i>	<i>patience, moderation, a bearing or suffering</i>	Liv.
<i>IM³patientia</i>	<i>impatience, inability to bear</i>	Luc.
<i>PERPĒTIOR³-peffus sum</i>	<i>I suffer or bear with courage—bear or comply with, allow, permit</i>	Cic.
<i>PERpes¹IO, or US-ûs</i>	<i>an enduring or suffering</i>	Cic.
<i>PERpes¹ITIUS</i>	<i>used to hardships or misery</i>	Sen.
<i>PERpes¹-pētis†</i> (see under peto)	<i>perpetual, continual, uninterrupted—entire, whole</i>	Pacuv.
		Plaut.

"De etymo parum constat," says Ainsworth; but *perpes* certainly comes from *perpetior*; for *pat* or having, other meanings, that of *dur*, viz. *I lost or remain in existence*, it is clear that *perpetior* may have meant *to over*; as *interpres-pretis* may be supposed to be for *interpretiens* (fixing the price or arbitrating between), from *interpres*, which might have been made a compound verb, arising from *ister* and *pretium*.

PERPETIM
PERPETUUS

COMPERPETUUS

IM³PERPETUUS

PERPETUĀLIS

PERPETUĀRIUS

PERPETUITAS

PERPETUO or UM

PERPETUO

PERPETUITO

PASSER-ĒRIS^m, from passus, part. of patior, because sparrows are lustful

passer-ĒRIS

PASSER³CŪLUS

PASSERĪNUS

♂PASSERNICES-UM^f

*PASSO or patto

DIAPASMA-ĀLISⁿ

COMPASTICUS

PASTOMIS or postomis-
idis[†]

PASTOS (pasto, in comp.)

CHRYSPASTUS

*PĀTASSO

PATĀGIUM

PATAGIĀRIUS

PATAGIĀTUS

PATAGUS-i

*PĀTOS (see pateo here-
under; see also petao)

PATĒTON-i†

PSEUDOPATUM

PERIPATUS

PERIPATĒTICUS

PĀTEO²-ui (cui), from the principle laid down at perio, p. 258, Vol. I. pateo clearly comes from πατος; (patos), and ū, I am

incessantly, continually

continued, uninterrupted, lasting, always holding good, constant, permanent, everlasting, endless—the whole, all—
—all of a piece—entire, complete

co-eternal

not perpetual

perpetual

that lasts for life or for ever

perpetuity, continuation, immortality

continually, perpetually

I continue, perpetuate, persist

I last or continue for ever

a sparrow—word of endearment—my pretty dear—a lecherous fellow—kind of flat-fish, perhaps a flounder—a surname of M. Petronius—passer marinus, an ostrich (some, a flounder)

a place in Campania

a little or young sparrow—little dear of sparrows

a kind of whet-stones

I sprinkle, strew, variegate, twine, twist sweet powder, pomander, perfume

vain, bombastic (the word is doubted)

a barnacle for a horse's nose

strewed, set about with; pastos or paston, a pavilion, a tent

a gem sprinkled with gold sand

I beat, pant, strike; patāgeo, I crackle, rattle, rustle

sort of tucker (plaited or jagged, sewed to shifts, and embroidered or bedecked with studs, &c.)

a maker of tuckers

that has a tucker on

a disorder that leaves spots on the body

a path or opening to pass through, a road; pateo, I tread, trample upon,

spurn, handle; pateomai, I eat or devour

a sort of date that looks as if trodden

a false floor

a walk, an alley, philosophical dispute in walking

peripatetic—a sort of philosophers

I am easily or freely passable, lie open, am opened (for one's reception), am

exposed or subject to, am easily come at, am plain or manifest, am entered

(as an account in a book)—am open, am propitious—lie plain or spread out

—am extended—patet-uit, it is evident or clear or well-known

† But, in "Trullus postomide (which some read pastomide) huic ingens de maribus pender" Lucil. perhaps read postomide. Mark that trullus is here for trulleus.

‡ This is the neuter of πατερός; trodden (postum being understood). Ainsworth gives patet-uit, serving that caryatæ are understood.

dispatens	I have several openings	Laet.
interpatens	I am half open, I open between	Laet.
subpatens	I lie open beneath	Apul.
pat ⁵ ALIS	broad-horned†	Plaut.
pat ⁵ ALE-IS ^a	a celebrated harbour in India	Plin.
pat ⁵ ALENA or Patella or Patellana	a goddess presiding over the opening of the husks of corn	Aug. Arnob.
pat ⁵ ARUS	the son of Apollo; by some, the son of Lapeon	Gloss.
Patara-æ ^f	a city of Lycia (where an oracle of Apollo was)	Servius
Patareus-eos (three syllables)	a surname of Apollo	Hor.
Patariis-idos	of Patara (relating to a feminine)	Avien.
Patariūs	of Patara	Stat.
pat ⁹ FACIO (cui rem, ad rem, in quem)	I open the passage to—open or set open, discover, reveal, disclose, let out	Phædr. Cic.
pat ⁹ FIO	I am opened—am discovered or detected	Cæf. Ter.
pat ⁹ fact ⁹ IO	an opening, a laying open, a discovering, a detecting	Cic.
pat ⁵ ELLA	a deep dish with broad brims—a skillet or pipkin—the measure in trees—the knee-pan	Cic. Hor. Plin. Cels.
patellāRIUS	belonging to a platter or porringer; patellarii dii, the Lares	Plaut.
pat ⁵ ENA	a pot or pan with broad brims (some read patina)	Col.
bīpat ⁵ ENS	open on both sides, having two openings	Virg.
multipatens	open on many sides, having many openings	Plaut.
semīpatens	half open	Sidon.
pat ⁴ ENTER	patentiūs, more openly or clearly	Cic.
pat ⁵ ERA	a goblet or bowl	Virg.
pat ⁵ IBULUM	a gibbet or gallows—instrument used by grape-gatherers—bar to a door	Tac. Cato
patibulus or ātus	gibbeted, bearing the cross	Non.
pat ⁵ INA	a pot or pan to boil or dress things in	Apul. Plaut.
patināRIUS	sodden or stewed in a pan—substantively, a glutton	Plin. Plaut.
tripatīnum	the last service of several dishes	Suet. Plin.
pat ⁵ OR-ORIS ^m , or ūra-æ ^f	a chasm or gaping or passage, an opening	Apul. Vales,
pat ⁵ ULUS	open or open wide and large—spreading—broad and flat—spread out (like a plain)	Ov. Cic. Virg. Sil.
ap ⁹ patulus	evident, manifest	Varr.
prop ⁹ patulus	open, wide, spread—propatulum, open place	Cic. Col.
patul ⁵ ICO	I open or become open (some read pastillico)	Plin.
pat ⁵ ESCO	I am open or exposed to view	Virg.
dis ⁵ patescō	I become known or divulged or public	Cat.
patiscens for patefcens	opening	Sen.
ex ⁵ pat ⁵ O	I show myself openly (some read expansio)	Fest.

ut, instead of *patulem bovem*, it seems we should read *patulem bovem* or *patulum bovem*, Meurs.

Pat³ULCIUS†	a surname of Janus—a name of some debtor to Cicero (whence Patulcia, num nomen)	Or. Cic.
Patulcia	a surname of Juno	Inscr. Plin.
Patmos or Pathmos-is	one of the Sporades	not used
*PATER-ēros (patrō, in comp.) see phētrē, and here pater again)	a father—patra, native country, family; patria, family, tribe, progeny; patris-idos, native country	
ANTIPATER-iris	one of Alexander's captains—King Herod's father—a Sidonian poet fatherless	Suid. Cic. Tert. Strabo Just.
A⁴pator-ōris^m	the surname of king Mithridates	
Eupator	surname given (ironically) to Ptolemy, who had killed his father and mother a grandfire	Tert. Plin.
Philopator (that loves his father)	the capital city of Paphlagonia, the herb liverwort	
PRŌPATOR	the herb liverwort or agrimony	Plin. Luc.
EUPATORIA	an Egyptian queen (as if the glory of her country or father)	
EUPATORIUM	a city of Achaia, now Patras	Plin. Treb. It.
Clēopatra	of Patrae or Patras	Cic. Petron. Cic.
Patræ-arum	an ironical name for a base woman of the place or country of one's birth (some read Parianus)	
Clēopatranus	the base son of Sarpedon	Virg. Aët. Ap.
Patrensis	a city of Palestine	Mart. Plin. Plin. Mart.
EUPATRIA (see lower)	a troublesome neighbour to Martial	
Patrianus	a freedman of Nero (see Bios)	
ANTIPATris-is^m	an admiral so called (see Clīo)	
ANTIPATris-is^f	public privies so called after Patrocles (said never to wash himself)	Or. Gloss. Gloss. Catal.
Patrōbas-æ^m	a valiant Grecian, son of Menatius	
Patro³BIUS	a man of Acarnania (as if the patron) of the country, paternal, used as an epithet to Apollo and Minerva—Patroa virgo, Vesta	Ter. Luc. Hor.
Patro³CLES-is	a father, that has children—author or producer—a title of honour and respect	
Patroclianæ sellæ	father or author of all things	Prod. Gloss. Ov. Gloss. Hor.
Patro³CLUS	a god-father	
Patron-ōnis	a half-father	
Patroūs-a-um	a surname of Velleius (as if little father)	
PATER-pātris	fatherly, paternal, belonging to the father	
omnipater	in a fatherly manner	Vulg. Aug.
PRŌPATER	fatherhood—family	Cic. Suet. Vell. Zeno Suet. Varr.
SĒMIPATER	one's native country or birth-place	
Patro³CŪLUS	a patrician—adjectively, patrician or of patricians	
paternus	no longer a senator or patrician	
paternaliter	the dignity of patrician	
paternitas	the genitive case (as if the father's case)	
patria		
patricius, πατρικιος		
EX⁴patricius		
patriciātus-ūs		
patricus calus		

† The doors of his temple being open in time of war, gave rise to his name.

<i>patriciā-x</i> (some patricia)	a senator's wife (it is supposed)	Gloss.
<i>patrica-ōrum</i>	mysteries concerning the worship and the festivals of the sun	Lampr.
<i>patricālis-is</i> ^f	wall or stone-sage	Apul.
<i>patrice</i> (some patriciē)	after the manner of noblemen, stately	Plaut.
<i>πατρις</i>		
<i>patricida</i> (see under pario)	a murderer of his father (some read par-ricida)	Cic.
<i>patricidium</i>	a murder of one's father	Gloss.
<i>patrimis-is-e</i> or <i>imus-a-um</i>	whose father yet lives	Fest. Tac.
<i>patrimōnium</i>	paternal estate, patrimony, inheritance	Cic.
<i>patrimoniālis</i>	patrimonial	Cod.
<i>patrinus-i</i>	a godfather	Cathol.
<i>REPatriO</i>	I come or go back to my native place	Solin.
<i>compatriōta-æ</i>	a fellow-countryman	Sarib:
<i>patrisso</i>	I take after my father, do as my father	Ter.
<i>patritus</i> , <i>πατρις</i> (or <i>patruus</i> , Tert.)	in use among or found by our fathers or ancestors—given by a father	Cic.
<i>patrite</i>	after the manner of our ancestors	Plaut.
<i>patrus</i>	<i>πατρις</i> , of a father, paternal; <i>πάτριος</i> , native of the country, natural	Gloss.
<i>patre</i>	fatherly or like a father, tenderly	Cic.
<i>patrocīnor</i> (cui)	I protect, defend	Plin.
<i>patrociniūm</i>	a protection, a defending or patronising	Cic.
<i>patronus-i</i>	a patron, protector, defender	Cic.
<i>compatronus</i>	a fellow-patron or protector	Ulp.
<i>patrona-æ</i>	a patroness, &c.	Cic.
<i>patronālis</i>	due to a patron or defender, &c.	Marcell.
<i>patronātus-ūs</i>	protection	Paull.
<i>patruus-ūim</i> (see lower)	the father's brother, an uncle—a severe reprover, like a morose guardian uncle— —a father's brother's son	Cic.
<i>abpatrus</i>	the brother of a great grandfather's father	Hor.
<i>propatrus</i>	a great grandfather's brother	Plaut.
<i>patruus-a-um</i>	of an uncle, harsh, severe— <i>patruissimus</i> , best or truest uncle	Ist.
<i>patruelis-is</i> ^m	a father's brother's son, a cousin-german	Gaius.
<i>patruelis-is</i> (adj.)	of a cousin-german	Hor.
<i>pātro</i> , certainly from pater, the author of	I effect, perform, finish—attain or get— establish, ratify	Plaut.
<i>expatro</i>	I finish, perform—I squander away	Cic.
<i>patrat^o</i>	a finishing or accomplishing	Ov.
<i>patrat^o</i>	that occasions or accomplishes	Cic. Grat.
<i>paterpatrat^o</i>	chief herald, who had a right to make peace and alliances	Liv.
<i>impetro†</i>	I finish or perfect—obtain or get by request	Catul. Scalig.
<i>subimpetro</i>	I obtain by intreaty	Paterc.
<i>perpetro</i>	I effect, achieve, accomplish	Cic. Tac.
<i>propetro</i>	I order to be executed or done	Cic.
<i>impetrābilis</i>	that may be obtained	Tertul.
<i>perpetrabilis</i>	that may be done, allowed	Cic.
<i>impetrat^o</i>	an obtaining by request	Tertul.
<i>perpetratio</i>	an accomplishing or executing	

† *Impetrare* is used, by Plautus, for *impetratum esse*.

IMPETRA¹IVUS
 IMPETRA¹OR
 PERPETRATOR
 IMPETRATORIVS
 IMPETRIO⁴
 IMPETRII³US
 DIESPITER-tris
 Marspiter†
 opiter-tris or teris

VITRICUS (as if vatri-
 cus for patricus)

•PĀVO-ōnis or pavus-i^m,
 τᾱῶς†

pava-æ, τᾱῶν

pavonACEUS, τᾱῶνδης

pavonius or inus, τᾱῶν-
 ιδος or τᾱῶνδης

•pupillO

•PAUO or pauōmai

ANAPAŌMĒNĒ-es†

ANAPAŌMENOS-i^m

pauSO

pauS³A-æ†

pauS³A¹BILLIO

IM³pauSabilis

IM³pauSabilITER

PausANIAS-æ

pauS³ARIUS

pauSat³IO

•XpauSat³US

PausIAS-iæ (pausea under
 pavio at pæo)

PausiLCUS

Paus³LYPUM (see lype)

PausULANI-ORUM

Pau³US

Pautalia-æ

•PAUROS

PĀRUM

PER³parum

parumper

PARVUS-a-um (as if

παῦρος were παρὺς);

see also pōros

asked for, that comes as we wish
 that obtains by request
 that perpetrates or accomplishes
 that serves to obtain
 I beg for a favourable augury
 obtained, made sure
 Jupiter (as father of light)
 the father of Mars
 whose father is dead, but whose grand-
 father is yet alive
 a father-in-law, a step-father (πατὴρ);

a peacock (pavo masculus, Col.)

a pea-hen (pavo fœmina, Col.)

like a peacock

of or belonging to a peacock or peahen

I cry like a peacock or peahen

I leave off, stop, make leave off; paufis,
 a pause, rest

a girl that died from love to her brother

a fountain (sacred to Jupiter) which
 stopped at noon, a satyr (as if resting)

I stop, pause, rest

a pause, a rest, death

tranquil, resting

that cannot be stopped or fixed
 without resting or stopping

a Lacedemonian commander—a Lace-
 demonian youth—a geographer so
 called

officer that orders the rowers to rest or
 tug

a rest or resting

that has rested

a Sicyonian painter

of Pausias

a town of Campania (as if pause to
 grief)

a people of Picenum in Italy

a god that gave rest or was against
 war

a city of Thrace

little, small, short

little, but a little—too little, not enough,
 not well, badly; parum diu, not long
 enough

very little

for a little time

little, small, inconsiderable, mean, ig-
 noble, low, poor—narrow, short,
 scanty—little or young, feeble or
 weak

Serv.
 Cod. Th.
 Sidon.
 Gloss.
 Cic.
 Val. Max.
 Hor.
 Gell.
 Fest.

Plin.

Plin. Ter.

Aulon.

Plin.

Col. Var.

Philom.

not used

Plin.

Plin.

Plant.

Lucr.

Cel. An.

Fulg.

Cel. An.

Nep. Ital.

Phaedr.

Sen.

Plin. Val.

Veget.

Plin.

Hor.

Plin.

Plin.

Arnob.

Spanbo.

not used

Plaut. Ter.

Cic.

Cic.

Cic.

Cic.

Plin.

Hor.

† Marspedis and Maspedis, in Fest. are supposed to be for Marspiter.

‡ Changing τ into π, and inserting the digamma (V).

PRÆ ² parvus	very little, very small	Cic. Juvenc.
parvE	a little, in a small degree	Vitr.
parvITAS	smallness, littleness, minuteness—mean- ness	Cic. Valer.
parv ² ULUS	very small, very young, very tender, slight—parvulus, a little boy; par- vula, a little girl	Hor. Ter.
PER ² parvulus	very small, very little	Cic.
parvulum	very little, in a very little degree	Plin.
parvulITAS	smallness, littleness	Commod.
PAUCUS, chiefly plural, pauci-æ-a	few—the few, the special (paucus from παῦκος, changing ε into c)	Tac.
PER ² pauci-æ-a	very few	Cic.
paucies	scarcity	Non.
paucITAS	fewness, small number, scarcity, brevity	Cic.
pauc ² ULI-æ-a	very few	Cic.
PER ² pauculi	very very few	Cic.
pauc ² XILLUS or pauxil- lulus	very little, very young	Lucr. Plaut.
pauxillATIM	by little and little	Plaut.
pauxillisPER (adv.)	for a little while	Plaut.
pauxillum, pauxillulum or pauxillulum	very little, ever so little	Plaut. Sidon.
PER ² pauxillum	very very little	Plaut.
pauxillo	very little, in a very little quantity	Celf.
PAULUS or paullus a-um (seldom used, except in neuter)	little (from παῦκος, changing ε into l)— Paullus, a surname of the Æmilius's	Plaut. Hor.
paulATIM or paullatim	little by little, by degrees, gently	Cic.
paullisPER	for a little while	Ter.
pauld	by a little, a little (chiefly with a com- parative or with ante, mox, post, secus)	Cic.
paulum or paullum	a little, small pace or degree, little time	Cic.
PER ² paulum or paullum	very little	Cic.
paul ² ULUS (or polulus or pollulus)	very little	Liv. Cato
PER ² paulus	very very little	Cic.
paululATIM	by little and little	Apul.
paulum	very little, in a very little quantity	Cic.
PER ² paulum	very very little	Cic.
PAUPER-ĕris, of all gen- ders (see pōros)	poor, needy—poor, mean, low, that has but little—not fertile, not copious— feeble, scanty	Cic. Hor. Quint. Ov.
PER ² pauper	very poor, &c.	Cic.
pauper ² CULUS	rather poor and mean	Ter.
pauperIES iēi ²	poverty	Ter.
pauperIUS	more needily or poorly	Tertul.
paupertAS	poverty, scantiness	Cic.
pauperINUS	fit for poor or needy people, denoting scantiness	Apul.
pauperO	I make poor, impoverish	Horat.
DE ² paupero	I impoverish	Varr.
PECCO (in rem, in re†)	I go astray, sin, do evil, transgress—do amiss, fail, mistake—blunder, say wrong	Sen. Cic. Plaut.

Perhaps as if pecies (from pecus, which see), which might express I go astray, as sheep are apt to do; and, this passage of Cicero supports the conjecture, "pecavit vero nihilominus; siquidem est peccare tanquam in lineam."

COMPECCO

IM⁵pecca¹BĪLISpecca²MENpecc⁵ANTERpecc⁵ANTIAIM⁵peccantiapeccat¹ELLApeccat¹IO, or US-ŭSpeccat¹OR and RIXpeccator¹ŪSpeccat¹UM

•PĒCHYS

PARAPECHY-YOS

DipechaICE-es^f

pychon-i

•PĒCO or pīco, πικω-ξω,

pectos, πικτός, combed,

whose hair is dressed,

shaved or sheared

PECTO³-pexi or pexui-
pexum

DĒpecto

EXpecto

IMpecto³ or impecto-asOPpecto³

PROpecto

RĒpecto

pect⁵EN-inis^m (sometimes
neuter)

pecten veneris

pectin^æ-arum^fpectin^æARISpectin^æARIUSpectin^æATIM

pectinO

pectinat¹USpectis-idis^f

pectITUS

pectUNCŪLUS

FORpex-pīcis (see forclis)

pex¹US-a-um

DĒpexus

IM⁵pexus

I do amiss, &c. (with others)

that cannot sin

a sin, a fault, an offence

amiss, in a wrong manner

a doing amiss

innocence

a little sin or offence

a doing amiss, an offence, a fault

that does amiss, that offends

criminal, sinful

a fault, an offence, a sin

a cubit, an ell; pēchyaŭos or pechyŭos,
of a cubit, &c.a garment of women with an ell of
purple stuff sewed aroundspace of two cubits between the oars in
a ship

a cubit, an ell

I comb, card, shear; pēco, πικω, I

shear; pecteo, πικτιω, I comb, card,

hatchel, tease, shear; pēcos or pef-

cos or pōcos or pox, wool, a fleece—

pōcas-ādos, a sheep, a head of hair

I comb, dress with a comb—hoe or weed

—I give a dressing (by beating)

I comb down or off, trim or dress

I comb out (see under specio)

I give a dressing (by beating)

I comb, rake, &c.

I comb down

I comb again—I entangle again the
hair after being combed

a comb—a wool-card—a rake, the form

of the fingers crossed or indented, the

stay of a weaver's loom, the oars on

the side of a vessel—instrument to

crop off the ears of corn—still or quill

to play upon an instrument—any shell-

fish striated like a cockle—strait veins

in wood running at equal distances

wild chervil

combs made of the bristles of hedge-hogs

that combs or cards

maker of combs or wool-cards, &c.

like or in the form of the teeth of a
comb

I comb, I harrow

combed, made so as to bend two ways

herb camfrey or wall-wort†

combed, dressed, carded

a sort of shell-fish

a razor or pair of scissors

combed, crisped, curled—that has a high
nap on

combed

uncambed, untrimmed, unpolished

† Boudot says that pectis-idis is a musical instrument among the Lydians.

PER ² PEXUS	well combed or trimmed, &c.	Firmic.
PROPEXUS	combed down, hanging down, long	Ov.
REPEXUS	combed again	Claud.
PEXATUS	clad in a garment having a high nap on	Mart.
PEXITAS	a being combed or having a nap on	Plin.
OPPEX ¹ US-ŪS	the combing and dressing of hair	Apul.
PECTUS-ŌRIS ⁿ , so called	the breast-bones or bones about the chest	Plin.
from some resemblance to	—the chest, courage, resolution—bo-	Virg. Ov.
a comb	son, breast—the heart or mind—the	Cic. Hor.
	soul—strain, genius	Liv.
PECTORĀLIS	of or for the breast	Celf.
PECTORĀLE-IS ⁿ	a breast-plate	Plin.
PECTOR ² ŌSUS	high or broad-breasted	Col.
TRIPECTORUS	that has three breasts, thrice-breasted	Lucr.
ADPECTORO	I take to my breast	Gloss.
EXPECTORO	I throw out of my breast, free my mind	Cic.
ADPECTORAT ¹ US	embraced, taken to one's breast	Solin.
COMPECTORATUS	embraced, joined breast to breast	Apul.
PECTUS ³ CŪLUM	a little breast or heart	Hier.
PECTUSCUM	a part near Rome so called (some read	Fest.
	Pecusum, some petusum)	
PECU ⁿ , indecl. from pēnos	a flock of sheep, cattle, fish	Plaut.
PECUA-UUM-ŪBUS	sheep, flocks of sheep, cattle	Plin.
PECUĀLIS	of or for cattle or sheep, &c.	Sedul.
PECUĀRIUS	of or for sheep or cattle—a grazier,	Col.
	that looks after sheep or cattle	Cic.
PECUARIA-Æ	the trade of rearing or feeding cattle,	Varr.
	&c. breed or flock, place for keeping	
	or feeding cattle, &c.	
PECUARIA-ORUM	pasture grounds, places for rearing or	Cic.
	feeding cattle or sheep, &c. herds,	
	flocks	
PECUATUS	made like cattle or beasts	Fulg.
PECUASCO ³	I graze or make flocks graze	Inscr.
PECUINUS	of or for sheep or cattle	Apul.
PECULIUM	that which is holden under a father or	Cic.
	master—private possession—substance,	Plaut.
	wealth, goods, a man's privy parts	Prop.
PECULĀRIS (or peculia-	of private possession, allowed by a father	Plaut.
rius, lā.)	or master—peculiar or particular, sin-	Cic.
	gular, especial, remarkable	
PECULIARITER	by way of private acquisition or possession	Plaut.
	—by appropriation or particular re-	Quint.
	striction—especially, singularly	Plin.
PECUL ³ ŪLUM	small private possession, &c.	Quinct.
PECULI ² ŌSUS	that has much private stock	Plaut.
PECULIO	I add to one's private stock	Plaut.
PECULIAT ¹ US	wealthy—well hung, that has a good	Pollio Priap.
	yard	
EXPECULIATUS	defrauded or robbed	Plaut.
PECULOR	I rob or defraud (the public money)	Flor.
PE ² PECULOR	I defraud, &c.	Cic.
PECULAT ¹ US-ŪS, or IO	an embezzlement (of the public money),	Cic. Gloss.
	a defrauding or cheating	
DĒPECULATUS, or IO	a defrauding, &c.	Fest. Gloss.
PECULAT ¹ OR	an embezzler (of the public money)	Cic.
DĒPECULATOR	that defrauds, &c.	Cic.

peculatorius

DEPECULASSO³
PECŪNIA

pecuniālis

pecuniārius or āris

pecuniarie or iter

pecuni⁷OSUSPECUS-ŭdis^f (the nomin.
singular is hardly used)pecuda-ōrūm^a

pecudālis

pecus-ōris^a

pecorārius

pecorīnus

pecor⁷OSUSpecus⁸CŪLUM

PecusCUM

Pescennius

pescia-orum^a, πίσκη

PICA†

A^apica ovispicus-i^m

PicēNUM

PicENS-entis

PicentIA-iæ

PicentīNUS

PicēNUS

Apicius

ApiciāNUS

Picumnus, πικωμνος

PĒDAO

pedĒMA-ātis^a

PediUS

PĒDO-pēpēdit-pēditum

OPEDO

SUPEDO

pedit¹UM, or US-ŭSoves peculatoriæ (sheep of private pos-
session)

I defraud (the public money)

an estate (real or personal)—money, and,
in the plural, sums of money

of money

pecuniary, of or for money (pecuniarius-
i^m, that gathers money, Gloss.)

by action or suit for damages

wealthy—profitable, that brings money

a sheep, any beast—one of any sort of cat-
tle, a brutish man—any brute (even

fish)

beasts (of all sorts)

of or for beasts

a sheep, a flock of sheep—cattle or herd
of cattle, any brute—a brute or bru-tish person—an embryo—in the
plural, sometimes sheep, sometimes

slaves

a collector of the tax on sheep or cattle—
that looks after sheep or cattle

of sheep (pecorina caro)

full of cattle—breeding much cattle

a sheep

a place near Rome, so called from flocks
grazing there (but see petuscum at

peto, and petuscum at pectus)

the name of a Roman, and of his family
caps made of lamb-skinsa magpie—a longing in pregnant women
small sheep without wool on its bellya bird that makes holes in trees and picks
his meat under the bark of them—a

griffin—a son of Saturn

a country of Italy (so called from the
bird picus)

an inhabitant of Picenum

the capital of Picenum

of Picenum or Picentia

of Picenum or Picentia

an epicure and glutton so called—adj. of
Apicius

of or fit for Apicius

a god presiding in conjugal auguries

I gush out, skip, rebound

a skipping or bounding

name of several Romans so called

I fart or let a fart (see perdo here)

I fart against, affront, contradict

I foist, smother a fart

a fart

† Perhaps from πίκωμ; but the Greek correspondent is πίκω or πίκωα. Now, pica is also, according to
a schynx; and picatus is, whose feet are made like those of a schynx.

I Just as πικωμ gives πικωμνός, for the perf. inf. act. There is no doubt that pedo may come from
which, from I gush out and rebound, may easily have extended its meanings to I make a doxime; 616
same as pedo.

PERDO or perdomai

onopordūm

PODEX-icim

•PEDON

EPipedonīcus

•PEGĒ (or pagē, Dor.)

peganum-i

Pegāsus or asos-im

Pegasēus or iēus

Pegasis-idos^f

PAGÆ-ārum^f

pagānālia-ōrum

paganīcus

paganitas

PAGUS-im†

pagānus

semipaganus

pagātim

Pagida-æ^f

•PEGNYO or pēgnymi (see penomai and pango);
for pegma, see lower

EPIPACTIS-īdis (not epi-
cactis)

Naupactūs^f or umⁿ-i

Naupactūs or ēus

Pāgāa-æ^f (some Pegasa)

Pagafæus (some Pega-
fæus)

Pagafīacus

Pegasus

NAUPĒGIA or naupegica-æ^f

scēnōpegia-æ^f or a-orumⁿ

naupēgiārius

naupēgium

naupēgus

liblicepēgus

PEGMA-ātis^a

ARAPegma

pēgmāris

I break wind (its perf. is πινωδῶ)
verb that makes asses break wind
the arse, the fundament, breech or bum
ground, soil, land; epipedon, surface
that is on the surface

a fountain, a spring

the verb rue

Perseus's winged horse—a constellation
into which he was changed—a go-
verner of Rome so called—kind of
Egyptian fowl

of or swift as Pegasus, worthy of the
Muses

a muse; Pegafides-um, the Muses

a town of the Locrians (as if the springs)

feast of the country people after the first
seed time

of or for the country or country people—
of Pagans

ceremonies and religion of Pagans

a village or country town—district,
canton or tribe

in or of the country—substantively, a
man that did not bear arms—a Pa-
gan (as not a soldier of Christ)

half rustic, almost a clown

from village to village, &c.

a river of Phœnicia

I fabricate, build, form, make compact,
make firm, congeal; pēllo or pēllo,
I congeal; pagioo, I secure, make
firm; pāgos or pāgos, a bill (see
der ares and pēgē)

sort of herb good against disorders in the
liver, and against poison and venom

the capital of Ætolia

of Naupactūs

a town of Thessalia where the ship
Argo was built

of Pagasa, built at Pegasa

of Pagasa

of Pagasa (see above)

a building or the art of building ships
the feast of tabernacles

a ship-wright or ship-carpenter

a ship-yard, place for building ships

a ship-wright or ship-carpenter

a book-binder

wooden machine used in scenical plays—
pageant used in triumphs—ornaments

of brass—case for books

brazen table fixed to a pillar for procla-
mations—astronomical table so fixed

shown upon the stage

not used

Plin.

Hor.

not used

Front.

not used

Apul.

Ov. Germ.

Juv.

Plin.

Catul.

Perf.

Ov.

Plin.

Varr.

Varr.

Salvian.

Salvian.

Juv.

Cæf.

Ov.

Juv.

August.

Perf.

Liv.

Plin.

not used

Plin.

Plin.

Ov.

Plin.

Luc.

Plin.

Valer.

Gloss.

Gloss. Vulg.

Inscr.

Gloss.

Firmic.

Gloss.

Serv.

Plin. Ulp.

Cic.

Vitr.

Salmaf.

Suet.

in the situation generally being near springs or streams. See, however, under pango, and under pe-
L. II.

PASSĀLOS

paxillus (for passālos)

PESSŪLUS

oppessulO

PALUS-im†

PRŌpala-æm (see lower)

TRIPALIS

palARIA-ium or iorum

palaris

palO (see under palam
here)

DEpalo

DISpalo

palOR (Dep.)†

DISpalar

pal^sABUNDUSpal^sANSpalatⁱIMpalatⁱIO

DEpalatia

DISpalatio

DEpalatⁱORpalatⁱUS

DISpalatus

palⁱTOR

PALAM

PRŌpalam

PRŌpalO

DISpalESCO^spālātium|| (pallatium,
Mart.)

a stake, pile or post, a peg—passaleuo, I not del

drive stakes or piles in

a stake, pile, post

a bar or bolt, wooden peg or pin

I bolt or bar

a pole or prop—a post for criminals to
be tied to—a peg or pin—palum, a
prop for vinesa retailer of any commodity at a booth or
stall

supported by three stakes or poles

time when soldiers were exercised round
posts

a coppice, wood for stakes

I set or support with poles or pales, &c.

I set or support with poles or pales—I
wander (see palor here)

I scatter here and there, spread abroad

I wander or straggle (for the passive,
see palo above)

I wander or straggle about

fond of wandering or straggling

wandering, straggling, dispersed—reat-
ed, scattered in fight, placed scatter-
ingly—scattered, losing the way—
wavering, unsteady

wanderingly

foundation made with piles, &c.

a setting or supporting with poles, &c.

a wandering or scattering

that supports as it were with poles, &c.

propped, I. d.—having straggled, out
of order, flying in disorder, routed

straggling, dispersed—spread abroad

I wander or straggle

openly, publicly—plainly, notoriously

openly, publicly, in a manner uncovered

or undisguised

I manifest, lay open, expose to view

I am published or made known

the mount Palatine so called, court of

Roman Emperors—palace of a prince

—any great tower or building

† Contracted from paxillus; as ala from axilla; as mala from maxilla, as velum from vexillum, and
taxillus (Cic.)

‡ Because soldiers straggled about the woods, when in search of props or stakes to form their camps.

§ Palam certainly comes from palo, I wander through or about the fields. Whether this palo comes
from πῶλος, which, originally, must have meant not only the pole, but the surface of the earth, for making
plough or till the ground, as well as I grow and I turn about—see the note on poles. Mr. L'Évêque thinks
palam is for the Slavonian palumi, about or through the fields; that clam is for kiami, a contraction of kiamy
means in the midst of stakes, because cottages being made of stakes covered with bark or branches of trees
skins, became so many recesses or hiding places; and that coram is for corami, because an inclosure being
made with the bark of trees, called by the Slavonians kora, one may easily conceive how coram, denoting
mity, is restrained to mean in the presence of some persons standing or seated in that one inclosure, while
extended to the meaning of openly, publicly, that is, in the wide and open country.—See the note, p. 515
§15, of ΕΠΕΑ ΠΙΤΕΡΕΟΝΤΑ. Thus much I have thought proper to say to those who may not like my
§15, of ΕΠΕΑ ΠΙΤΕΡΕΟΝΤΑ. Thus much I have thought proper to say to those who may not like my|| Festus says that palatium is as if balatium, from sheep bleating on that mount, while feeding (and
Nævius calls it balatium); but he derives it also from palo, I wander, because herds and flocks used to
upon it. Some, however, derive it from Palatia, the wife of Latinus, &c.

<i>palatīnus</i>	of or in the Roman Emperor's court— a courtier in employment under the emperor	Hor. Cod.
<i>Palatua-uzē</i>	tutelar goddess of palaces	Varr.
<i>palatual-ālisⁿ</i>	a sacrifice to the goddess Palatua	Varr.
<i>Palatūālis-is^m</i>	a priest of the goddess Palatua	Fest.
<i>palatūmⁿ</i>	the cope of heaven—the palate or roof of the mouth—the palate or taste— the mouth	Cic. Plin. Juv. Catul.
<i>palatūs-i^m</i>	the palate	Cic.
<i>PASTĪNUM</i>	a two-forked tool to set plants or dig up the ground with—a digging or pre- paring ground to be planted with vines	Col. Pallad.
<i>pastinaca-æ^f</i> (some <i>pasti- nāgo-īnis^f</i>) it being like a prong	a carrot (wild or garden carrot)—fish with a poisonous sting in the tail	Col. Cels.
<i>pastinO</i>	I dig up or loosen the earth for vines	Col.
<i>PER⁸pastino</i>	I dig or delve thoroughly	Tert.
<i>R⁸pastino</i>	I dig or delve again	Col.
<i>pastinat¹IO, or us-ūs</i>	a digging up or loosening the earth, &c.	Col. Plin.
<i>R⁸pastinatio</i>	a digging or delving again about vines	Cic.
<i>pastinat¹OR</i>	that digs or loosens the earth for vines	Col.
<i>pastinat¹UM</i>	bed of earth new dug for planting	Col.
<i>paxamaciūm or paxima- tium</i>	bread baked under ashes—a loaf of six ounces	Isid. Gloss.
<i>PITUITA-æ†</i>	phlegm or rheum—snivel or snet, the pip (in poultry)—watery distemper (in trees)	Cic. Col. Plin.
<i>pituitARIA</i>	herb staves-acre (good for rheum)	Plin.
<i>pituit¹OSUS</i>	full of phlegm, phlegmatic	Cic.
<i>PYCA</i>	thickly, closely, accurately; pycna, fre- quently	not used
<i>pycnos or pycinos</i>	thick, close, frequent (pycno, in comp.)	not used
<i>pycnitis-idis^f</i>	herb petty mullein, torch-weed, lung- wort	Apul.
<i>pycnōtīcus</i>	restringent, having the power of thicken- ing	Medic.
<i>PYGĒ-est†</i> (see <i>pyx</i> here)	the buttock or breech (pygo or pyg, in comp.)	not used
<i>pyga-æ^f</i>	the buttocks or breech	Hor.
<i>pygiacus or pygiacicus</i>	of lewdness (pygiaca sacra)	Petron.
<i>D⁸pygis</i>	without any or with little buttocks	Hor.
<i>UROPYGIUM, ὑροπίγιον</i>	the lowest part of the rump (oro or uro for ὀπίος)	Medic.
<i>Melampygos</i>	black-breeched, surname of Hercules, co- vered with black hair	Erasim.
<i>PYX</i>	with the fist (πύξ-πυγός is also used for πύγῃ; see <i>pyge</i> above)	not used
(see <i>pugus</i> under <i>pango</i>)		
<i>PYCTA or pyctes-a^m</i>	a boxer—a fighting-cock (see <i>pugil</i> under <i>pango</i>)	Phædr. Col.
<i>pylāciūm</i>	falsely read for <i>pittaciūm</i> ; see under <i>pissa</i>	

πητός (πητός, Gl. v), curd or any thing like curd, itself from *petto*—see at *pegyo*; or perhaps from
glue, gluey matter—see *pissa*.

πύγῃ, whence πύγῃς, the flesh being compact on that part, for the convenience of sitting.—*Les-
si* Racine Grecques.—See the second and fourth divisions of the meaning of *sedes* under *sedes*.

<i>pycālīs</i>	of or for boxing	Firmic.
<i>pycānon-iⁿ</i>	sort of wine (some read <i>præcianum</i>)	Plin.
<i>PYGMĒ-es</i> (see <i>pugna</i> under <i>pugnat</i> <i>pango</i>)	the fist, a measure (from the elbow to the fist), a boxing or fighting; adverbially, often, pell-mell, earnestly, stoutly	not used
<i>pygmĕus-i</i>	a dwarf (as if not taller than from the elbow to the fist)†	Plin.
<i>Pygmāris</i> (some read <i>pegmaris</i>)	for boxing, that boxes (see before)	Suet.
<i>Pygmālion-ōnis</i> (some Pigmalion)	the son of Belus king of Tyre—a famous carver who fell in love with a statue of his	Virg. Ov.
<i>Pygmalionĕus</i>	of Pygmalion	Sil.
<i>PUMILIO-ōnis^m</i> (<i>pōmilio</i> , <i>Gloss.</i> <i>pūmilo</i> , <i>Stat.</i>)	a dwarf, dandiprat, any thing of little size (Lucretius, using it for a female, joins a feminine adjective to it)	Plin.
<i>pumilis-is</i>	dwarfish	Onom.
<i>pumilius</i> or <i>pumilus-i</i>	a dwarf	Suet.
<i>pumūla-æ^f</i>	sort of dwarf wine	Plin.
• <i>PĒLAGUS-im</i>	the sea, the main sea, the ocean—the depth of the sea	Lucr. Sen.
<i>Archipelagus</i>	a part of the Mediterranean Sea so called	Gloss.
<i>pelagia</i>	a fish called the purple	Plin.
<i>pelagicus</i>	that lies or lives in the deep (said of fishes)	Col.
<i>pelagium</i>	juice of the purple fish	Plin.
<i>pelagi-us-a-um</i>	that lives in the deep or bottom of the sea—sea-bred, living in salt water—of or belonging to the sea	Col. Plin.
<i>Pelagonia</i>	a country and city of Macedonia; Pelagones-um, the inhabitants of Pelagonia	Petrus Plin.
• <i>PĒLAS†</i> (see <i>pello</i>)	near, closely; <i>pelao</i> , I come nigh, draw near, and, anciently, I thrust, jog, stir, drive, shake	not used
<i>erysipelas-ātis^m</i>	a spreading sore called St. Anthony's fire	Cell.
<i>pel^oARGUS</i> (see <i>argos</i>)	a stork (because almost white)	Gloss.
<i>Pelasci-orum[§]</i>	a people of Thessaly who spread themselves much—the Grecians	Virg. Poc.
<i>Pelaseia-iæ</i> or <i>is-idis^f</i>	the country of the Pelasgi, Arcadia	Strabo
<i>Pelagias-ādis^f</i>	Grecian (with a noun feminine)	Ov.
<i>Pelagicus</i>	Pelasgian, Grecian	Gloss.
<i>Pelagus-a-um</i>	Pelasgian, Grecian	Virg.
<i>Pelagus-is^f</i>	a sort of laurel	Plin.
• <i>PĒLECYS-eos</i> or <i>pelyx-ycos</i>	an ax, a hatchet, a halbert, sharpish or	not used
<i>pelicānus</i> or <i>pelicanus-i</i>	journeys of temper a pelican	Hier.

† There was, according to Pliny, a people of them in Thrace, who were continually at war with another in India.—*Mater Pygmæu* (that is, *Gerana Mairoa*), was worshipped by them; she had been by Juno, into a crane. (Ov.)

‡ Whence *πλάσσω*, I strike, stir, teaze; *πλάσσω*, I come nigh or draw near, bring close to, *πλάσσω*, I come up to, I fill; *πλάσσω*, I come up to, approach, fill; *πλάσσω* or *πλάσσω*, I fill; *πλάσσω* or *πλάσσω*, I strike, &c.—See *pellō*.

§ As if *Pelargi*, says Geiner; because, like storks, they wandered through several countries. Some ever, think these people were to be called from *Pelagus*, the son of Jupiter and Niobe.

pelecynus or *inos^m* or *inumⁿ*
pelecynum or *pelecynon*
 **PELLIS*-is^f† (see at
 verto)
tripellis
pellarius
pellaria-æ^f
pellatus
pelliceus or *icius*
pell^{ic}cula
pelliculo
pelliculatⁱo†
pellio-iōnis
bispellio
centipellio
pellionarius
pellitus
pollio-ōnis^m
pōla or *pōūla*
pulvinar-aris (from
pola or *polula*, *Scal. §*)
pulvinaris
pulvinarium
pulvinatus
pulvinus
pulv^uillus or *inūlus*
 **PELLO*³-pēpūli-pulsum||
 (quem re, in rem);
 from πιδάω, πιδῶ, by
 doubling the l—see *pelas*
 and the note to it; see
 also here lower
aspello-pūli-pulsum (rem
 cui or à quo)
appello (quem or rem ad or
 in rem or locum or
 quem)

a weed growing among corn; hatchet,
 fitch
 sort of horizontal dial
 the skin or hide, fell or pelt—a mask—
 a shoe—pelles, tents
 that has three skins
 a furrier, a maker of garments or clo-
 thing with skins
 furrier's or skinner's trade
 covered with skin
 of skin
 a little skin
 I cover or stop up with skin or skins
 I take the skin off
 a covering with skin
 a furrier or skinner (see *pollio* here)
 a double-faced fly fellow
 the paunch of a stag, the umbles of a
 deer
 that deals in furs or skins
 clothed with fur or skin
 a famous Roman orator and surname of
 the *Asinius's* (as if skinner)
 a tennis-ball (anciently skin)
 a bolster or pillow, cushion, squab—pal-
 let for laying and exposing the images
 of the gods in temples, a temple
 ever dwelling on or talking of bolsters,
 &c.
 the shrine of an image or pallet whereon
 it lies—a dock for ships
 bolstered, made like a pillow
 a cushion or pillow—ridge of land be-
 tween two furrows—foundation made
 with water and sand, pier or mound
 —a dock for ships
 a little cushion, a bed in a garden, little
 bank or rising ground
 I drive away, thrust or turn out, keep
 off, banish, cast off, vex, grieve—
 repel; drive back—strike, smite, knock
 or strike (the ground) in dancing—
 knock at a door—touch or play upon
 an instrument—touch or affect or
 strike the mind or sense
 I put back, drive or chase away
 I drive—bring to land or shore, come,
 access—apply or devote

Plin.
Vitr.
Cic. Hor.
Ov. Liv.
Mart.
Firmic.
Varr.
Paullin.
Dig.
Cic.
Col.
Cels.
Cat. ap. Fest.
Plaut.
Plaut.
Plin.
Infer.
Ov.
Virg.
Gloss.
Catul.
Cic.
Petron.
Liv.
Plaut.
Plin.
Cic.
Col.
Vitr.
Paull.
Apul.
Col.
Cic.
Cæs.
Lucr.
Ter.
Ov.
Liv.
Plaut. Cic.
Ov. Cic.
Ter.

From πάλλας, in the sense of bark of trees, which may perhaps have been extended to mean rind, shell, ped
 nut, and even skin.—“Quasi cortex luminis,” Voss.—See *pola* here.
 Some think *pelliculatio* means a weeding or cajoling, deriving it from *pellicio* under *lacio*.
 And, indeed, some will write *pelvinar*; but perhaps *pulvinar* is as if, at first, *pluminar*, then *pulminar*, and
 going into *v*, finally *pulvinar*.
 See Hederic. Lexicon, at πιδάω. This, however, I must add: “Ab ἀπείλλω, excludo, secludo, arceo, a
 πλάω, ut ab ἀμείλω, mulgeo,” Voss.—ἀπείλλω, ἀπικλάω, Hesych. That the supine was sometimes
 in *v*, we see by *pulto* and *pultatio*.

CISPello	<i>I drive or keep from</i>	Plant.
COMPello (quem or rem locum or in locum)	<i>I drive together, force, compel</i>	Cic.
DĒPello (rem or quem, re, à or de re)	<i>I drive off, thrust out—wean</i>	Cic. Var.
DISPello (rem or quem re or ab re)	<i>I drive away, scatter, dispel</i>	Cic.
EXPello (quem or rem re or à re or in rem)	<i>I drive out, expel, reject, banish</i>	Cic.
IMPello (quem ad or in rem)	<i>I push on or drive forward, persuade</i>	Cic.
PĒRPello (quem ad rem, ut)	<i>I force or constrain, persuade</i>	Ter.
PRŌPello (rem or quem)	<i>I drive forth, keep off, force</i>	Cic.
RĒPello (quem or rem à re)	<i>I drive back, repel, resist</i>	Cic.
Pell'ŌNIA	<i>a goddess presiding over the repelling of the enemy</i>	Arnob.
puls'IM	<i>by driving or thrusting</i>	Nigid.
EXPulsim	<i>by striking (to keep a ball from the ground)</i>	Non.
puls'IO, or us-ūs	<i>a beating or stamping or thumping; pulsus-ūs, the pulse</i>	Arnob. Cic.
APPulsus-ūs	<i>an arrival, a coming to land or shore</i>	Plin.
COMPulsio, or us-ūs	<i>compulsion, constraint</i>	Cic.
DĒPulsio	<i>a driving off, a thrusting out</i>	Castell.
EXPulsio	<i>a driving out or banishment</i>	Cic.
IMPulsio, or us-ūs	<i>a pushing on, persuasion, instigation</i>	Cic. Ter.
PRŌPulsio, or us-ūs	<i>a driving away</i>	Plaut. Sen.
RĒPulsio, or us-ūs	<i>a driving back, a striking again; re- pulsus-ūs, a reverberation</i>	Plin.
COMPuls'OR	<i>that forces or compels</i>	Lucr.
DĒPulfor	<i>that repels or puts away</i>	Pallad.
EXPulfor^m, pultrix^f	<i>that expels or drives out</i>	Plin.
IMPulfor^m, pultrix^f	<i>that pushes on or incites</i>	Cic.
PRŌPulfor	<i>that drives forth or keeps off</i>	Ter. Non.
COMPulsoriĀLIS	<i>compulsory, having the power of com- pelling</i>	Fortun.
DĒPulsorius	<i>that serves to drive away or keep off</i>	Id.
RĒPulsorius	<i>that serves to repel</i>	Ammin.
puls'ŪLA	<i>a blister or blain (now read pustula or pustula)</i>	Ammin. Martial.
pulsu'Ōsus	<i>full of pulse</i>	Cael. Aur.
SEMipuls'US-a-um	<i>half struck or pushed</i>	Censor.
RĒpulsA	<i>a repulse or refusal</i>	Cic.
DĒpulsUM	<i>a repellent (said of remedies)</i>	Val. Max.
puls'IO	<i>I often beat or strike—knock at (a house), vex, grieve—act upon, affect (the mind)—strike or play (on an in- strument)</i>	Heren. Plaut. Virg.
CIRCUMpulsO	<i>I strike around</i>	Stat.
COMPulsO	<i>I beat or strike against</i>	Apul.
DĒpulsO	<i>I thrust or push aside</i>	Plaut.
EXPulsO	<i>I beat to and fro, drive out</i>	Mart.
PRŌpulsO	<i>I drive away, slave off</i>	Cic.
RĒpulsO	<i>I drive back, re-echo, resound</i>	Lucr.
pulsA'BUM	<i>a thing to knock or strike with</i>	Apul.
COMPulsA'MENTUM	<i>a constraining, constraint</i>	Fulg.
pulsat'IO	<i>a knocking or striking or rapping</i>	Liv.
COMPulsatio	<i>a striking against or contending</i>	Tert.
DĒ or PRŌpulsatio	<i>a driving away</i>	Apul. Cic.

<i>pulsat</i> ¹ OR PRO <i>pulsator</i> <i>puli</i> ¹ O	<i>that strikes or knocks that drives away I often beat or strike, knock or rap (at a door) a knocking or rapping I address my speech to—proclaim—call in question, accuse, appeal, name, men- tion, call to (for assistance), call upon (as a witness)—dun, call upon (for a thing)</i>	Val. Flacc. Aug. Valer. Ter.
<i>pulsat</i> ¹ IO APPELLO-as (quem), <i>still from πιδας, whence πι- λάω, I approach, come up to, apply to, and ἀπιλάω or ἀπιλάω, I make a speech, ha- rangeue compello (quem)</i>	<i>I speak to, call by name, accost, address —call before the magistrate or accuse —chide I call or speak to or interrupt—require, ask, importune a naming or calling, an appeal—pro- nunciation a calling by name, appellation a calling or speaking to and interrupting appellative an appealer or appellant that interrupts or disturbs belonging to or serving for appeals I name or call livid, of a lead colour, brownish, darkish a city of Macedonia (the birth-place of Alexander the Great) a Jew so called of Pella—substantively, a village so called by Alexander a town of the Adriatic Gulf an excellent painter of the island of Cos of or belonging to Apelles a sort of laurel or bay-tree a kind of hemsbarw blackish, russet, brown—belonging to funerals or mourning (see pullus under puer at pæs) clad in sad-coloured apparel—poorly clo- thed half in mourning or poorly clothed brown or dusky colour pullula terra, brownish or dusky earth (some pulilus, others pulla) livid, &c. as at pello the son of Neptune and Tyro (see under pēlos) the daughter of Thyestes—a tragedy of her name a city of Ionia the son of Tantalus</i>	Plaut. Plaut. Virg. Cic. Sen. Plaut. Cic. Nepos. Cic. Suet. Plin. Cic. Cic. Prisc. Cic. Cic. Hier. Dig. Apul. not used Plin. Hor. Virg. Plin. Plin. Plin. Prop. Apul. Plin. Col. Cic. Cic. Suet. Sidon. Plin. Col.
INTERPello APPELLat ¹ IO COMPellatio INTERpellatio APPELLat ¹ IVUS APPELLat ¹ OR INTERpellator and rix APPELLatorius APPELL ¹ ITO *PELLOS Pella-æf Apella-æ† Pellæus PellaON-aōnis ^m Apelles-is ^m ApellEUS pellION-ii ^a pellus or OS-i ^m PULLUS-a-um pullATUS semipullatus pullIGO-inis ^f pull ⁹ ULUS PELOS Pelias-iæ PelOPĒA Pelopia Pelops-ōpis (Pelopon, in comp.)	<i>that strikes or knocks that drives away I often beat or strike, knock or rap (at a door) a knocking or rapping I address my speech to—proclaim—call in question, accuse, appeal, name, men- tion, call to (for assistance), call upon (as a witness)—dun, call upon (for a thing)</i>	Val. Flacc. Aug. Valer. Ter.

† As he was circumcised, some derive. *Apella* from *pellis*, and think the name is as if *sine pelle*.

<i>Pelopīdas</i> -æ	a noble Theban general	Nepot.
<i>Pelopīdes</i> -æ	a descendant of Atreus and Thyestes, a tyrant	Cic.
<i>Pelopēius</i> or <i>ēus</i>	of or belonging to Pelops	Or. Virg.
<i>Pelopēis</i> -īdis or <i>ias</i> -iādis ^f	of Pelops (relating to a feminine)	Or.
<i>PĀLOS</i> , Dor. for <i>pēlos</i>	of lead colour, livid, &c.	not used
<i>palumbēs</i> (see the note on plumbum)	a ring-dove or wood-pigeon	Virg.
<i>palumbīnus</i>	of a ring-dove	Plin.
<i>palumbus</i> ^m or <i>a</i> ^f	a wood-pigeon	Mar. Plin.
<i>palumb^uulus</i>	a little or young wood-pigeon	Apul.
<i>palus</i> -ūdis ^f	a moor, fen, marsh—fedge (or the like) growing in marshes	Cic.
<i>paludēstris</i>	moorish, fenmy, marshy	Mar.
<i>paludⁱcola</i>	that lives in moors or marshes	Callist.
<i>paludⁱfer</i>	that bears moors or fens or lakes	Sidon.
<i>paludⁱosus</i>	marshy, fenmy, moorish—living in fens or marshes or lakes—causing marshes or standing waters	Auct. Plin.
<i>paluster</i> or <i>ustris</i> -tris	moorish, fenmy, growing in marshes—gleomy, foggy, dim	Or.
• <i>PĒLŌR</i> -ōros	a monster, large animal	Sil.
<i>Pelōias</i> -iādis ^f or <i>is</i> -īdis ^f or <i>us</i> -im	a promontory of Sicily	Stat.
<i>pelōis</i> -īdis ^f	a large shell-fish	Virg. Cal.
• <i>hamapēloris</i>	a sort of shell-fish	Perf.
<i>Peloritānus</i>	of the promontory of Pelorus, &c.	not used
• <i>PĒLOS</i>	mud, mire, mortar, potter's earth	Or. Cic.
<i>pelāmis</i> -īdis or <i>Pelamys</i> -ydis ^f	fish of the tunny kind	Plin.
<i>Pelē</i> -es ^f	an island so called—two towns of Thesaly	Plin. Cal.
<i>Peleus</i> (two syllables)	the son of Æacus and father of Achilles	Or.
<i>Pelēius</i>	of Achilles (relating to a feminine)	Sil.
<i>Pelias</i> -iādis ^f	Achilles the son of Peleus	Or.
<i>Pelides</i> -æ ^m	a people of Italy near Sulmo	Or.
<i>Pelignī</i> -ōrum	of or belonging to the Peligni	Or.
<i>Pelignus</i> -a-um	a high mountain in Thessaly	Virg.
<i>Pelion</i> -ii	of or belonging to or coming from Pelion	Cic.
<i>Peli^us</i> or <i>iācus</i>	herb loril or laury	Apul.
<i>Eupelios</i>	a city of Ægypt built by Peleus	Plin.
<i>Pelūsi^um</i>	of Pelusium	Mar. La.
<i>Pelusius</i> or <i>ācus</i> or <i>ānus</i>	the inhabitants of Pelusium	Hier.
<i>Pelusiōt^æ-arum</i>	a dart, a spear, a light buckler	not used
• <i>PELTE</i> -es	short buckler or target like a half-moon	Virg.
<i>peliā</i> -æ ^f	one armed with a pelta	Liv.
<i>peltasta</i> or <i>astes</i> -æ ^m	armed with a pelta	Or.
<i>peltātus</i>	bearing the pelta	Stat.
<i>peltⁱfer</i>	an engine to shoot darts or stones	Plant.
<i>CATAPULTA</i> -æ ^f , καταπύλτης	shot out of an engine	Plant.
<i>CATAPULTARIUS</i>	I send away, dismiss, let go, put into, draw, lead forth; pompeuo, I send, transport, walk with pomp, lead in triumph, am puffed up	not used
• <i>PEMPO</i> (pemphix, a puff of wind, a bubble, a bladder, a blain)		

PRŌpomp̄ICUS	for a departure; propempticum, poem sent to a friend, wishing him a good journey	Stat.
POMPA	pomp, show, parade, procession (for religious ceremonies, triumphs, weddings, funerals) — retinue, attendance — ostentation	Ov. Ter. Cic.
APŌpomp̄ÆI dæmones	friendly spirits that keep evils from man	Gloss.
PRŌpomp̄E-es ^f (see at penthe)	a train formed to honour a person who departs	Gloss.
PRŌpomp̄ĒIA or ĩa	a train formed by people in solemn processions	Gloss.
Pomp̄ĒIUS or ējus	name of several valiant Romans	Flor.
Pomp̄ĒIUS-a-um	of Pompey—Pompeia ficus, fig dried in the sun	Ov. Plin.
Pomp̄ĒĀNUS	of Pompey; Pompeianum, Cicero's country seat at Nola	Paterc. Cic.
Pomp̄Ēi-Ōrum	a town and colony of Campania	Liv.
Pomp̄ĒLŌNA	Pompelune or Pampelune in Spain	Plin.
Pomp̄elonENSIS	inhabitant of Pompelune	Plin.
Pomp̄ĒUM	place for preparing pomps and preserving the vases, &c. for pomps	Plin.
pomp̄HŌLYX-ŷgis ^f , from πῦφιξ	nil or soil that comes from brass (so light that it flies up to the roof and sides of the shop), light stringy stuff in beds of metallic stones	Flin.
Pomp̄ĪLIUS	a noble Roman so called (Pompilius Numa)	Liv.
Pomp̄ilius or ĀNUS	of Pompilius	Hor. Vopisc.
pomp̄ĪLUS	sort of fish that swims with its belly upwards (as if that conducts or transmits)	Plin.
Pomp̄OLUS	a servant to Theophrastus	Gell.
Pomp̄ŌNIUS	the name of several Romans	Nep. Cic.
Pomponia	the mother of Scipio, changed into a snake	Sil.
PomponiĀNUS	of or first planted by Pomponius; Pomponiana-æ, an island of the Stæchades; Pomponianum pyrum, the breast pear	Plin.
pomp̄ ⁷ ŌSUS	pompous, stately	Sidon.
pomp̄ose	pompously	Sidon.
pomp̄O	I am lofty and pompous	Sedul.
EX ⁺ pomp̄o	I degrade	Aug.
pomp̄a ¹ BĪLIS	fit for a pomp or a triumph	Treb. Poll.
pomp̄abilĪTER	pompously, in a stately manner	Jul. Cap.
pomp̄ ³ ĀLIS	pompous, stately, magnificent	Capitol.
pomp̄alĪTAS	pomp, stateliness, magnificence	Prisc.
pomp̄alĪTER	pompously, in a stately manner	Treb. Poll.
pomp̄at ¹ ICUS	pompous, stately, magnificent	Apul.
pomp̄aticE	pompously, &c.	Bibl.
DĒpomp̄at ¹ IO	a degrading or a stripping of ornaments	Hieron.
pomp̄at ¹ US-a-um	stately, pompous	Tert.
Theopomp̄us	a Cnidian orator and historian—surname of several men	Nep. Voss.
Theopomp̄EUS or ĩnus	of or belonging to Theopompus	Cic.

*PENDEO²—pendi-
penfum, from *ἐνδεος*,
the changing of *b* into
p, and *δ* into *d*, being
quite natural†

APPENDEO—appendi—appensum

CIRCUMPENDO

DĒPENDO (re, à re)

IMPENDO (cui, in quem)

SUPERIMPENDO

PRĀPENDO

PRŌPENDO

SUBTERPENDO

SUPERPENDO

SUS or SUPPENDO

pend⁵ IGO—inis^f

pend⁵ IX—icis^f

AMPEDIX or ampedix

APPENDIX

APPENDIC⁵ŪLA

pendiculus—i

pend⁵ŪLUS

ANTEPENDULUS

DĒPENDULUS

IMPENDULUS

PRŌPENDULUS

RETROPENDULUS

PĒNIS or pēnis—is (as if
pendis)

penicillus or icillum

penicūLO

penicula²MENTUM

peniculus^m or umⁿ

penĪTUS

penŪLA† (as if pendula)

I hang up (by the hands, feet, &c.)—
hang (on, at, from, about), depend
or rest or rely on, am doubtful or in
suspence or in pain for—linger or
stay expecting with concern—bend
forward or stoop, float or swim on
or upon, stop or am discontinued for
a while—weigh or am of any
weight

I hang on or at

I hang around or about

I hang down, hang upon, depend

I hang over, am near at hand

I hang over or on

I hang down before

I hang or stoop or bow forward, incline
forwards

I hang down or under

I hang over

I hang over or on high

a veil, a curtain or covering

sort of servile employment (it is thought)

for appendix

an appendage or addition to a thing

a little appendage or perquisite

a sort of net or safe (it is thought)

hanging down—uncertain, in suspence

that hangs before

hanging down, hanging fast to

that hangs over or in

dangling or hanging down before

that hangs backwards

a tail, a man's yard

any thing to wipe with (it being in the
form of a tail), a rubber made of
sponge, &c.—a painter's pencil, a
plasterer's brush—sort of tent for
wounds, piece of lint for the orifice of
a vein

I pluck off the tail (it is thought)

a horse's tail (after being plucked off);

some think it a sort of garment

a cook's linen apron, a dishcloth—a
painter's pencil

that has a tail (see under *penus*, p. 250,
Vol. II.)

a riding-coat, a mantle, a wrapper or
cover—a lid

† Weight, as well as whatever is hanging, seeks more particularly a centre to rest on, which centre is
looked upon as a bottom. Mark that this *ἐνδεος* is itself for *ἐάδεος*, which, besides the meanings mentioned
at hand, has these, military band or troop, great size or height, magnitude, gravity, shrewdness, subtilty, a net
or suffering, patience; of which meanings we find strong analogies at *pendeo*, *pendo*, and *pendis*, as well as in
derivatives. Hence *pendeo* is as if *ἐνδεω*, *ἐνδω*.

† If *penis* comes from *pendeo*, why not *penula*, likewise, as if *pendula*? Some, however, derive *penula* from
παννύλος, which, indeed, is the Greek correspondent of *penula*; and, on this account, they will write *penula*
well as *penula*; possibly they are right, for *παννύλος* is found in Gloss. vet. for *παννύλος*; this from *παννύλος*
plano or *phao*.

<i>penulāRIUS</i> or <i>eus</i>	a maker or dealer in riding-coats or mantles	Lampr.
<i>penulāRIUM</i>	a portmanteau	Non.
<i>penulātUS</i>	wearing a riding or great coat, &c.	Cic.
<i>pens³ILIS</i>	hanging in the air, suspended	Hor.
<i>pēpensilis</i>	that has two handles	Varr.
<i>PRōpens¹IO</i> (see hereafter)	inclination, propension	Cic.
<i>PRōpensITAS</i>	propensity, inclination	Gloss.
<i>INTERpens¹IVUS</i>	built upon a wall— <i>interpensiva-orum</i> , stays or corbels	Herm. Barb.
<i>PRōpens¹US</i>	hanging down, weighty — inclined to, propense	Vitr.
<i>PRōpense</i>	with a good will, readily	Plaut.
<i>PENDO³-pēpendi-pen-sum</i> (see the note on <i>pendeo</i>)	I weigh or am of any weight—weigh, ponder, think or consider of, pay—weigh, esteem, rate, value, suffer (by way of punishment)	Cic. Lentul.
<i>APPendo-appendi-appensum</i>	I weigh out or pay—I hang by	Plin.
<i>DĒpendo</i>	I weigh, pay, discharge—bestow	Cic. Luc.
<i>DISpendo†</i>	I spend, employ or take up	Col.
<i>EXpendo</i>	I weigh, ponder, consider—rate, value, suffer (by way of punishment)—lay out money	Hor. Cic. Nep.
<i>floccipendo</i>	I value very little (better divided)	Fer.
<i>IMPendo</i> (ad rem, cui)	I spend or lay out money—employ, bestow	Col. Val. Flacc.
<i>PRĀimpendo</i>	I spend or lay out money beforehand	Gloss.
<i>Magnipendo</i>	I set much by, have in great esteem	Plaut.
<i>Nihilipendo</i>	I value not a straw, value as nothing	Ter.
<i>PARvipendo</i>	I value but little	Apul.
<i>PERpendo</i>	I weigh exactly, ponder or examine well	Cic.
<i>PRōpendo</i>	I weigh and consider thoroughly	Quinct.
<i>RĒpendo</i>	I pay back, compensate, requite	Cic.
<i>SUSpendo</i> (rem cui, ē or de re)	I hang up, keep in suspense, stop, check, restrain—delay, put off	Plin. Liv.
<i>VILipendo</i>	I vilify, have in no esteem	Plaut.
<i>Lanipend³ENS</i>	that weighs wool	Gloss.
<i>Lanipend³IUS</i>	that weighs wool	Gloss.
<i>LanipendIA</i>	a spinster, a woman that weighs or gives out wool to the spinsters	Gloss.
<i>PERpendi¹CULUM</i>	a level, a plumb-line	Vitr.
<i>PERpendiculĀRIS</i>	perpendicular	Boët.
<i>PERpendiculĀTOR</i>	that uses a plumb-line, a carpenter, &c.	Aur. Vict.
<i>PERpendiculĀTUS</i>	made according to the plumb-line	Mart. Cap.
<i>COMPend³IUM</i>	gain made by saving, profit, advantage—short way or method, shortest or newest way—the town of Compiègne in France	Cic. Plin. Gloss.
<i>DISpendium</i>	expence, cost, damage—long way about	Plaut. Lucr.
<i>IMPendium</i>	cost, charge, expence, the interest	Cic.
<i>INTERpendium</i>	a balancing or an equal weight	Salmas.
<i>stipendium</i> (sī from <i>stips</i>)	stipend, salary, charge	Cic.
<i>SUSpendium</i>	a hanging, a hanging up	Cic.
<i>stipendiĀLIS</i>	of or for stipend or pay	Sidon.
<i>COMPendialĪTER</i>	compendiously, shortly	Iren.
<i>COMPendĪARIUS</i>	brief, short, compendious	Cic.

† Plautus has used *dispenno* for *dispendo* or *dispendo*, it is said.

stipendiarius
 COMPENDIARIA-æf
 COMPENDIARIØ
 COMPENDIATUS
 COMPENDIOFACIO
 IMPENDIØ
 stipendiO-as
 COMPENDIOSUS
 DISPENDIOSUS
 IMPENDIOSUS
 stipendiosus
 SUSPENDIOSUS
 COMPENDIOSE
 DISPENDIOSE
 pendITUR
 LIBRIPENSIS-pendis

 IMPENSIBILIS

 EXPENSIVOLATIO
 pensIM
 pensIO
 DEPENSIO
 EXPENSIO
 SUSPENSIO

 pensIUNCULA
 pensOR
 pensURA
 SUSPENSURA
 pensUS-a-um

 DEPENSUS
 IMPENSUS

 PERPENSUS
 SUSPENSUS

 EXORIMPENSA-æf
 PERPENSA

 pensE
 EXORIMPENSE
 PERPENSE
 SUSPENSE
 pensUM

 EXORIMPENSUM
 APPENSUS-ÛS
 IMPENSUS-ÛS
 pensO

 COMPENSO

stipendiary, tributary—a hireling
 a compendious way, short cut
 by a short way, compendiously
 abridged, shortened
 I spare, save, gain, shorten, abridge
 very much, by a great deal
 I take into pay (generally used passively)
 compendious—profitable, gainful
 costly, hurtful, dangerous
 too liberal, prodigal
 hired, receiving a stipend
 hanging, that is hanged
 compendiously
 expensively
 one pays, they pay (indeterminately)
 a weigher (officer that holds or looks to
 the balance)
 that cannot be too well weighed or
 considered
 acknowledgement of money lent
 with great care
 a payment—a requital or recompense
 a weighing or paying of money
 a weighing or considering
 suspense, doubt, uncertainty—an arch-
 ing
 a small payment or requital
 that weighs
 a weighing or paying
 a hanging up
 weighed in the balance—paid—weigh-
 ty; pensior, more weighty
 examined—weighed, paid
 grand, precious—spent, laid out—un-
 weighed, unpaid
 weighed thoroughly, well considered
 hanged up—doubtful—arched, vaulted
 —attentive
 expence, charge, cost
 a plant so called (see baccharis under
 Bacchus)
 with great care
 grandly, greatly, much
 very accurately
 doubtfully, with suspense
 a handful of wool or flax, yarn,
 thread—a task or piece of work en-
 joined—a charge or undertaking—
 thought, care, account
 expence
 a weighing
 expence
 I weigh, consider—esteem, value, sup-
 ply or make to serve instead of, re-
 quite, make amends for
 I compensate, requite, make equal to—
 prize or value as much—abridge,
 shorten

Cat. P.
 Sen.
 Sen.
 Tert.
 Plant.
 Cic.
 Plin.
 Plant. C.
 Col.
 Plant.
 Veget.
 Plin.
 Sidon.
 Gloss.
 Liv.
 Plin.

 Gell.

 Gell.
 Gell.
 Cic. P.
 Dig.
 Symmach.
 Hirt. V.

 Col.
 August.
 Varr.
 Senec.
 Or. Liv.
 Plant.
 Aul. Sep.
 Plant. L.
 Fest.
 Col.
 Hor. C.
 Virg. P.
 Claud. G.
 Plin.

 Symmach.
 Prisc. T.
 Ammian.
 August.
 Hor.
 Col.
 Cic.
 Liv.
 Cic. H.
 Apul.
 Symmach.
 Curt.
 Plin.

 Cic.
 Or. Sen.

dispenſo	I lay out money, I manage, I distribute	Cic.
expenſo	I deliver money by weight—recompense or make amends—lay out	Id. Macrob.
PERpenſo	I weigh exactly—ponder, consider	Plaut.
RĒpenſo	I pay back, requite	Gell. Lucr.
penſa ¹ BĪLIS	that may be requited or made amends for	Sen.
penſat ¹ IO	a recompense or requital	Ammian.
COMPENſatio	a compensation or making amends for	Petron.
DISPENſatio	a laying out money, management, distribution	Cic.
PERPENſatio	a strict weighing or poising	Cic.
RĒPENſatio	a requital or paying back	Gell.
COMPENſat ¹ IVUS	that compensates	Salv.
DISPENſat ¹ IVE	like a manager, with economy	Victor.
COMPENſat ¹ OR	by way of compensation	Hieron.
DISPENſat ¹ OR	a weigher	Tert.
DISPENſat ¹ OR and RIX	that manages or distributes	Plin.
RĒPENſat ¹ OR and RIX	that requites or pays back	Cic. Hier.
DISPENſat ¹ OR IUS	that concerns management or economy	Mart. Cap.
IN ¹ DISPENſat ¹ US	immoderate, excessive	Auguſt.
penſ ¹ ICĀLO for penſito	I weigh or ponder (as miſſiculo for miſſito; ſee mitto)	Sil.
penſicalat ¹ E	with care, maturely	Gell.
penſicalat ¹ OR	a critical examiner or inquirer, that weighs well	Gell.
penſ ¹ ITO	I often ponder—I often pay	Pl ¹ n. Cic.
penſitat ¹ IO	a paying of money—a compensation	Aſcon. Plin.
penſitat ¹ OR	a critical examiner or inquirer	Gell.
PONDUS-ĀRIS ⁿ (ſee the note on pendeo)	weight, poſe, any thing of weight, a ſum (of money), a balance or ſcales, burden or load, value, authority, importance—gravity (in manners), judgment—a number or quantity, a great company—a child in the womb—a pound weight	Cic.
ponderĪTAS	importance, weightineſs	Hor.
ponder ¹ ŌSUS	heavy, weighty, ponderous—containing much, ample	Varr.
ponderO	I weigh, I gravitate—I ponder or conſider	Lucr.
COMpondero	I weigh with ſcales	Litt.
DEpondero	I overwhelm with weight	Accius
PRĒpondero	I outweigh—excell, am preferred	Plin. Cic.
RĒpondero	I requite, return value for value	Hor.
SUPERpondero	I weigh over and above	Varr.
pondera ¹ BĪLIS	that may be weighed	Lucr.
pondera ¹ MENTUM	a weighing	Litt.
ponderat ¹ IO, or ūra	a weighing	Accius
EXponderatio	a weighing, a conſideration, a deliberation	Plin. Cic.
PRĒponderatio	an outweighing	Plaut. Cic.
ponderat ¹ OR	a weigher	Apul.
EXponderator	a weigher, that weighs or conſiders	Petr. fr.
TRIpondis	tripondes homines	Sen. Stat.
ÆQUIpondium	a counterpoſe, the ſame weight	Sidon.
centumpondium, alſo centi or centupondium	an hundred pound weight	Col.
		Claud.
		Prud.
		Vitr. Gloſſ.
		Dig.
		Gloſſ.
		Gloſſ.
		Dig.
		Zeno Ver.
		Vitr.
		Plaut. Gloſſ.

DI or DUpondium² or ius^m

SUPERpondium

TRIPondium

DI or DUpondiARIUS

pendo (n. indecl.)

DUapondo

TRE or TRIPondo

pend³USCŪLUM

•PĒNO or pēnōmai (see pœo)

PĒNA, πείνα (pen, in comp.)

EMpenĒTICA-æ†

penŪRIA-æ††

PenĒUS or Pēncōs-ī^m

Peneus or tīus

PenĒIS-ēdis†

PĒNE or pāne† (pen, in comp.) see lower

penISSIME or penissumē

PĒNĒ or pēnos (see pāne here)

Pene²LOPE-cs†§

PenelopĒUS

penelops-ōpis, πηνελόπ

PĀNĒ, Dor. for pene

panĪCŪLA or pannicula-æ†

paniculus or panniculus

panĪCUM (see under pan)

panŪCLA† (ūcella, ūēla, ūla, ūlia)

panŪCLUM (ūcellium, ūclium, ūcŭlum, ūēlium)

panUS

PANNUS-ī^m (pannum², Non.)

pannĀRIUM

panNEUS

ANTEpanni-ORUM

a weight of two pounds—a small piece of money

over-weight, good weight

weight of three pounds

of two pound weight

a pound weight, pound in weight

weight of two pounds

weight of three pounds

a small weight

I make, form, build, work, labour, am poor

hunger, want; pēnēticus, πειντικός, hungry or that provokes hunger

the art of procuring hunger (some read embanatica)

extreme want or scarcity—lack or want —fewness, rareness

a river of Thessaly shaded with laurels

of Peneus

of Peneus, surname of Daphne

almost, with very little wanting

within very little

web or woof, cloth, tapestry

the daughter of Icarus and wife of Ulysses

of Penelope

sort of water-fowl

a web or woof, cloth

down about reeds, downy pod in which pannick grows, cat's-tail or long ex-

crescence hanging down from some trees, little round swelling||

a small seed like millet

pannick or grain like millet

the woof or the quill in the shuttle

woof about the quill in the shuttle—

downy pod in which pannick grows,

dry excrescence about trees covered with a sort of down—sort of broad

bale or swelling

any cloth or stuff or clothing—a bag—lint or tent for a wound—a ragged

garment

cloth or woven stuff

of cloth or woven stuff

strings or straps in front of a garment

† The termination *aris* is from ἄρις, boundary; whence τὰ ἄρια for τὰ ἔρια, boundaries; so that *pannus* mean the utmost want.

‡ Vossius supposes this from πείλας, nearly, changing λ into ν.

§ From λῶπη or λῶπις, dress, garment, because of her skill in making cloth.

|| *Panniculus bombycinus*, fine thin silk (Juv.)—See *panniculus* under *pannus* here.

<i>pannicŭlus</i>	a little clout or rag (<i>see paniculus, and the note on panicula in preceding page</i>)	Celf.
<i>panniculāria</i> <i>n. pl.</i> or <i>pannicularia</i> <i>f. sing.</i>	a wearing of things not worth above five crowns	Ulp.
<i>pannis</i>	that has no clothes	Non. Plaut.
<i>pann⁷osus</i>	ragged—rotten or like rags—wrinkled, shrivelled	Cic. Perf. Mart.
<i>pannositas</i>	wrinkled state	Cael. Aur.
<i>pannūceus</i> or <i>ūcius</i>	ragged—wrinkled—that is soon shrivelled	Perf. Mart. Plin.
<i>pann⁸ulus</i>	a rag	Apul.
<i>Pannōnia</i>	a large country, now Hungary	Paterc.
<i>Pannonēs-ium</i>	the people of Hungary	Paterc.
<i>Pannonīcus</i> or <i>ius</i>	of Pannonia or Hungary	Suet. Auf.
<i>Pannonis-īdis</i>	of Pannonia (with relation to a feminine)	Luc.
<i>Pantanus</i>	a lake in Apulia	Plin.
<i>pēnestēs</i>	a servant or client; <i>penestīa</i> , service	not used
<i>Penestīa-īe</i>	a city of Illyricum; <i>Penestianus</i> , of <i>Penestīa</i>	Liv.
<i>pēnia</i>	poverty, want	not used
<i>Penia</i>	the goddess of want or poverty	Gloss.
<i>Pinārius</i>	a priest of Hercules so called	Liv.
<i>Pinarius-a-um</i>	of <i>Pinarius</i>	Liv.
<i>Pinaria-æ</i>	an isle of the Ionian Sea	Gloss.
<i>Pinarus-im</i>	a river of Cilicia	Plin.
<i>pōnos</i> (<i>pœne</i> and <i>pœna</i> hereafter)	labour, distress, calamity, wretchedness, anguish, illness	not used
<i>agonoponos</i>	a pain in the entrails	Plin.
<i>ponEO</i>	I work, labour, suffer	not used
<i>Epona</i>	the goddess of horses † or beasts of burden	Apul.
<i>emponēma-ātis^a</i>	labour bestowed on something	Gothofred
<i>ponēros</i> (<i>ponero</i> , in comp.)	wretched, unhappy, distressed, wicked, vicious	not used
<i>Aponus</i>	a fountain and village in Italy	Luc.
<i>Aponiāna-æ^f</i>	an island and promontory of Sicily	Hirt.
<i>Aponinus</i> or <i>us-a-um</i>	of <i>Aponus</i>	Gloss.
<i>pœne-CS</i> , <i>πῶνῃ</i>	trouble, sorrow, bodily sickness, punishment, penalty, a fury	not used
<i>pœna-æ^f</i> (<i>for pœnus</i> , &c. <i>see phœnix</i>)	punishment, penalty, pain, a fury, a fault or deed worthy of punishment—trouble—remorse, torment, regret, evil or suffering—payment of loss at game—a revenging	Cic. Sall. Luc. Ov. Liv. Plin.
<i>pœnālis</i>	penal, for pain or punishment	Ammian.
<i>pœnalīter</i>	in a manner worthy of punishment	Quint.
<i>pœnārius</i>	penal, belonging to punishment	Cic.
<i>pœnitEO²-ui</i> (<i>quem cuius rei</i> or <i>inf.</i>)	I repent, am sorry for (<i>generally used impersonally</i>)	Cic.
<i>sup³pœnitet</i>	I repent a little	Cic.
<i>pœnit²endus</i>	to be repented of, to be sorry for	Liv.
<i>im³pœnitendus</i>	not to be repented of	Apul.
<i>pœnit²ens</i> (<i>cuius rei</i> or <i>de re</i>)	repenting, sorry for	Cic. Suet.
<i>im³pœnitens</i>	unrepenting	Quint.

† Some read *Equona*, some *Hippōna*.

pœnit⁵ENTER
 pœnit⁵ENTIA
 IM⁵pœnitentia
 pœnitenti⁵ARIUS
 pœnit⁵ŪDO
 pœnit⁵ŪRUS
 IM⁵pœnit⁵US
 PUNIO⁴ or pœnio⁴ (re)†
 IM⁵pun⁵E

IM⁵pun⁵IS
 IM⁵pun⁵ITAS
 puni⁵IO or pœnitio
 puni⁵OR
 puni⁵US
 IM⁵punitus or impœnitus
 IMPUNITÉ
 IMPUN⁵O-ŌNIS
 *PEN⁵TE or pempe

DIApente
 penta⁹CHORDON
 penta⁹CONTA
 pentaconi⁹ARCHUS
 penta⁹MOERON or mēron
 pentas-ādis⁵
 pentecOSTOS
 pentecoste-es⁵
 pentecost⁵ĀLIS
 penta⁹XTĒNON (see xtes)

Pent⁹ĒLĪCUS-i (see under
 hēlīssō)
 penta⁹LŌRIS (see loron)
 penta⁹THRŌNĪCUS (see
 thronos)

PRŌPEMPTA-æ†
 Pentri-orum
 *PENTHOS

NE⁵penthēs-is^a

PenthēsīLEA (some Pan-
 thesilia)
 Pentheus-ci or eos (two
 syllables)
 Pentheus
 *PEPLUM^a or pēplus-i^m

clēropeplum
 pep⁵ION-i^m
 pep⁵is-īdis or peplos-i^f

repentingly, with regret
 repentance—dislike, slighting
 unrepentance
 that absolves those who confess
 repentance
 that will or shall repent
 unpunished
 I punish or chastise
 without punishment, without fear—set

free
 unpunished
 impunity, pardon of punishment
 a punishing or punishment
 that punishes, a chastiser
 punished
 unpunished
 with impunity
 impudent, undaunted
 five (penta or pente or pent, in

comp.)
 a concord of five notes
 an instrument with five strings
 fifty
 the captain or leader of fifty men
 that consists of five parts
 the number five
 the fiftieth
 the fiftieth day after Easter
 pentecostal, of Whitsuntide
 stuff woven with the warp in five di-
 visions

a mountain of Attica; Pentelicus-a-
 um, of Pentelicus
 military garment tying with five straps
 pentethronica pugna, I suppose to be
 for pentathlum, a fight or trying for
 mastery in the five exercises (see
 athlos)

a duty of the fifth (see at pempo)
 a people among the Samnites
 grief, melancholy—pentheo, I grieve or
 mourn

an herb which, infused in wine, is good
 against sadness

an Amazonian queen

the son of Echion and Agave

of Pentheus
 a white or purple garment without
 sleeves, long robe covering statues or
 images, &c. the sail of the ship Pa-
 nathēnaica

a clergyman's tippet or scarf
 herb wild purflain
 sort of poppy

Minn.
 Liv. Pin.
 Fulgent.
 Hier.
 Anon.
 Accim.
 Gell.
 Cic. Gal.
 Cic.
 Plaut.
 Plaut.
 Cic.
 Val. Gal.
 Cic.
 Cic.
 Liv. Gal.
 Cic.
 Lucil.
 not used
 Virg.
 Mart. Ca.
 not used
 Bibl.
 Virg.
 Mart. Ca.
 not used
 Tert.
 Tert.
 Gloss.
 Cic.
 Virg.
 Plaut.
 Gloss.
 Liv.
 not used
 Plin.
 Virg.
 Or.
 Stat.
 Virg.
 Ecl.
 Plin.
 Plin.

† To is here for eo—see the note on per⁵o, p. 258, Vol. I.—see also the note on or at a.

•PEPTO or pello or petto	<i>I boil, digest, ripen</i> — <i>pēpōn-ōnos</i> , not used <i>boiled, ripe, tender, soft, sweet</i>	
pepma-ātis ⁿ	<i>a sweet cake</i>	Gell.
pēpo-ōnis	<i>a melon</i>	Plin.
Μελοπέσο (acc. pl. ὄνας)	<i>a musk-melon</i>	Plin.
DYSPEPSIA	<i>a hard or difficult digestion</i>	Plin.
pepsis-is ^f	<i>concoction, aigestion</i>	Gell.
pepticus	<i>concoctive, digestive</i>	Plin.
peptica-æ ^f	<i>a medicine to promote digestion</i>	Plin.
Pessinus-untis [†]	<i>a famous city of Phrygia</i>	Liv.
Pessinuntius	<i>of Pessinus</i>	Cic.
Pessinuntia-æ ^f	<i>a surname of Cybele</i>	Liv.
PESSOS or pettos	<i>a pessary or suppository for women, a die, the play of dice</i>	not used
peusus-im	<i>a pessary or suppository for women</i>	Cels.
peſiārium ^a	<i>linen with salve on it, &c. for a pessary</i>	Theod. Prisc.
Pōpa-æ	<i>the priest who slew the sacrifices, and sold them after they had been offered</i>	Prop.
popānum	<i>—a gluttonous or greedy fellow</i>	Perf.
popīna-æ (see pīno)	<i>sort of cake for an offering to the gods</i>	Juv.
popinæ-arum ^f	<i>a cook's-shop, tavern, tippling-house—</i>	Plaut.
popinālis	<i>the art of cookery</i>	Sen.
popinārius	<i>vicinals sold in cooks-shops, &c.</i>	Cic.
popinOR-āris	<i>of or for cooks-shops</i>	Col.
popinat ^o	<i>that keeps a cook-shop</i>	Firmic.
popinat ^o OR	<i>I haunt taverns, &c.</i>	Jul. Capit.
popin ^o o-ōnis	<i>a haunting of taverns, &c. (some read propinatio)</i>	Gell.
⚭ Poppæa	<i>a haunter of taverns, a drunken sot</i>	Macr.
Poppæanus	<i>a haunter of public-houses, &c.</i>	Suet.
•PER (with the accusat.)	<i>the wife of Rufus Crispus</i>	Suet.
—Per adds to the verbs, adjectives, &c. to which it is prefixed; but mark, that it may be separated by some word from that it adds to, and that this per becomes, sometimes, pel, and sometimes pol, before l. It comes either from πέρ (itself from πέραν, see pēra) or from πέρ for παρά, whence πικραλλής, per ^o pulcher; παραμένω, per ^o maneo; παρά-δωκεν τὸν βίον, per totam vitam. Sometimes it takes d before a vowel	<i>by (denoting the manner or the cause of an action), by the means or ministry or performance of, by the authority or power of, by the leave or permission of, without being hindered or resisted by, under pretence or colour of, for (in the sense of by reason of or because of or on account of), in (in the sense of during, in the time of or through the length of, speaking of time)—through (speaking of place)—athwart, across—at or in (time, leisure, seasonable time, &c.)—without the assistance of any one except—by (in swearing or adjuring)—by (in entreating or conjuring)</i>	Juv. Cic.
perlecebra		Liv.
peractor		Plin. Ter.
perardeo		Mart.
perare ^o facio		Cic.
	<i>for perlecebra under lacio that finishes or completes</i>	Plaut.
	<i>I burn entirely</i>	
	<i>I dry quite up</i>	
		Gloss. Senec. Paull. Th. Prisc.

† Perhaps from πέρω and νῦν, as if whose mind is matured.

<i>p̄raudiendi</i>	that is to be heard through	Plant.
<i>percantat'rix</i>	<i>Salmastius</i> reads <i>pr̄ecantatrix</i> at ca no	Plant.
<i>percapabilis</i>	<i>percapabilis</i> vitæ	Iren.
<i>perced</i>	for <i>decedo</i> , say they; but it is doubted	Non.
<i>perceptor</i> (see at <i>capiō</i>)	that perceives, &c.	Aug.
<i>perceptibilis</i> (see at <i>capiō</i>)	perceptible, &c.	Saristh.
<i>percerpo</i> (see at <i>carpos</i>)	I cull or pluck carefully	Gell.
<i>percipibilis</i> (see at <i>capiō</i>)	perceptible, &c.	Mar. Val.
<i>percito</i>	I move or stir eagerly (it is thought)	Fest.
<i>percoarcto</i> (see at <i>arceo</i>)	I bind or press very close	Col.
<i>perceno</i> (see at <i>cœnos</i>)	I sup thoroughly, eat my fill	Gloss.
<i>percolapho</i> (see <i>colaphus</i> at <i>apio</i>)	I give a sound box on the ear	Petrus.
<i>percolo</i> (see at <i>colyo</i>)	I strain entirely	Col.
<i>percolat'io</i>	a straining entirely	Vitr.
<i>percondit'us</i>	is to be read <i>perreconditus</i> ; see <i>condo</i> at <i>do</i>	Cic.
<i>percursor</i>	some read <i>pr̄æcursor</i>	Laet.
<i>perdago-as</i> (from <i>ago</i>)	I search through (see <i>indago</i> , p. 439, Vol. I.)	Cl. Marc.
<i>perdo</i>	for <i>pereo</i> . Gronov. reads <i>pendeo</i>	Plant.
<i>perdico</i>	I speak fully, I explain	Alcin.
<i>perduo</i>	anciently for <i>perdo</i> at <i>do</i>	Plant.
<i>perditim</i> (see <i>perdo</i> at <i>do</i>)	corruptly (some read <i>perditē</i>)	Afron.
<i>perdolesco</i> (see at <i>dolor</i>)	I grieve much	Accia.
<i>peregrino</i>	for <i>peregrinor</i> at <i>ager</i>	Gloss.
<i>peremo</i>	for <i>perimo</i> at <i>emo</i>	Cato.
<i>peremnis</i> (from <i>amnis</i>)	that allows the passing over rivers (said of omens); see <i>perennis</i> under <i>annus</i>	Fest.
<i>perferentāria cella</i> (see <i>ferentarius</i> at <i>fero</i> , p. 288, Vol. I.)	a private place where one gets into a sweat, by carrying a great weight (it is supposed)	Gloss.
<i>perfectissimatus-ūs</i>	the dignity of most perfect (some illustrious men were called <i>perfectissimi</i>)	Gloss.
<i>perfica</i>	the goddess of procreation—nature	Arnob.
<i>perfidens</i> (see at <i>fido</i>)	supposed to be for <i>pr̄æfidens</i>	Cic.
<i>perfingo</i> (see at <i>fingo</i>)	I feign or imitate	Inscr.
<i>perfoco</i> (see under <i>faux</i>)	I strangle, throttle, choke	Paull.
<i>perfosio</i> or <i>folsūra</i> (see at <i>fodio</i>)	a digging or piercing through	Gloss.
<i>perfosio</i> (see at <i>fodio</i>)	I dig or pierce through	Gloss.
<i>perimbecillus</i>	for <i>perimbecillis</i> under <i>bastron</i>	Cic.
<i>perlecto</i>	for <i>perlecto</i> under <i>lacio</i> (some read <i>prolecto</i>)	Cic.
<i>perlectio</i> or <i>pellectio</i>	a full reading (see at <i>lego</i>)	Cic.
<i>perligatus</i>	some read <i>pr̄æligatus</i> ; see <i>pr̄æligo</i> at <i>ligo</i>	Plant.
<i>perlippidus</i> (see <i>lippus</i> at <i>lepor</i>)	quite dribbling or leaking or blear-eyed	Pin. Val.
<i>perlongem</i>	for <i>perlongē</i> at <i>longus</i>	Anton.
<i>perlusorius</i> (see at <i>ludo</i>)	collusory (the word is doubted; some read <i>prolusorium</i> , some <i>persusorium</i>)	Ulp.
<i>permeditatē</i> (per quam meditatē) from <i>meditor</i>	with great meditation	Plant.
<i>pernarro</i> (see p. 364, Vol. I.)	I give a full account or narration	Gloss.
<i>per²optimē</i>	most excellently, exceedingly well	Justin.

pol ⁹ lucibilitas (pol for per)	sumptuousness of living (see under lueo; see also under luo)	Fulgent.
*PĒRA	a bag or pouch—a satchel, poke or budget	Mart. Phæd.
Ascopera	a bag of goat's skin	Suet.
hippopera	a saddle-bag	Sen.
perĀTIM	bag by bag, by small parcels	Plaut.
perenti ⁹ CĪDA	a cut-purse (jocosely as forming a simi- lar sound with parent:cida)	Plaut.
sacciperio-iōnis ^m or perium-iū ⁿ	a satchel or bag, a wallet	Non. Plaut.
nactroperĪTA:æ (jocosely)	a philosopher that has nothing but a staff and a bag	Hier.
pero-ōnis ^m (see under pēra)	sort of shoe nearly like a bag—a bag	Juv. Plin.
peronĀTUS	that wears shoes like bags	Perf.
per ^a ŪLA	a little satchel or scrip	Sen.
nugiperus	that has always a bag full of nonsense	Gloss.
Perō-ūs	a daughter of Neleus	Prop.
*PĒRA or pēran (piprasco or pernemi or pernao, I sell)	beyond; perao, I penetrate, convey over or beyond, transport, go beyond, ex- pose to sale	not used
PerĒA	a small region of Judæa—a colony of Mitylene	Plin. Liv.
PeratĪCUM	sort of bdellium (some read peracticum)	Plin.
perōNIS-īdis ^f	a link or sausage	Plaut.
PĒRAS-āTOS	a conclusion, an end; peræno, I con- clude, finish	not used
SYMperASMA-ātis ⁿ	a conclusion, a connexion	Quinct.
PORNĒ-es†	a prostitute; porneuo, I prostitute my- self	not used
pornÆ-ārum ^f	festivals celebrated by prostitutes and lesbians	Gloss.
chartoprates	that sells paper, a stationer	Ict.
*PERCNOS or percos	black, spotted, of various colours (per- no, in comp.)	not used
percnos-im	sort of eagle	Plin.
perCA-æ ^f , πῆχον	a fish called a perch	Plin.
percis-īdis ^f , πῆξις	a sort of shell-fish	Plin.
PerōTE or Percope-es ^f	a city of Troas	Val. Flacc.
PerōSIUS	of Percote	Val. Flacc.
Perga-æ†	a city of Pamphylia	Plin.
PergÆUS	of Perga (Pergæa, a surname of Diana)	Mela
PergāMIS-īdis ^f	a town of Epirus	Varr.
PergamUM ⁿ or us ^m .i	a famous city of Lesser Asia	Plin.
Pergama-orum ⁿ	the sort of Troy, forts in general	Virg.
PergamĒUS	of Troy	Virg.
PergamĒNUS	of Pergamum or Pergamus	Cic.
pergamena-æ ^f	parchment (charta understood)	Iſid.
Pergus-im	a lake of Sicily (whence Pluto carried away Proserpine)	Ov.
*PERDIX īcis ^f	a partridge—the nephew of Dædalus changed into a partridge—perdix rustica, a woodcock	Plin. Ov. Gloss.
perdicĀLIS	of or for partridges (perdicalis herba)	Apul.
perdicTUM-iū ⁿ	pellitory of the wall	Pin.

† See the note on fernix, p. 322, Vol. I.

‡ Perhaps as if Perca, from πῆχον—see percnos above.

Perdiccas-æ
 *PĒRI (see the key)

Peri⁹ANDER-dri (see
 aner)

peri⁹BOËTOS

peri⁹BULUM

Peri⁹BŌMIUS

peri⁹CHRISTARIUM

Peri⁹CLES-IS (see clio)

peri⁹CŌPE-CS (see copto)

peri⁹ODEUTA-æ^m

perissos or perittos

perissōN-iⁿ

perissō⁹CHORĒGIA-æ^f

perissēUMA or peritteuma-
 atisⁿ

perix

perixōMĒNOS

*Perilla-æ[†]

Perillus

Perillēus

Perinthus-i^f

Perinthus

*PERPĒRUS, πέρπερος

perperAM (or è, Mamert.)

perperITŪDO

*PERTHO, πέρθεω-πέρθεω[†]

Perthes-is, or Perseus-i

Perseus-eos or ei, or Per-
 tes-is or i

Persēus-a-um

persea

Perseis-īdis, or Persea or
 Persēia-æ

perseīDES herbæ

Persia-ia, or is-īdis^f

Persa-æ

sēmīperfa

Perīcus

Perfice

one of Alexander's captains
 for, concerning, on account of, about,
 &c.

one of the wise men of Greece

famed (from βοᾶω, I bellow, bawl,
 proclaim, celebrate, name with noise)

for peribolum under ballo

a lewd priest (so called from εωμὸς, a
 pedestal or altar)

sort of medicament (see chrio)

a wise statesman of Athens

a cutting short, an abstract

a mountebank or quack-doctor (from
 πηλόδοξ; see hodos)

excellent, abundant (perisso, in comp.)
 sort of herb (the infusion of which

makes men mad)

over-abundance or affluence

over-abundance, affluence

about, around; perixyo, I scrape or
 scratch, scarify, cut or lop off, rub or
 cleanse

that scrapes or cleanses itself

Ovid's daughter

an artist who made a bull of brass, in
 which he was himself shut up and

burnt—a lawyer and usurer so called
 of the artist Perillus

the metropolis of Thrace

of Perinthus

rash, giddy, talkative, that flatters—
 bad, depraved

rashly, giddily—amiss, wrong—falsely,
 corruptly—basely, ill

giddiness, senselessness

I overthrow, destroy (perse, in comp.)
 a king of Macedon subdued by Paul

Æmil.

the son of Jupiter and Danaë (perse, in
 comp.)

of Perseus (the son of Jupiter)

a tree like a peach-tree

of Perseus (with relation to a feminine)

magic herbs

the country of Persia (see persis again)

a Persian or inhabitant of Persia

half Persian

of Persia—wealthy, voluptuous—per-
 fica, a peach-tree

after the manner of Persians

† Perhaps from πείθω and ἵλαω, I turn, wind, bind, contain, shut up, wink; or from ἵλαος or ἵλαος, the
 † It seems as if perdo, placed under do (on account of a similarity of inflexions), were corrupted from the
 πείθω, or, at least, as if this πείθω had been in the eye of the first Roman who used perdo to express I deliver
 § Some think that persicus means also sweet; but Scaliger, in this case, reads persivus; which see at persivus

nūcipersicum

persis-idis^fpersīTES-æ^m

Persius

perfillum

PERSŌNA-æ^f (*Vossius*
conjectures it is a cor-
ruption of πέρσωπον, as
Proserpina is of πέρσε-
σών (see at phēno)

personĀLIS

IM³personalis

personalĪTAS

personalĪTER

IM³personaliter

personĀTUS

personĀTA or ācia

persOLLA

•PES-pēdis, πῆς; see pus-
podis; see also under
peto; pes milvinus, the
herb kite's foot (Col.);
pes gallinaceus, a kind
of fumitory, some think
bastard parsley (Plin.)

agipes-pedis^c

alipes (ali from ala)

bipes

cēlēripes

centipes^m

IRCUMPES

compes^f, πῆδᾱexercipes^m

flammipes

flexipes

ignipes

latipes

lentipes

lēvipes

mollipes

multipes

nūdipes

ocētipes

palmipes

pennipes

a peach or neStarine

a fish of the polypus kind (see Persia)

sort of tithymal

a very learned Roman so called—Per-
sius Flaccus, a clever satirista ladle or vessel pitched with ointment,
to anoint the arms of Quirinus

a person or personage (man or woman),
quality or state or condition (whereby
a person differs from a brute or ano-
ther person), charge or office or cha-
racter—a false face, a mask—an
image or figure in chalk, &c.

of or belonging to a person, personal

impersonal

personality

personally

impersonally

disguised, masked—pretended, false—
acted or represented on the stagethe plant burdock (some read persollata
from the following)a little personage, &c. (some read per-
sola)

foot (of a person, animal, bed, stool,
table, &c.), the measure of a foot or
twelve inches, a foot of land, a foot
in verse or prose—the foundation—
the hull of a ship—stream or
course (in liquids)—plant or root,
the tail or stalk of fruits—a louse
was anciently used for pedarius
swift of foot, nimble (as if wing-
footed)

two-footed

swift of foot

the fish scolopendra

a lacquey or page or waiter (but for
circumpedes, some read circa pedes)

a fetter or shackle for the feet—orna-
ment worn by women about their feet
—barricado, turnpike

a footman—lacquey, runner or messenger
that has flaming feet

crook-footed

that has fiery feet

broad-footed

slow-footed

light-footed, swift of foot

having flexible feet

that has many feet

bare-footed

of eight feet

whose feet are closed with a film or
web; substantively, the measure of

five hands breadth (see palmipedalis)

wing-footed, a surname of Perseus

IMart.

Plin.

Apul.)

Cic.

Quint.

Fest.

Paullin.

Cic.

Juv.

Plin.

Ulp.

Mart. Cap.

Modest.

Gell.

Pand.

Cic. Sen.

Hor.

Plin. Gloss.

Plaut.

Cic.

Varr.

Catul. Hor.

Col.

Plaut.

Fest.

Ov.

Virg.

Cic.

Plin.

Cic.

Col.

Plin.

Veget.

Gloss.

Juven.

Ov.

Ov.

Avien.

Aufon.

Cic.

Cic.

Plin.

Tert.

Ov.

Plin.

Catul.

plānipes	that goes without shoes—a sort of mimic	Quint.
plūmipes	feather-footed	Cat.
PROpes	the cord wherewith the foot of a sail is tied	Turp.
Quadrupes	of four feet, four feet high	Jul. ed.
Quadrupes	four-footed—any beast or cattle	Ter. Ca.
remipes	whose feet are like or serve for ears	Anon.
sēpes	that has six feet	Apul.
segnipes	slow-footed, slow-paced	Juv.
sēmipes	of half a foot	Apul.
sēnipes	of six feet	Sidon.
sepipes	seven feet long	Sidon.
seſquipipes	of a foot and a half	Varr.
suppes	that is under feet	Petron.
tripipes	three-footed	Hier.
uncipes	crook-footed	Tern.
volucripes	swift-footed	Anon.
Aērōpēs ^f (ſee at pūs)	Atrous's wife—another woman ſo called	Or. Pal.
PĒDA-æ ^f	a foot-step	Fell.
centipeda	an inſect called centipede	Plin.
COMPEDA	for compes	Varr.
decempeda	a pole of ten feet	Cic.
millepeda	an inſect called millepede	Plin.
multipeda	an inſect that has many feet	Plin.
ſeſquipeda ^m	an attendant on foot	Saroth.
pedAGIUM	a toll for foot-paſſengers	Ict.
QuincupedaL-ālis ⁿ	a meaſure or rule of five feet long	Mart.
pedĀLIS-is-e	of a foot in meaſure	Caſ.
bipedalis or aneus	that has two feet (alſo bipedānus)	Caſ. Plin.
palmipedalis	that contains one foot and one hand breadth (ſee palmipes)	Vitr.
Quadrupedalis	that has four feet	Hygin.
Quinquepedalis	that has five feet	Hygin.
ſemipedalis or aneus	that has half a foot	Plin. Cl.
ſeptempedalis	that has ſeven feet	Plaut.
ſeſquipedalis or aneus	of a foot and a half	Plin.
tripedalis or aneus	of three feet	Liv. Cl.
pedale-is ⁿ	the length of a foot—a ſock—cloth to wipe the feet with	Petron. Er.
nūlipedalia-ium	proceſſions barefoot—dances barefoot	Gloſſ.
pedalion-ii	herb called alſo Proſerpinaca	Tern. Sil.
pedĀNEUS (ſee above)	of a foot in meaſure—an inferior judge	Apul.
pedaneum	a foot-ſtool	Col. Gloſſ.
ſubter, ſurpedaneum	a foot-ſtool	Firmic.
Quadrupedans	going on four feet, prancing, galloping	Firmic.
pedĀRIUS	who walks to the ſide of thoſe whoſe opinion he is for; adjectively, of ſuch a perſon	Plin.
pedĀTIM	foot by foot, ſtep by ſtep	Solign.
Quadrupeditim	by prancing or ſtriking with four feet	Cic.
decempedĀTOR	that meaſures with a pole of ten feet	Gloſſ.
antepeDES-um ^m	honour paid to friends by walking before them, friends thus walking before one	Juv.
ſēpedes-um	the forerunners or running footmen	Cic. Plin.
pedes-itis (ſee above)	a foot-foldier—a perſon on foot	Cic.
pedEſTER or eliris-is-e	belonging to foot-foldiers, on foot, on land	Plin.

Pediānus	a Roman surname	Plin.
pedīca-æf	a fetter or shackle, a gin or trap	Virg.
pedicellus	a little louse (a dimin. of pediculus)	Petron.
pedicinus	the foot of a press	Cato
impedicō	I fetter or shackle	Ammian.
pedicōsus	lousy (the word is doubted)	Plaut.
pedīculus	a little foot, stalk of fruits—a louse— Pediculi-orum, a people of Italy	Plin. Col.
pediculāris or ārius	of a louse, lousy	Plin.
pedicularia-iæf	herb lousewort	Col. Cels.
pediculōsus	lousy	Scribon.
pediculō	I look or hunt for lice	Mart.
pediculat'io	a looking or hunting for lice	Gloss.
pedīdulus	a small foot	Gloss.
frapedion or pedilon†	a sort of herb	Non.
compedio, πιδίω	I shackle or fetter	Apul.
ENDopedio	I entangle, shackle, prevent	Varr.
expedio (expedibo for expediam), expedit, it is profitable or expedient, Cic.	I disentangle or free, unravel, dispatch, finish—get in readiness—get or procure—set out or display	Lucr.
INDupedio	I entangle, encircle, prevent	Cic.
INTERpedio	I greatly hinder	Lucr.
PERpedio	I shackle, entangle	Macr.
PRÆpedio, πιδίω	I tie the legs, entangle, cumber	Accius.
IN'expedit'bilis	not to be hastened	Ter.
IMPedit-mentum (impelimenta for impedimenta-orum, Fest.)	impediment, hinderance—baggage of an army	Ammian.
PRÆpedimentum	hinderance, obstacle	Cic.
IMPedit'ōsus	cumbersome	Cæs.
ENDopedit'A	for impedita	Plaut.
ENDopedit'E	in an entangled manner	Cassiod.
Expeditē	speedily, readily, nimbly	Lucr.
IMP'pæpedit' or ò	without hinderance	Lucr.
Expedit'io	military preparation, an expedition, a voyage—a quick dispatch	Cic.
IMPedit'io	a hindering or hinderance	Ammian.
Expeditiōālis	of or for military expeditions, &c.	Cic.
Expedit'us	disentangled or disengaged, prepared, in readiness, light, nimble	ad Herenn.
IN'expeditus	slow, not nimble, hard	Spart.
PER'expeditus	very easy	Cic.
IMPeditus	shackled, entangled—unpassable	Arnob.
PER'impeditus	very much shackled or entangled	Cic.
IMP'pæpeditus	not hindered	Cic. Cæs.
IMPedit'OR	a binder	Hirt.
pedit'O	I go on foot, march	Ammian.
SUPedito	I supply or furnish with, am enough or equal to, am not wanting, subdus or tread under	Firmic.
SUPeditor (dep. and pass.)	I supply or afford; also, I am supplied	Gloss.
SUPeditat'io	a supplying or furnishing, &c.	Cic.
peditat'us-ūs	infantry, foot-soldiers	Cic.
acupeditus or acupeditus	swift of foot, that runs on tip-toe	Cic.

Probably from πῆος for πῆος or from πῆος, and πιδίω (the upper part of the foot as well as a surface or plain; pedon), or πιδίον (a foot or slipper.)

falcipedi	curry-legged (see <i>falx</i> , and under <i>fulcio</i>)	Man.
plānipedi	bumbly acted, that is acted with bare feet	Dion.
unipedi	that has but one stalk or foot	Mar. Imp.
acupedium or aquipedium	a running swift on tip-toe	Gloss.
pedo-ōnis	splay-footed — a surname of the Popilius's	Gloss. Ju.
pedO-as	I prop up or underfet vines	Col.
impedo	I underfet or prop with forks, &c.	Col.
interpedo	I move in caracoles	Gloss.
repedo	I go back, draw back	Lacil.
tripedo	I gallop or run on three feet at a time	Gloss.
intripedo	I gallop	Symmach.
repeda¹ bilis	that may be drawn back	Fortun.
peda² men or mentum	a stake or prop	Col. Pin.
suppeda² mentum	an undersetting (it is thought)	Inscr. Gra.
peda¹ io	a staking or propping, an undersetting	Col.
impedatio	a propping up	Gloss.
peda¹ ūra	a measuring by the foot	Frontin.
peda¹ us-a-um	propped, underfet — footed	Pin. Sec.
peda¹ us-ūs	a footing — an onset or attack	Gloss. Sec.
pedūcūlatio	a looking or hunting for lice	Gloss.
peducul² ōsus	lousy	Gloss.
peduculumⁿ or us^m	a louse	Gloss.
pedūlis-is-c	of or for wrapping the feet — substantively, shoe, sock, stocking	Ulp.
pedule-isⁿ	a jock, shoe, sandal	Lamp.
pedulla-æ^f	a sort of shoe	Fest.
Pedum-iⁿ	a shepherd's crook or staff — a town so called (now no more)	Virg. Gal.
Pedāna-æ	a country near Rome so called from Pedum	Hor.
ped² uncūlus	one somewhat splay-footed — a sea vermin	Prisc. Pa.
pedunculāria	berb lousewort	Mar. Imp.
æquipedus	of equal shanks	Apul.
quadripedus	that stands on four feet or legs	Amman.
ped² uscūlus	a small foot	Pin.
pel² luvia-æ^f†	a basin or vessel for washing one's feet	Fest.
tripedia-iæ^f (as if <i>tripedia</i>)	a trivet or tripod (this word was used by the Gauls for <i>tripoda</i> or <i>tripus</i> ; see at <i>pūs-podis</i>)	Sulp.
pei² iōlus	a little foot — the stalk (of fruit)	Afran. Gal.
PESSUM (see under <i>malus</i> and do)	right down, under foot (see also <i>peffus</i> under <i>pepto</i>)	Plaut.
trepidarius (or <i>trepidarius</i>)	a galloping horse (as if <i>tripediarius</i> , &c.)	Veget.
Agrippa-æ†	the husband and brother of Berenice — the son-in-law of Augustus, the name of other Romans	Juv. Liv.
Agrippenses	a people of Bithynia	Pin.
Agrippina	the wife of Germanicus, also her daughter	Tac.
Agrippinensis Colonia or Coloniæ Agrippinæ	the city of Cologne	Tac.

† *Pelluvium*, given under *luc*, seems to be formed in imitation of *πύλιον*, and so does *pelluvio* — see under *pūs-pedis*.

† "Qui agrē pedibus natus, quod isti primi omnium in partu prædicunt; vel ab agro partu dicti." Ainsworth

polubrum or pollubrum	a vessel to wash feet and hands in	Liv.
*PESTIS-is ^f †	infection, pest—poison—mischief or calamity (by fire, enemies, &c.), death, destruction, madness or raving—a rogue or villain	Liv. Sen. Virg. Ter.
pestifer (or pestiferus, Cels.)	poisonous, pestilent, plaguy—infectious, contagious, pernicious, destructive	Col. Cic.
pestiferE	pestilently, destructively	Cic.
pestilens-lentis	pestilent, contagious, infectious	Cic.
pestilentia	pestilence, plague—infection (of the air), unwholesomeness (of a place)—spite, malice—murrain or contagion in cattle	Sall. Cæs. Catul. Col.
pestilentiarius	pestilent, contagious, unwholesome	Tertul.
pestilentiosus	pestilential, &c.	Ulp.
pestilentus	pestilent (obsolete)	Næv.
pestilis or ybūlis	pestilential, poisonous	Diocl. Arn.
pestilitas	pestilence, plague, &c. (for pestis)	Lucr.
pestimus	pestilential, &c.	Gloss.
pefestas as if pestestas	pestilence, &c. (as potestas from potis)	Fest.
DEpesta-as ^f	a sort of cup (see lepista at lēpo)	Gloss.
*PĒTAO or pētazo	I open, unfold, display, extend	not used
pētalōn or petalum ⁿ	the leaf of a flower, &c.—a golden plate on the forehead of the Pontiff	Gloss. Isidor.
callipetalon	herb cinquefoil	Apul.
leontopetalon	herb lion's-paw	Plin.
myrtopetalon or um	herb with leaves like myrtle	Plin.
eupetalos-is ^f	precious stone of four fine colours (fiery, blue, vermilion and green), a kind of laurel	Plin.
leucopetalus (see lower)	a white precious stone	Plin.
Petalū. iārum	islands so called (four in number, in the narrow Sea of Eubœa)	Plin.
petalum-ii	ointment made of the leaves of nard	Plaut.
petalurgus	that makes golden plates, &c. (see ergon)	Gloss.
Petalus (with the first long)	name of one who was killed, having, with others, offered violence to Perseus	Ov.
PARAPETASIA-iōrum	parts jutting out (in a building), the eaves	Th. Cod.
petasma-ātis ⁿ	a display, an extending, a veil	not used
PERipetasma	rich hangings for rooms, carpets, &c.	Cic.
petaso-onis or asio-iōnis	a gammon or slice of bacon, hand or spring or leg of pork	Mart.
petas ⁿ UNCŪLUS	a small gammon of pork, &c.	Varr.
petasus-im	a broad-brimmed hat—the cupola of a house	Juv.
petasātus	wearing a broad-brimmed hat	Plaut.
Pentapetes-is ^f (see here under)	herb cinquefoil or five-leaved grass	Plin.
PĒTĀMAI or pētōmai	I fly, rush, glide along, move towards	Suet.
petaminarius	a swinger or rope-dancer	Gloss.
PETAURUM ⁿ or aurus ^m	a hen-roost, a trap to catch birds, &c. a board placed so that two boys may raise each other in the air, machine for throwing insects into the air, whence they fly to the ground	not used Firmic. Gloss.

Supposed to be from *passum*, the supine of *passo*, itself from *παω*—see *pao* and under it, for *passo*; but may be corrupted from *πεσσειν*, to be avoided or fled from, detestable; itself from *πεφυγω*?—see *peugo*.

<i>petaurista</i> or <i>auristes</i> -æ ^m	that shows agility in swinging or rope-dancing, &c.—sort of leaping insect	Non. Plin.
<i>petauristārius</i>	a swinger or rope-dancer	Petron.
<i>ōcypetē-es</i> ^f	one of the harpies (as if swift flying)	Serv.
<i>lēropetēs-is</i> (see also at <i>pipto</i>)	that concerns dressing birds or fowls (a title of a book, as if flying in the air)	Apul.
<i>Petēlia</i> or <i>Petellia</i> or <i>Petilia</i>	a city of Magna Græcia	Virg. Liv.
<i>Petellinus</i>	of <i>Petellia</i> or <i>Petilia</i>	Liv.
<i>Petiliānus</i>	of <i>Petilia</i>	Mart.
<i>Petilius</i>	name of a man; adjectively, of <i>Petilius</i>	Liv.
<i>Petiliūm</i>	a plant and flower, the wild rose	Plin.
<i>petilus</i> (hardly used)	small, thin, slender (see at <i>pes</i>)	Lucil.
<i>petisius</i>	<i>petisia poma</i> , little apples, but of an excellent taste (supposed from a <i>Petisius</i>)	Plin.
<i>PĒTO</i> ³ -īvi or īi-ītum, not from <i>πεδίω</i> , I desire or wish, nor <i>ἰπαιτίω</i> , I beg like a mendicant; but from <i>πίτω</i> (whence <i>petomai</i> above), I fly, rush†	I go or make to, walk or travel to (locum), try to obtain by entreaty, ask for, request (rem, de quo), claim in law (rem ex quo)—fetch (rem cui)—set upon or assault (quem), seek after, am ambitious of (rem)—make a pass at or aim at or try to reach (quem re)—try to find, look after, inquire for (rem re)—obtain or get (rem)	Cic. Plaut. Sall. Ov. Liv. Plin.
<i>appeto</i>	I approach or draw near (said of the night or morning)—attempt, aspire after, assault, set upon—catch at, covet or desire	Liv. Cæf. Cic.
<i>competo</i> (cum quo, in rem, cui)†	I aim at or sue or stand for a thing (with others)—am found agreeable or fit—join or meet even—am found (in any part)	Just. Suet. Plin. Tac.
<i>dēpeto</i>	I demand or ask, try to get	Tert.
<i>expeto</i> (rem à quo)	I try to get, ask, desire much—happen or take place, fall or light upon (in quem), I reach or last to (ætatem)	Cic. Plaut.
<i>impeto</i>	I assault, attack, invade, assail	Solin.
<i>oppeto</i>	I run to or brave or suffer (lethum pro quo)—I die	Liv. Virg. Apul.
<i>adoppeto</i>	I die	Fest.
<i>prepeto</i>	I have the start in going or flying	Liv.
<i>repeto</i>	I return to or make towards, bring back to a state of (in rem)—fetch back or again—go over again—recover, claim or demand again, call for, demand—repeat or rehearse—revolve or reflect upon, I strike or thrust again at	Plaut. Col. Cic. Plin. Ov.
<i>suppeto</i> (cui ad rem)	I help—am enough or sufficient for or equal to, am not wanting—ask privately	Cic. Hor. Ulp.
<i>impēs-pētis</i> (see <i>perpes pascho</i>)	force, effort, shock (seldom used except in gen. and abl.)	Lucret.

† Hence the primitive meaning of *peto* is I try to touch or reach; sometimes it seems to mean *win*—see *pipto*.

‡ *Competis* in cum *actio*, an action lies against him. (Quint.)

PRÆpet
Pet⁵A-æ^f
Agripeta-æ^c

Altipeta
cœnipeta
Lucripeta
Rômipeta

pet⁵AX-âcis^o
Altipetax
IMPETIUS
APPETENTER
COMPETENTER

IN⁵COMPETENTER
APPETENTIA
COMPETENTIA
REPETENTIA

SUPPETIÆ-iarum^f
or EXPETI⁵BILIS

IMPETIBILIS (the word is
doubted, and many read
impatibilis, from patior)

pet⁵IGO-inis^f

DĒpetigo

IMPetigo, or IMPetix-icis^f

IMPetigin⁷OSUS or IMPeti-
gōsus

DĒpetig⁷OSUS or iofus

peti⁵MEN-petiminisⁿ

SUPPETIOR-aris

SUPPETIAT¹US-ūs

SUPPETIUM-ii

pet⁵SSO³ or esso or ifco }
or efco }

APPetisso

EXPetisso or esso

peti⁵ENS (some petiscens)

peti¹IO

APPetitio

COMPetitio

REPetitio

peti⁵IUNCULA

peti¹OR

APPetitor

COMPetitor

EXPetitor

REPetitor

petitorius

peti¹RIX

COMPetitrix

swift in flying, soaring aloft
the goddess of supplications
to whom a portion of land has come by
lot or otherwise

that rises on high
a parasite, that seeks a meal

greedy of gain

that goes to Rome

greedy, covetous

that raises itself up

violent, vehement

with earnest desire

suitably, competently

incompetently

a desiring or coveting

suitableness

recollection, remembrance

help, assistance (see lower)

desirable, to be wished for

not to be reached or come to—easy to be

assailed or hurt—not to be asked or

wished for—hurtful, intolerable

a running scab

the measles or leprosy

a ring-worm, a tetter

full of tetter

full of measles or leprosy

ulcerated disease in the shoulder of a
horse

I assist or help

assistance or help

help, assistance

I desire or covet earnestly

I catch at or try to take

I desire earnestly

coveting, wishing for

a pass or thrust, an attack, action of a
plaintiff, petition or request—a can-

vassing or making interest

desire, inclination, appetite

competition

a fetching back, a demanding again—

a repetition, a rehearsal

a small request

a demander or seeker—candidate (for a
place)—plaintiff (at law)—a suitor
or servant to

that wishes or desires

a rival or competitor

that wishes or desires much

that claims back or fetches back

of a plaintiff, pertaining to a trial or
title

a female plaintiff

a female rival or competitor

Cic.
Arnob.
Cic.

Paulin.
Sipont.
Plaut.
Sarisb.
Fulg.
Strab. Gell;
Gloss.
Apul.
Apul.
Castiod.

Cic.
Gell.
Lucr.
Hirt.
Apul. Tac;
Gloss. Sol.
Apul.
Plin.
Cato
Gloss.
Plin. Fest.
Ulp. Gloss.

Gloss.
Lucil.

Apul.
Non.
Commod.
Dac. Cic.
Lucr. Fest.
Accius.
Plaut.
Lucr.
Cic.
Cæs.

Cic.
Sidon.
Flor.
Cic.
Gloss.
Lucil. Hor.
Cic.
Luc.
Ammian.
Cic.
Symmach.
Ov.
Ist.

Dig.
Cic.

petit¹UM
 petit¹US-ŭs
 APPetitus-ŭs
 RĒpetitus-ŭs
 petit¹ŪRIO⁴
 APPet³O-ōnis
 pet³ULANS-antis
 IM²petulans
 petulanTER
 petulantIA
 pet³ULCUS
 RĒpet³UNDUS or repetendus
 RĒpetundÆ-ārum^f
 IMPet³US-ŭs
 IMPetu³ŌSUS
 IMPetuosE
 PetusCUM (see under pe-
 cus at pēco)
 COMPĪTUMⁿ or us-ī^m
 COMPĪTĀLIS or ālitius
 COMPĪTALIS or itia-iōrumⁿ
 IMPĭte
 PTĒLĒA
 PteleON-īⁿ
 *PĒTRA-ae, πέτρος or
 πέτρα (petro, in comp.)
 glossopetra
 Leucopetra
 petrÆUS
 PetreIUS
 PetreIA
 petRENSIS
 PetrĭCŌRII-orum, also
 Petrŏcōrii, or Petrŏ-
 gŏræ-arum
 petrĭCŌSUS or petrŏsus
 petrĪNUS
 PetrĭTES-æ^m
 Petro-ōnis
 Dŏrypetron
 EMPetron
 PetrŏNIA

a request, a thing asked
 a request or entreaty — inclination or
 falling down
 desire, appetite
 a claiming back, a repetition
 I solicit, am very desirous of asking
 that wishes or desires
 insolent, abusive, petulant, sportive,
 wanton, obscene
 very petulant or abusive
 saucily, petulantly, waggishly, wantonly,
 lasciviously
 unruliness, sauciness, lustfulness — aptness
 to butt — exuberance (of branches)
 wanton, frisking — apt to butt or strike,
 mischievous
 to be brought back or fetched — to be gone
 to again — done or said again — re-
 gaining, recollecting, reflecting
 bribery, extortion, money unjustly taken
 natural desire or instinct, violence, force,
 onset, attack, the passions or sudden
 movement, inspiration
 violent, impetuous, hasty
 violently, impetuously
 a place so called belonging to Rome
 place where several ways meet, cross-
 way or street
 belonging to the cross-ways or streets
 feeds in cross-ways or streets
 for impetum facite
 the elm-tree (as if πεταλῶν, Jardin des
 Racines Grecques)
 a town of Ionia
 a rock — rocky or stony place — name of
 several cities or towns — surname of
 an equestrian family
 precious stone like a man's tongue
 the Cape of Spartivento in Calabria
 growing upon a rock
 of Petra (a Roman family), a com-
 mander for Pompey
 a woman who, feigning to be drunk,
 frequently stumbled against stones
 fond of rocks or strong places — of the city
 Petra
 a people of Perigord in France — Petro-
 corium, the capital of Perigord
 rocky, craggy, stony
 rocky — a village so called, an inhabi-
 tant of Petrinus
 sort of Egyptian wine from rocky places
 a rough countryman — a wether-sheep
 herb lion's-foot
 samphire or saxifrage
 a river of Italy — Vitellius's wife

Catd.
 Gell.
 Lucr.
 Cic.
 Non.
 Cic.
 Laber.
 Cic.
 Mart. Ca.
 Cic.
 Cic. Ca.
 Plin.
 Lucr.
 Col.
 Cat. Or.
 Sil.
 Cic.
 Cic.
 Cic.
 Plin.
 Metell.
 Gloss.
 Or.
 Varr.
 Suet. Ca.
 Cic. Tac.
 Fest.
 not used
 Liv.
 Plin. Ca.
 Gloss.
 Tac.
 Solin.
 Cic.
 Plin.
 Sall.
 Fest.
 Aurel.
 Cat. Pl.
 Cat.
 Mart. Ca.
 Ter.
 Cic.
 Plin.
 Fest. Pl.
 Plin.
 Plin.
 Fest. S.

Petronius	name of several Romans:—a poet so called	Gloss. Tac.
ΕΠΙ ^{im} petros-	herb that grows spontaneously	Plin.
•PEUCE-es ^f	the larch-tree, an island in one of the mouths of the Ister	Plin.
chamaepeuce	herb with leaves like the larch-tree	Plin.
peucēDĀNUM or ēdānus	hog's fennel, maiden weed	Plin.
PeucētIA	a peninsula forming part of Apulia	Plin.
Peucetius	of Peucetia, inhabitant of Peucetia	Ov.
•PEUTHO or peuthōmai	I hear, know, understand, enquire,	not used
or pynthanomai	search, consult	
peumēNE-es ^f	the spume of silver	Plin.
peusis-is ^f	a question, an enquiry	Gloss.
pyfma-ātis ⁿ	a question	Mart. Cap.
pytis-is ^f	fame or report, an enquiry	Gloss.
Pynthias or Pythias-æ or	a Pythagorean, Damon's friend	Cic.
Pynthius-ii		
Pyth ² agōras-æ (see pytho)	a philosopher so called	Justin.
PythagoræUS or eus or	of Pythagoras, Pythagorean	Cic.
icus		
PythagorISSO	I am or argue like a Pythagorean	Apul.
PythagorISTA-æ ^m	that is outwardly a Pythagorean	Gloss.
PŪTUS-a-um or pūtātus†	finer, purged, unmixed, genuine (see also	Varr.
(some pūtus)	at pothos and pæs)	Paull.
putITIUS	a fool, a simpleton	Paull.
PŪTO (puto or utputo is	I think, consider or ponder, suppose, clear	Cic.
often thrown in by way	or make even or adjust (of accounts)	
of modesty, sometimes	—debate a matter—prune, lop (from	Plaut.
ironically)	pūtus, changing the quantity)	Col.
AMputo	I cut or chop off, take off, retrench	Cic.
PER ² amputo	I entirely cut or chop off	Col.
COMputo	I cast up (an account), compute, reckon	Ov.
	—think or deem, prune	Plin.
DĒputo (rem in re)	I judge or esteem, reckon or calculate—	Ter.
	prune	Col.
DISputo	I argue, reason of—prune	Cic. Col.
EXputo	I imagine or think, examine—prune	Cic. Col.
IMPputo	I reckon to one's account—impute	Col. Quint.
INTERputo	I lop off up and down or here and there	Col.
OPputo	I lop off	Plin.
PERputo	I explain—I prune well	Plaut. Col.
POSTputo	I set less by, reckon last	Ter.
RĒputo	I consider again, reflect—calculate	Cic. Ulp.
SUPputo	I reckon or count—I prune or lop a little	Plaut.
	or under	Plin.
Put ² A-æ (see putus be-	the goddesses for the pruning of trees	Arnob.
fore)†		
COMputa ¹ BĪLIS	that may be reckoned or counted	Plin.
DISputabilis	that may be disputed, disputable	Sen.
EXputabilis	that may be reckoned or conceived	Gloss.
IN ² exputabilis	inconceivable, innumerable	Col.
putAGŌNUM	the herb turn-sole	Apul.
puta ² MEN	the shell of a nut or egg, &c. what is	Cic.
SUPput ² ARIUS	cut off from any thing	
	that serves to calculate (some read sup-	Tert.
	putatorius)	

† From πωπε, examined, known, famous.

‡ Puta and utputa are used for suppose, that is to say, to wit, for instance.

putat¹io
 amputatio
 computatio
 disputatio
 exputatio
 imputatio
 interputatio
 reputatio
 supputatio
 disputat¹iuncula
 putat¹ivus
 imputativus
 putativus
 putat¹or
 computator
 disputator and rix
 imputator
 supputator
 putatorius
 amputatorius
 supputatorius
 disputatorie
 sēmiamputat¹us
 sēmiputatus
 comput⁵us-im
 *PĒZA

pezīca or ita-æf

*PHĀCE-es

āphaca-x or e-esf

aphace-esf or a-ōrumⁿ

aphacitis-īdis

phacētis or Phacitis-īdis

phacia-iaf

phacos

*PHĀGO

phag^oēdēna (from ēdō)

phagedaenicus

phager or fus-ri^m

CATaphages-x^m

phagēsīa or phagēsi^ophō-
 sia-iorum^{pl}

āērōphagia-iaf

anthrōphagia

ōphiophagia-æf or phagia-
 iorumⁿ

pōlyphagia

zērophagia

ōmophagia-iorum

phago-ōnis

phag^olēdōrus

a lopping or pruning of trees
 a cutting or lopping off
 a reckoning, computation
 a dispute, a discourse
 the pruning or lopping of a tree
 an imputation
 a lopping here and there
 consideration, reflection—calculation
 a calculation
 a small discourse or dispute
 presumptive, not real
 reproachful
 imaginarily, presumptively
 a lopper or pruner
 a computer or reckoner
 that argues, a disputant
 an upbraider, that imputeth
 that calculates or reckons—that prunes
 serving to prune
 that serves to cut or chop off
 serving to calculate, serving to prune
 after the manner of disputants
 half cut or half chopped
 half cut or half pruned
 a calculation, an account
 sole of the foot, angle, fringe of a gown,
 border or extremity
 a toad-stool or sort of mushroom that
 comes without any root
 a lentil
 a kind of wetches somewhat like a
 lentil
 a place between Heliopolis and Byblos
 a surname of Venus (as if of Aphace)
 a daughter of Venus, a Syrian goddess
 a freckle in the face
 sort of lentils (Harduin reads sphacos)
 I eat, devour (see lower)
 a canker—disease among bees
 that eats like a canker
 sort of fish
 a spendthrift
 sort of carnival
 a living upon birds (it is thought)
 a living upon human flesh
 a living upon serpents
 greediness in eating, voraciousness
 the eating dry
 bacchanals wherein raw meats were
 eaten†
 a glutton or devourer
 that swallows up insults

Vitr.
 Cic.
 Sen.
 Cic.
 Litt. ex Col.
 Sidon.
 Litt. ex Col.
 Plin. lft.
 Vitr.
 Sen.
 Tertul.
 Tertul.
 Hieron.
 Plin.
 Sen.
 Val. Quint.
 Sen.
 Firmic. Col.
 Pallad.
 Prisc.
 Gloss.
 Sidon.
 Apul.
 Virg.
 Firmic.
 not used
 Plin.
 Gloss.
 not used
 Plin.
 Gloss.
 Macr.
 Gloss.
 Cels.
 Apul.
 not used
 Plin. Col.
 Plin.
 Plin.
 Petron.
 Fest.
 Petron.
 Gloss.
 Gloss.
 Gloss.
 Tert.
 Arnob.
 Vopisc.
 Hier.

† Some read ophiophagia, as if bacchanals wherein serpents were eaten.

<i>pulipbagōnides-is^m</i>	son of <i>Pulipbagus</i> , an eater of pap or gruel, &c.	Plin.
<i>Androphagos</i> or <i>us</i> (<i>see aner</i>)	one of the people of <i>Sarmatia</i> who live upon human flesh	Herodot.
<i>anthrōpōphagus</i>	a cannibal, that lives upon human flesh	Plin.
<i>chēlōnōphagus</i>	that eats or lives upon turtles	Plin.
<i>ēlāōphagus</i>	an eater of olives	Gloss.
<i>ichthyōphagus</i>	that lives upon fish	Plin.
<i>lōtōphagus</i> (<i>see at lao</i>)	that lives upon the fruit of the lote-tree; <i>Lotophagi-orum</i> , a people of <i>Barbary</i>	Ov.
<i>tesōphagus</i>	the gullet (<i>from tēdēs</i> , wicker)	Gloss.
<i>ōphiōphagus</i>	that lives upon serpents	Plin.
<i>pamphagus</i>	name of a dog (that devours all)— <i>Pamphagi-orum</i> , a people of <i>Æthiopia</i>	Plin.
<i>pōlyphagus</i>	that eats much, voracious	Suet.
<i>pulipbagus</i>	that eats pap or pottage or gruel	Plaut.
<i>saprōphagus</i>	that eats rotten things	Mart.
<i>sarcōphagus</i>	a stone that, within forty days, consumes a dead body—a grave or tomb	Plin.
<i>FAGUS</i> or <i>phāgus-is</i> , <i>φῡγός</i>	a beech-tree	Juv.
<i>fageus</i> or <i>inus</i> or <i>ineus</i>	of beech	Virg.
<i>Fagifulani-ōrum</i>	a people of Italy	Plin. Virg.
<i>fagūtāl-is</i> ⁿ	a wood or grove of beech-trees—a chapel consecrated to <i>Jupiter</i> with a beech-tree in it	Varr. Plin.
<i>fagūtāl-is-is-e</i>	of beech—surname of <i>Jupiter</i>	Plin. Varr.
<i>Phēgeus-ci</i> or <i>eos</i> (<i>see fagus above</i>)	a captain, also a servant (so called)—the father of <i>Alpheisbæa</i>	Virg. Ov.
<i>Phēgēa-ē-æf</i>	a city of <i>Arcadia</i>	Steph.
<i>Phēgēius</i>	of <i>Phēgeus</i>	Ov.
<i>Phēgis-īdis</i> ^f	the daughter of <i>Phēgeus</i>	Ov.
<i>Phēgor-ōris</i>	<i>Priapus</i> (in Hebrew)	Hier.
<i>Phēlphēgor</i>	the image of <i>Priapus</i>	Hier.
* <i>PHĀLĀCROS</i>	bald	not used
<i>phalacro^ocōrax</i>	a cormorant or bald-coot	Plin.
<i>FALACER</i>	a priest so called, a god so called	Gloss.
<i>falacrinumⁿ</i> or <i>phalacrina-æf</i>	a village of the <i>Sabines</i>	Gloss. Suet.
* <i>PHĀLANX-angis</i> ^f	a brigade of horse, a battalion of foot, a troop	Curt.
<i>phalanga</i> or <i>palanga-æf</i>	smooth club—lever to lift up a weight, or rather a roller to push heavy things on	Plin. Cæs.
<i>phalangārius</i> or <i>palangarius</i>	that lifteth up or rolleth heavy weights	Vitr.
<i>phalangītæ-arum^m</i>	soldiers of a troop or <i>phalanx</i>	Liv.
<i>phalangītes-æ^m</i>	herb that cures the stinging of a venomous spider	Plin.
<i>phalangiumⁿ</i> or <i>ius^{m-ii}</i> (<i>or io-iōnis^m, Prisc</i>)	venomous spider, an herb that cures the stinging of such spider	Plin.
<i>phalangō</i> or <i>palango</i>	I lift up or roll heavy things on levers	Afran.
<i>Phalantus-i</i>	a <i>Lacedemonian</i> chief	Hor.
<i>Phalantēus</i> or <i>īnus</i>	of <i>Phalantus</i>	Sil. Mart.
* <i>PHALLOS</i> (<i>phallo</i> , in comp.)	a man's yard or something in the form of it	not used
<i>phallus</i> or <i>fallus</i>	the figure of a man's yard	Gloss.

Ithyphallus	the god Priapus (as if <i>whose yard stands erect</i>)	Col.
triphallus	an epithet of Priapus (<i>well hung</i>)	Scalig.
Phallicus	of or for Priapus	Gloss.
Ithyphallicus	of or concerning Priapus, obscene	Gloss.
•PHAO	} see for.—Pha- os or phōs, light; phæos, brown	} not used
phæno		
phēmi		
phazo		
Phabaton	I kill (<i>see phēno</i>)	Sidon.
Pasiphaë or phaa	name of an actor of pantomimes	Virg. G.
Aphæa	the daughter of Sol and wife of Minos	Virg.
Pasiphaëus	Diana (<i>but nomen Aphææ, Scaliger reads numina Phocæ</i>)	Or.
Phæax-æcis	of Pasiphaë	Virg. Hæ.
Phæacus or ius	an inhabitant of Corcyra—a luxurious fellow	Prop. Th.
phæcium	of Corcyra	Senec.
phæcasiāni dei	sort of sandal (<i>some write phecasium</i>)	Juv.
phæcasiātus	gods of Greece whose statues had white sandals	Senec.
Phædimus ⁱ , φαίδιμος	that wears sandals	Stat.
Phædon-ōnis ^m	one famous for his swiftness	Gloss. Gell.
Phædrus (φαίδρος, bright, &c.)	an Athenian so called—a philosopher of Elis	Plut.
Phædra-æ ^f	a disciple of Plato so called—a freed-	Cic.
Aglaophæna-æ ^f	man of Tiberius Cæsar, an epicurean philosopher	Or.
phænōmēnon-i	the daughter of Minos	Mythol.
Phæon-ontis ^m	one of the Sirens	Astron.
hippophæus	an appearance	Cic.
Phæstum (some phæstum)	the star of Saturn	Plin.
hippophæstum	see hippophyes at phy	Plin.
Phæstias-iadis ^f	a town of Crete	Plin.
Phæstus or ius	herb like the hippophæus	Or.
Phæthron-ontis (Phæton, Manil. ; see atho)	Cretan, of Phæstum (relating to a feminine)	Plin.
Phæthonteus or ius	Cretan, of Phæstum (surname of Apollo)	Cic.
Phæthontias-iadis or isidis	the son of Phæbus and Climene, the star of Jupiter—Phæbus or the sun—a king of the Ligurians	Or.
Phæthūsa	of Phæthron	Cato
leucophæus	a sister of Phæthron	Sil. Or.
leucophæatus or pætus	the eldest of Phæthron's sisters	Virg. A.
Thæophaia	of an ash-colour, grey, of a dusky brown	Or.
Phælos	dressed in ash-colour, &c.	Plin.
phala or fala-æ ^f	God's apparition	Mar.
Phalæcus	fine, clear, shining, head-piece, rock	Gloss.
Phalæcius or eucius	a wooden tower	not used
Phalanna-æ ^f	a tyrant so called, a poet so called	Gloss.
Phalara-æ ^f	of the poet Phalæcus	Mar. C.
phalārica or fālārica-æ ^f	a town of Thessaly	Plin.
semiphalarica	a town of Thessaly	Plin.
	an engine of war for shooting combustibles—long spear or dart	Luc.
	a sort of spear or dart	Liv. Gell.

<i>phalāris</i> or <i>ēris-īdis</i> ^f	<i>kind of water-fowl—sort of herb—Phalāris-īdis^m, a tyrant of Agrigentum</i>	Col. Plin. Cic.
<i>phalarismus</i> -i ^m	<i>tyranny</i>	Cic.
<i>Phalēra</i> -æ ^f or <i>ērum</i> -i ⁿ	<i>a sea-port of Athens</i>	Plin.
<i>Phalerēus</i> (three syllables)	<i>surname of Demetrius</i>	Gloss.
<i>phalēræ-ārum</i> ^f	<i>barbels or trappings, military ornaments</i>	Cic.
<i>phalēre</i> or <i>fālēre</i> -is ⁿ	<i>a pile or buttress</i>	Varr.
<i>Phalerii</i> or <i>Fālērūi</i> [†]	<i>a town of Tuscany</i>	Liv.
<i>Phalerinus</i> or <i>Falerinus</i>	<i>Falerina Tribus</i>	Gloss.
<i>Phalernus</i> or <i>Falernus</i> -i ^m [†]	<i>a mountain of Campania near the Tuscan Sea; adjectively, of Falernus</i>	Mart.
<i>phalero</i>	<i>I set off with trappings</i>	Ambros.
<i>phalerat^{us}</i>	<i>adorned, set off</i>	Liv.
<i>Phaliges</i> -um	<i>a people of Africa</i>	Plin.
<i>Phalisci</i> or <i>Falisci</i>	<i>a people of Tuscany</i>	Ov.
<i>Phalisca</i> or <i>Falisca</i>	<i>a colony of Etruria</i>	Cato
<i>Phaliscus</i> or <i>Faliscus</i> [§]	<i>of or belonging to Tuscany or the Falisci</i>	Ov.
PHANÆUS	<i>a king so called (as if resplendent)—a bill so called</i>	Serv. Virg.
<i>Apollophanes</i> -is ^m	<i>a physician so called—a Stoic philosopher</i>	Cels. Laert.
<i>Aristophanes</i>	<i>a comic poet so called—a grammarian of Byzantium</i>	Quint. Suid.
<i>Diaphanes</i>	<i>a river of Cilicia so called</i>	Plin.
<i>Diophanes</i>	<i>a rhetorician of Mytilene so called</i>	Cic.
<i>Epiphanes</i>	<i>a surname of Syrian kings (the illustrious)</i>	Tac.
<i>Nicophanes</i>	<i>a famous painter so called</i>	Plin.
<i>Solæcophanes</i>	<i>that looks like a solecism</i>	Gloss.
<i>Theophanes</i>	<i>an historian of Mytilene so called</i>	Cic.
<i>Epiphanenses</i> -ium	<i>a people of Asia</i>	Plin.
<i>Phanēsii</i> -iorum	<i>a people of the Northern Islands</i>	Solin.
<i>Aristophaneus</i>	<i>of or belonging to Aristophanes</i>	Cic.
<i>Epiphania</i> or <i>ēa</i>	<i>a town so called—Epiphanius, a bishop of Salamis</i>	Plin. Gloss.
<i>Epiphania</i> -ōrum ⁿ	<i>the feast of epiphany or twelfth day</i>	Gloss.
<i>Phanias</i> -iæ ^m	<i>a man's name used in comedies</i>	Cic.
<i>halophanta</i> or <i>holophanta</i> -æ	<i>a vile liar</i>	Plaut.
<i>hierophanta</i> or <i>phantes</i> -æ ^m	<i>that teaches or interprets sacred mysteries</i>	Nep.
<i>hydrophanta</i>	<i>that knows where and the means to find water</i>	Gloss.
<i>sycophanta</i> (from <i>συκορ</i> , a fig)	<i>an informer (see the note on halophanta)</i>	Ter.
<i>phantasia</i> ^f	<i>an idea, an imagination</i>	Cic.
<i>phantasma</i> -ātis ⁿ	<i>a vision, an apparition, an illusion</i>	Plin.
<i>phantasmaticus</i>	<i>visionary</i>	Sarist.
<i>phantasticus</i>	<i>fantastic, imaginary</i>	Gloss.
<i>sycophantia</i> ^f	<i>false accusation, slanderous information</i>	Plaut.
<i>hydrophanticus</i>	<i>of or concerning the means of finding water</i>	Gloss.

For *Halerii*, says Festus, from *ἄλς*, salt.

Falerum (vinum understood) or *Falernus* (cadus or liquor understood), wine of Falern (Mart. Tibul.)

Faliscus winter, a stuffed hog's gether; *faliscus*-i^m, a sort of sausage.

As when an adjective is not used in the gender of the noun it is joined to, but in the gender of a noun

stood, &c.

Some read *halophanta*, from *ἄλς*, a cheat, and *φᾶς-φαντος*, all; *halophanta* is preferred by many, from *ἄλς* and *φᾶς*, and conjectured to mean that accuses people of importing or exporting salt contrary to the laws; and, indeed, this it might have been used for a vile informer. Now, as an informer, in order to make himself sure of the truth, often goes beyond the truth, it is no wonder that *halophanta* should be interpreted a vile liar.

Hydrophantica-æ†

sycophantiōse

sycophantiSSO or phantor

Cleopantus

Diophantus

Phaon-ōnis

Pharao-ōnis

Phyllophares-is^m

Aphareus† (three syllables)

Apharēius

Phāros† or phārus-īf or m

Pharia

pharīas or parias or pareus

pharīcon or iācon

Pharienses-um

Pharīsæus§

Phariseus or aicus

pharius or iacus

Pharnācea

Pharnaces-is

Pharnaces-um

Pharnaceon-i

Pharnacia

Pharsos

Pharsāls or us†

Palæophasalus

Pharsalius or ius

Pharsalia

Pharūsii or usi-ōrum

Phasania

phascōlon or pasceōlus

phase

phasgānion

Phāsis-is or idis†

Apophasis-is†

Emphasis

Symphasis

Phasiacus

Phasiāne-es†

Phasianus

phasiana or fasiana

phasianārius

phasianinus

the art of discovering where there is water

slanderously, knavishly

I accuse falsely, slander, cheat

the son of Themistocles—a painter of Corinth, and a physician so called

the name of several writers

a beautiful young man beloved by Sappho

a king among the Egyptians

herb borehound (see the note on Pharos)

the father of Lynceus

of Aphareus

small isle in the mouth of the Nile with

a high watch-tower—a watch-tower

or light-house—the kingdom of Egypt

an island of Illyricum

a sort of serpent

sort of venom

a people so called

a Pharisee, of a sect of Jews separated from others

of a Pharisee, of Pharisees

of Pharos or of Egypt

a city of Cappadocia

the son of Mithridates

a people of Egypt

a kind of centaur

a country and city of Pontus

a garment or covering

a town of Thessalia (also Pharsalum)

old Pharsalus

of Pharsalus, Thessalian

a part of Thessaly

a people of Africa

a town of Africa; Phasianus, of Phasania

a leather bag

see pascha

herb sword-grass

a large river of Colchis, also a town—name of other rivers—phasis, of the moon, also accusation

a denial (a rhetorical figure)—an inventory of goods

express signification of an intent—emphasis or accent set upon a word

an emerison of several stars appearing at the same time

of Phasis or Colchis

a goddess (supposed to be Rhea)

Colchian or of Colchis—a pheasant cock

a pheasant hen

that looks after or breeds pheasants

belonging to pheasants

† Ἀφαρῖς, the fin which the roe tunny fish has under its belly.

‡ φάγος means a watch-tower, and φάγος or φάγος, a garment or covering.

§ From the Hebrew pharas, to divide or separate—φασγάνιον, says Paley, means interpreter, and the Phasians were interpreters of the Scriptures.

<i>Phafas-ādis</i> or <i>Phafis</i>	<i>Colcbian (relating to a feminine)</i>	<i>Ov.</i>
<i>medea</i>	<i>apparition, vision—a play of Menander</i>	<i>Plin. Ter.</i>
<i>phasma-ātis</i> ⁿ	— <i>a play of Catullus</i>	<i>Juv.</i>
<i>phafsāchātes-æm</i> †	<i>a sort of agate</i>	<i>Plin.</i>
<i>ANTIphātes-is</i>	<i>one of the Læstrigones (cannibals)</i>	<i>Juv.</i>
<i>EMphatĭcus</i>	<i>emphatical, energetic</i>	<i>Quint.</i>
<i>EMphaticē</i>	<i>forcibly, with energy</i>	<i>Gramm.</i>
<i>EMphaticO</i>	<i>I speak with energy</i>	<i>Gloss.</i>
<i>Palæphatĭus</i>	<i>of Palæphatus (see lower)</i>	<i>Virg.</i>
<i>PHATNĒ-es</i>	<i>a close or cell, a roof</i>	<i>not used</i>
<i>phatnĕ-ārum</i> ^f	<i>the stars in Cancer</i>	<i>Cic.</i>
<i>Platnĭtes-æ</i> ^f	<i>a province or district of Ægypt</i>	<i>Plin.</i>
<i>Phatnĭtĭcus</i>	<i>of the district of Phatnites</i>	<i>Plin.</i>
<i>cacemphāton</i> or <i>cacophonon</i>	<i>a harsh sound of words, an abuse of a trope</i>	<i>Vossius.</i>
<i>Palæphatus-i</i>	<i>an ancient writer so called</i>	<i>Plin.</i>
<i>PHAULOS</i> or <i>phauros</i>	<i>bad, vile, light, trifling, despicable</i>	<i>not used</i>
<i>phaulĕ-ĭā</i> ^{um^f}	<i>a sort of olives with small kernels</i>	<i>Plin.</i>
<i>Phayllus</i> (some <i>Paphagus</i>)	<i>name of a general of Epirus</i>	<i>Critic. Ov.</i>
<i>Phayllĕus</i> (some <i>Paphagĕus</i>)	<i>of Phallus or Paphagus</i>	<i>Critic. Ov.</i>
<i>Phazemon-ōnis</i>	<i>a village so called</i>	<i>Gloss.</i>
<i>Phazemonetĭcus</i> or <i>enĭs</i>	<i>of Phazemon</i>	<i>Strabo.</i>
<i>DYSphĕmia</i>	<i>slander, detraction</i>	<i>Suet.</i>
<i>euphemia</i>	<i>the expressing one's self inoffensively</i>	<i>Gramm.</i>
<i>euphemismus</i>	<i>the expressing of offensive things by inoffensive words</i>	<i>Voss.</i>
<i>Phemĭus</i>	<i>a singer who accompanied himself with the harp</i>	<i>Ov.</i>
<i>Phemōnōĕ-es</i> ^f	<i>one of the Sibyls so called</i>	<i>Stat.</i>
<i>aglaophemus</i>	<i>renowned, illustrious</i>	<i>Gloss.</i>
<i>Polyphemus</i>	<i>Neptune's son famous for his one eye</i>	<i>Virg.</i>
<i>hippophœon-in</i>	<i>a weed that grows winding about thyme</i>	<i>Plin.</i>
<i>EPHĒsus-ist</i> (not <i>Ephĕsus</i>)	<i>a city of Asia the Lesser</i>	<i>Plin.</i>
<i>Ephĕsius</i> or <i>ĭnus</i>	<i>of Ephesus</i>	<i>Cic.</i>
<i>Ephesia-ōrum</i>	<i>festivals of Diana at Ephesus</i>	<i>Gloss.</i>
<i>Ephesia-æ</i> ^f	<i>herb mugwort or motherwort</i>	<i>Apul.</i>
<i>PRŌPHĒTA</i> or <i>phĕtes-æm</i>	<i>a prophet, an interpreter of oracles</i>	<i>Apul.</i>
<i>seudoprŏpheta</i> or <i>phĕtes</i>	<i>a false prophet</i>	<i>Tert.</i>
<i>apophetĕ-ārum</i>	<i>steep places in Laconia, where deformed children were exposed</i>	<i>Gloss.</i>
<i>PRŌPHĒTĀlis</i> or <i>ĭallis</i>	<i>of or concerning a prophet, &c.</i>	<i>Hier. Tert.</i>
<i>PRŌPHĒTĀ-ĭæ</i> ^f	<i>a prophecy or revelation</i>	<i>Tert.</i>
<i>seudoprŏphetia</i>	<i>a false prophecy</i>	<i>Tert.</i>
<i>PRŌPHĒTĭcus</i>	<i>prophetical, belonging to a prophet</i>	<i>Prud.</i>
<i>seudoprŏpheticus</i>	<i>that prophesies falsely</i>	<i>Tert.</i>
<i>PRŌPHĒticē</i>	<i>prophetically</i>	<i>Tert.</i>
<i>PRŌPHĒtis-ĭdis</i> or <i>ĭssa æ</i>	<i>a propheticſ</i>	<i>Tert.</i>
<i>seudoprŏphetis</i>	<i>a false propheticſ</i>	<i>Tert.</i>
<i>PRŌPHĒTO</i> or <i>izo</i>	<i>I prophesy</i>	<i>Tert. Vulg.</i>
<i>Clīpho-onis</i>	<i>a young man so called</i>	<i>Ter.</i>

perhaps we should read *passabates*—see *passō*. However, *phātra* or *phārla* means a ring-beve or wood-

this is not, properly, the place for Ephesus; and those are wrong, who make the second *e* long, as if it were *ēphēsa*, I have spoken, and belonged to *phēsi*; but the second *e* being short, as well as the first, it claims its parent, from *ēphē* (see under *he*), because Hercules gave the spot to the Amazons,

PHÆBOS (as if φῆβοϛ, <i>light of life</i>)	pure, chaste, unpolluted, prophetic, the sun, Apollo	not used
Phæbas-ādīs^f	a priestess of Apollo	Lucan.
Phæbe-cs^f	the moon, Phæbus's sister, Diana—Leucippus's daughter—an island in the Propontis	Ov. Gloss. Plin.
Phæbeus or ēius	of Phæbus or the sun	Ov.
Phæbi⁹GĒNA	Æsculapius the son of Phæbus	Virg.
Phæbus	Apollo, the sun	Virg.
PHŌNE-CS	voice, rumour, noise; phōneo, I sound, &c.	not used
Aglaōphōn-ontis (see at phēno)	a famous painter	Plin.
Antiphon	an excellent Athenian orator	Cic.
Aristophen	a painter so called	Plin.
ANTIPHONA-æ^f	a singing alternately	Isidor.
ANTIPHONARIUMⁿ or ārius^m	a book of anthems	Gloss.
phōnascus-i	a teacher of pronunciation	Suet.
ĒPIPHONĒMA-ātisⁿ	a smart close of a narration, moral reflection	Quint.
SYMPHONĒSIS-is^f	a collision of vowels	Gramm.
CACOPHONIA-ia^f	a bad sound of words	Gramm.
EUPHONIA	a pleasant sound or utterance of words	Gramm.
SYMPHONIA	harmony of sound—verb of divers colours	Cic. Plin.
SYMPHONIĀCUS	belonging to harmony or a choir; symphoniaca-æ ^f , a sort of herb	Cic. Pallad.
chalcophonos	a black stone sounding like brass	Plin.
heptaphonos	portico with seven echoes	Plin.
Dēmophōn or phon-ontis^m	the son of Thebes and Phædra—a prophet	Plot. Curt.
LYCOPHOS-ōtisⁿ	the dawn (see lyce)	Fest.
PHUⁿ , indecl. φῦ	a sort of nard	Plin.
•PHARMACON	drug, medicine, venom, paint	not used
pharmacum	drug, medicine, venom	Caus. Id.
enneapharmacum	a medicine consisting of nine ingredients	Cels.
Pentapharmacum	a medicine of five ingredients	Æl. Var.
Tetrapharmacum	a plaster of four ingredients	Cels.
PharmaceA	a city of Cappadocia	Plin.
pharmaceutice-es^f	the art of curing by medicaments	Cels.
pharmacutria-æ^f	a treatise on charms or bewitching	Virg.
pharmacia-ia^f	pharmacy	Gloss.
pharmacītes-is^c	that enters into the composition of medicaments	Gloss.
pharmacus-i^m	chief agent in a villainy, one by whose death a place is to be purified	Petron.
Pharmac⁹ŪSA	an island near Crete	Plin.
•PHĀRYNX-yngis^m	the wind-pipe, the throat	Gloss.
•PHĀSELUS or fāsēlus-i^m	a phasel (sort of long pease or French bean; see faba)—an oblong little ship	Col. Juv.
(see faba and the note on fabella)	—a galley	Catal.
phaselīnus or fascelinus	belonging to or made of phasels	Plin.
Phaselis-is^f	a small town of Pamphylia, inhabited by pirates	Cic.
phascōlus or fascolus	phasel or French bean	Plin.
•PHENGOS	light, rays of the sun, life; phengo, I illuminate	not used
phengītes-æ^m	sort of bright stone	Plin.

PHENO or phōneo or pēphno	I kill, destroy; phōne, death, slaughter	not used
Phenēus ^f or eum ⁿ or eon (for Pheneon some have Phæmon)	a lake of Arcadia (unwholesome in the night)—a town near that lake	Ov. Plin.
Phenatæ-arum	the people of Pheneus	Cic.
phenion-ii	sort of herb, an anemone	Plin.
lycophon	sort of dangerous herb	Apul.
Perlephōne-es ^f	the daughter of Jupiter and Ceres	Tib.
hēcatonphonia-iōrum	festivals of Mars among the Messianians	Gloss.
triphonicus	the north-east wind	Gloss.
Phenōlēnides	the son of Phonolenus (say they)	Ov.
dryophanon-i ⁿ	herb like oak-fern	Plin.
leontophanon	a little worm (that kills a lion)	Plin.
myophanon	herb that kills mice or rats or flies	Plin.
thelyphanon	herb, the root of which kills scorpions	Plin.
phonos	herb whose juice is like blood	Plin.
Argiphontes-æ	surname of Mercury who killed Argus	Macr.
Polyphontes	a king who slew his brother for treachery	Gell.
ædrophonus	a dog's name (as if kill-fawn)	Ov.
•PHERBO	I graze, feed; phorbe, a fold, a stable	not used
Phorbas-antis	the eldest son of king Priam—an Egyptian of Syene, the son of Lapitha	Virg.
Euphorbus	the son of Panthus (as if good shepherd)	Ov.
Euphorbia ^f or ium ⁿ	—a physician of King Juba	Plin.
•PHERO (see fero; for pharetra, see at troo)	a tree found by king Juba and called after his physician	Plin.
phyllophares-is ^m	I carry, convey, obtain, pay, breed; phōros, that carries or takes away, &c. phōreo, I carry a load, &c. I bear, &c.	Macr. not used
Phēræ-ārum ^f	herb horehound	Apul.
Pheræus	a city of Thessaly	Cic.
Archipherecita-æ	of or belonging to Pheræ	Stat.
Phereclus	a sort of Jewish priest or magistrate	Novella
Phereclæus	the son of Harmonides	Gloss.
Pherecrates-is ^m	of Phereclus	Ov.
Pherecydes-æ	a comic poet of Athens—one descended from Deucalion	Suid.
Pherecydæus	a Syrian philosopher (that bears glory)	Cic.
Pheretides-is ^m	of or belonging to Pherecydes	Cic.
peripheria-iæ ^f	a patronymick, the son of Pheretes	Ov.
perne	the periphery or circumference	Mart. Cap.
Antipherna-orum ⁿ	a dowry; phernizo, I portion a daughter	not used
parapherna	the bridegroom's presents to his bride, a jointure	Cod.
paraphernalis	things brought to the husband besides the dowry	Justin.
peripherōma-ātis ⁿ	dowry	læ.
prospherōmēna-ōrum	brought to the husband besides the dowry; paraphernalia bona	Ulp.
antipheron-ontis ^m	the adding to a phrase a superfluous word	Gloss.
dispropheron-i ⁿ	things introduced into the body by eating or drinking	Cæl. Aur.
homæopropheron-i	one whose image always presents itself to him	Gloss.
	harshness of diction	Mart. Cap.
	the using of words having similar sounds	Mart. Cap.

Amphōra-æ ^f	a vessel with two ears—a firkin or roundlet	Hor. Cic.
AN āphora	relation, the repeating the same word at each verse or number of a sentence—oblique ascension of the signs	Afc.
EPanaphora	the beginning several clauses with the same word—oblique ascension of the signs	Firmic. Gramm. Gloss.
DIaphora	the repeating a word with a different meaning	Gloss.
Echinōphora	a sort of shell-fish	Plin.
ECphora	a jutting or bearing out in building	Vitr.
Ēpiphora	disorder in the eyes which make them water—water falling into the ear or womb or belly, &c.—the repeating a word at the end of several members	Cic. Plin. Gramm.
hypophora	a rhetorical figure called objection	Mar. Cap.
ANThypophora	a rhetorical figure whereby objections are anticipated	Gramm.
MĒTaphora	a metaphor	Cic.
AMphorĀLIS	containing the measure amphora	Plin.
AMphorĀRIUS	a tankard-bearer—amphorarium vinum, wine drawn into an amphora	Gloss. Proc.
Phorcus-ī ^m or Phorcys	the son of Neptune and Thesea—an excellent sculptor and painter, sort of fish, a sea-hog (perhaps)	Virg. Plin.
or Phorcyn-ynos		
Phorcys-ŷdis ^m	Medusa's father	Ov.
Phorcys-ŷdos ^f or ŷnis-īdis ^f	Medusa, a daughter of Phorcys	Prop. Ov.
DIAPHORĒSIS-IS (IOS or COS)	digestion, evaporation—a swoon, weakness or loss of strength	Th. Phil. Cal. Aus.
ĀPOphorĒTA-ORUM	presents carried away by guests	Petron.
DIAPHORĒICUS	that dissolves humour by transpiration	Cels.
PĒRIPHORETUS	a surname of one Artemon (carried about)	Plin.
HEXaphori	six porters bearing together	Vitr.
TETraphori	four porters bearing together	Vitr.
A ^d diaphoria-īæ ^f	indifference	Cic.
stēphanōphoria	a wearing a garland or chaplet	Gloss.
ANthēphoria-ORUM ⁿ	festivals to Proserpine, whom Pluto carried off as she was gathering flowers	Ov.
oschophoria-ORUM ⁿ	festivals to Minerva wherein young men carry branches	Gloss.
Thesmophoria-ORUM ⁿ	festivals in honour of Ceres	Plin.
DŌRYPHORĒANUS	either a proper name or the name of an office	Marcell.
ANaphorĒICUS	relative (prologus anaphoricus)—anaphoricum horologium, sort of winter-dial—anaphoricus-ī, that brings up phlegm with difficulty	Gloss. Vitr.
DYSphoricus	that labours under a troubled mind	Firmic.
phorĒMON	sort of alum (from φέρω, useful, convenient)	Plin.
Euphorion-iōnis	a poet of Chalcis so called	Cic.
ĀphorISMUS	a aphorism, a maxim	Gloss.
NICEphORĒIUM-īī ⁿ	a town of Mesopotamia (as if the victorious) — Nicephorius amnis, a river so called	Plin. Tac.

<i>pallophorium</i>	<i>a priest's chamber, or a portable shrine</i>	Hier.
<i>phormio</i> or <i>formio-iōnis</i> ^m	<i>of a god or goddess</i>	Ulp.
<i>Phormio-iōnis</i>	<i>a twig-basket</i>	Cic. Ter.
	<i>a philosopher so called—a parasite so called</i>	
<i>adiaptōron</i>	<i>an indifferent thing</i>	Gloss.
<i>discphorum</i> ⁿ or ^m <i>us</i>	<i>a cupboard, a tray</i>	Gloss.
<i>dy sphorum</i>	<i>a thing hard to bear, painful thing</i>	Gloss.
<i>hexaphorum</i>	<i>a litter carried by six porters</i>	Mart.
<i>leucophorum</i>	<i>borace used in soldering gold</i>	Plin.
<i>octorphorum</i>	<i>a litter carried by eight porters</i>	Mart. Cic.
<i>oenophorum</i>	<i>wine-bottle or jug</i>	Juv.
<i>paraphorum</i> or <i>on</i>	<i>alum of a pale and rough nature</i>	Plin.
<i>prophoron</i> or <i>prophyrum</i>	<i>part of a house that juts out</i>	Gloss.
<i>trapezōphorum</i>	<i>a cupboard or dresser</i>	Cic.
<i>bulēphorus</i> ^s - ⁱ m	<i>a counsellor</i>	Cod.
<i>cēriphorus</i> for <i>cerophorus</i>	<i>that carries a wax-candle (see p. 288, Vol. I.)</i>	Isidor.
<i>cillophorus</i>	<i>coin stamped with the figure of a box-carrier</i>	Cic.
<i>cūdonophorus</i>	<i>that carries or bears a bell, a bell-man</i>	Bud.
<i>criophorus</i>	<i>that carries or bears a ram</i>	Gloss.
<i>dendrophorus</i>	<i>that carries a tree about (it is thought)</i>	Inscr.
<i>discophorus</i>	<i>that carries a dish to the table</i>	Hieron.
<i>doryphorus</i>	<i>a spear-man, life-guard</i>	Cic.
<i>macharophorus</i>	<i>a swordsman, attendant with the sword</i>	Cic.
<i>malligophorus</i>	<i>a beadle, officer that carries rods</i>	Prud.
<i>Nicēphorus</i>	<i>a proper name (as if the victorious)</i>	Gloss.
<i>nicōphorus</i>	<i>a kind of ivy (as if that bears victory)</i>	Plin.
<i>oenophorus</i>	<i>that carries or serves wine, a butler</i>	Plin.
<i>pallophorus</i>	<i>that carries a pavilion, a priest of Isis</i>	Apul.
<i>phosphorus</i>	<i>that brings light, a morning star</i>	Mart.
<i>phthērophorus</i>	<i>that bears lice, an epithet to the pitch-tree</i>	Plin.
<i>plinthophorus</i>	<i>that carries bricks</i>	Gloss.
<i>psēphophorus</i>	<i>that carries or gives his suffrage</i>	Gloss.
<i>pterōphorus</i> or <i>pharos</i> - ⁱ m	<i>a Scythian province so called from snow falling there like feathers</i>	Plin.
<i>saccophorus</i>	<i>Saccophori, a sort of hereticks</i>	Cod.
<i>sarillophorus</i> (see under <i>sacro</i>)	<i>bearing or armed with a Macedonian spear</i>	Liv.
<i>stēphanōphorus</i>	<i>that wears a garland</i>	Gloss.
<i>symatophorus</i>	<i>a train-bearer</i>	Gloss.
<i>thallophorus</i>	<i>that bears an olive-branch with its leaves and fruit</i>	Gloss.
<i>tropaeophorus</i>	<i>that triumphs or bears trophies</i>	Apul.
<i>zōphorus</i>	<i>a part of the chapter of a pillar</i>	Vitr.
<i>dīphris</i> - ⁱ s (Harduin. reads <i>diphyes</i>)	<i>a stone of two sorts, white and black or male and female</i>	Plin.
<i>phōr</i> - <i>phōros</i> (most probably contracted from <i>φορός</i>); see <i>fur</i>	<i>a thief, a hornet or large fly, a spy; phōra, a thief; phōrao or phōraio, I thieve</i>	not used
<i>Laphyra</i>	<i>Minerva (because of the spoils taken from the enemy)</i>	Rhod.
<i>PROSPER</i> or <i>prospērus</i> - ^a - ^{um} †	<i>lucky, happy, favourable, successful, prosperous—entire, unspotted</i>	Cic. Tac.

The Greek correspondents are *λύμας*, *ἐγός*; but *prosperus* may be derived from *πρόσφορος*, *conducible*, itself from *πρόσφεω*, I offer, bring, use, apply, &c.

IM³ prosper
 PER² prosper
 prospere or iter
 IM³ prosperè
 prosperitas
 prosperO (cui rem)
 AD OR APPROPERO
 prosperOR
 prosperat¹ IO
 prosperat¹ US
 •PHÊTRÊ or phratia (see
 frater)
 phetrior or phatrium or
 phratior
 SYMPHRAIDÊ or phratores
 •PHEUGO

phEUX² aspidion
 phY or phuy, interj. φῦ
 PhÿGÊLA
 APOPHYGE-es or is-is^f
 •PHÎĀLA-æ, φιάλη

Phialē-es
 •PHIDŌ-ous, φιδός

Phidias-iæ^m
 PhidiĀCUS
 Phid²IPPUS-i
 PhidippIDES-is^m

phidĪTIA-orum
 PhidYLE-es^f
 •PHILEO (philēmi, I
 love; philēis, love)

Theophila

Phil²ADELPHĒNI-ōrum
 Phil²adelp²hIA
 Phil²adelp²hus
 Philæ-arum^f
 PhilĒNI or ēni
 PhilēNIS-īdis
 PhilAMMON-ōnis
 PhilĒMATIUM-i^m
 PhilemŌN-ōnis
 PhilĒSIUS

PhilĒTAS-æ
 Piletes-æ
 philĒTUS
 philetis-īdis^f
 Phil²IPPIDES

unlucky, &c.
 very lucky, &c.
 luckily, &c.
 unluckily
 prosperity, &c.
 I make prosper—bestow freely, indulge
 I favour (some read approbo)
 I prosper—I am made propitious or pro-
 sperous
 a prospering or succeeding
 that has prospered, made propitious
 a tribe or ward; phratēr, of the same
 tribe or ward
 places where the head-boroughs or mem-
 bers of a corporation or club assemble
 of the same tribe or ward
 I run away, escape, avoid, shun (see
 fugio); phyge or phyza, flight;
 phyzo, I put to flight
 the herb polcy
 fie! strange! whea! phoo!
 a town built, in Pannonia, by fugitives
 an iron ring put on the top of pillars
 a pot with a wide mouth, cup or beaker
 —a phial or glass vessel to drink in
 —a place in Ægypt so called
 one of Diana's companions
 economy, sparingness; phīdomai, I spare,
 pardon, indulge not myself in
 an excellent painter and statuary
 of Phidias
 Theſſalus's son—a comic person
 surname of a swift-footed man (see under
 phileo)
 sparing feasts among the Lacedemonians
 a countrywoman so called
 I love, like, show affection, I delight in,
 I am accustomed; philos, a friend to,
 a lover of (philo or phil, in comp.)
 the wife of Canius the poet (as if be-
 loved of god)
 a people in Lydia (see under delphys)
 a city in Mysia, another in America
 surname of the Ptolomies
 a place so called in Ægypt
 two Carthaginian brothers
 a vile prostitute so called
 Apollo's son by Chione
 name of a prostitute (as if little kiss)
 a comic poet—a good poor countryman
 friendly; regna phileſia (some read Phili-
 asia)
 an elegiac poet of Cos
 a sort of thief in Ægypt
 worthy to be loved, lovely
 sort of eye-salve
 name of a swift-footed man (some read
 Phidippides)

Tac.
 Suet.
 Cic. Em.
 Col.
 Cic.
 Tac. Flaz.
 Plaut.
 Bibl.
 Aug.
 Gloss.
 Tert.
 not used
 Gloss.
 Gloss.
 not used
 Apul.
 Ter.
 Plin.
 Vitr.
 Juv.
 Petron.
 Plin.
 Ov.
 not used
 Cic.
 Juv.
 Hom. Te.
 Nep.
 Cic.
 Hor.
 not used
 Mar.
 Plin.
 Gloss.
 Joseph.
 Lucan.
 Sall.
 Mart.
 Ov.
 Plaut.
 Quinct.
 Ov.
 Prop.
 Sen.
 Prop.
 Cell.
 Solin.

PHILISTUS -i <i>Philo</i> -ōnis, φιλίστος	<i>name of an historian</i> <i>name of several men—name of a learned Jew</i>	Cic. Cic. Gloss.
PHILOCALIA -æf	<i>a fort or town so called</i>	Plin.
PHILOCTETES -æ	<i>the son of Pezas (see ētaomai)</i>	Prop.
PHILOCTETES	<i>of Philoctetes</i>	Cic.
PHILODĒMUS	<i>an Epicurean so called (see dēmos)</i>	Cic.
PHILOLAUS (see lao)	<i>a famous Pythagorean philosopher</i>	Cic.
PHILŌN	<i>a physician who called his medicines</i> <i>deorum manus</i>	Gloss.
PHILONIDES -is	<i>a swift runner of Alexander the Great</i>	Plin.
PHILONIUM	<i>a medicament of Pylon</i>	Seren.
PHILOPARABOLOS	<i>curatio philoparabolas, a dangerous attendance (see parabolanus at ballo)</i>	Cæl. Aur.
PHILOTIMUS -i	<i>a freedman of Cicero</i>	Cic.
PHILOTTIS -idisf	<i>name of a maid-servant at Rome</i>	Gloss.
PHILTRUM -i ^m	<i>love-charm, medicine causing love—pleasing manners capable of enamouring, the furrow under the nose</i>	Ov. Gloss.
PHILTRODES or odotes -æf	<i>sort of herb</i>	Apul.
PHILUS	<i>a lover, a gallant</i>	Petron.
ANTIphilus	<i>an excellent painter (rival of Apelles)</i>	Plin.
DIPhilus	<i>an architect famous for his shornesi, and a tragedian so called (as if Jove's friend)</i>	Cic.
DYSphilus	<i>a cold lover, a cold friend</i>	Juv.
PAMphilus	<i>a proper name (as if lover of all)</i>	Ter.
THEOPhilus	<i>a friend of St. Luke (as if dear to God)</i>	A&T. Apost.
PHILYRA (some philura, some phillyra)†	<i>the linden-tree, thin skin between its bark and wood, leaf or sheet of a sort of paper—the daughter of Oceanus</i>	Plin.
PHILYRĒUS	<i>of Philyra or of Thessaly</i>	Ov.
PHILYRIDES or Phillyrides	<i>Chiron (Achilles's music-master)</i>	Ov.
PHIMUS	<i>a muzzle, a balter</i>	not used
PHIMUS -i ^m	<i>a dice-box</i>	Hor.
PHIMŌSIS -isf	<i>obstruction in the muscles, especially in a man's yard</i>	Celf.
PHINĒ or phĭnis	<i>a kind of eagle, an ospray</i>	not used
PHINEUS -ei	<i>a king of Arcadia—Cepheus's brother; also, an Athenian changed into a bird</i>	Stat.
PHINĒUS	<i>of Phineus</i>	Ov.
PHINTHIAS -æf	<i>a spring or well of Sicilia—Phinthias-æ^m, Damon's friend</i>	Plin.
PHITHARUS -i ^m	<i>sort of fish (Harduin reads phthitarus)</i>	Cic.
PHLAO	<i>I break, beat and make soft, devour or eat greedily; phlastos, that may be broken or bruised</i>	Plin. not used
PLUSTRE -is or um -i ^m	<i>ornament of a ship at the top part of a mast, the flag or streamer, ἄπλων</i>	Lucr. Cic.
AMPLUSTRE -is or um -i ^m		Gloss.
PHLĒGO	<i>I burn, set fire to, make luminous, irritate</i>	not used
PHLEGĒTHON -ontis ^m	<i>one of the infernal rivers</i>	Virg.
Pyriphlegethon	<i>a burning river of Hell</i>	Mart. Cap.
PHLEGETHONTES	<i>of Phlegethon</i>	Auson.
PHLEGETHONTIS -idis	<i>of Phlegethon (relating to a feminine)</i>	Ov.

† From φιλαν (Yardin des Racines Grecques)—see phyllon.

pblegma-ātis^a
LEUCOPblegmATIA-ia^f
pblegmaticus
APOPblegmaticIDIO
APOPblegmaticISMUS
pblegmon-ōnis^a
pblegmone-es or a-æ^f
Pblegōn-ontis^m
pblegontis-idis or ites-æ^m
Pblegra-æ or re-es^f

Pblegræus
Pblegās or ias-æ
Pblegyæ or iæ-ārum
pblēos-i^f, φλέω†
Pblias-iantis^m
Pblius-untis^f
Pbliasii-ōrum
pblōgīnos-i^f or phlō-
gites-æ^m
pblōmos-i^m

HYPOpblōmos
pblemis-idis^f
pblōx-ōgos^f or phlōgium^a
pbllyctæna-æ^f

•**PHLEPS-phlēbos**
phlebicus
 •**PHLCEOS**
phlīpblæus-i^f
phellus-i^m, φάλλε;

ANTIphellus-i^f
phellan^oDRYON-i (see
drys)
Pantopbelli

phello^oDRYS-yos^f
 •**PHŌBEO**
hippophobas-ādīs^f
Pbobētōr-ōris^a
HYDROphobia
HYDROphobicus
αἰετοphobus
HYDROphobus

•**PHŌCA-æ^f, φῶκα**
phocæna-æ^f
Phocæa

Phocæus or aicus
Phocais-idis^f
Phocæ-es^f
Phocensis
Phociōn-iōnis
Phocis-idis^f

pblegm, scam
a kind of dropsy, rising of white pblegm
pblegmatic, pituitous
I purge of or by pblegms
a purging of pblegms
a bot swelling
inflammation, a tumour
one of the horses of the sun
precious stone with a flame of fire
a city of Macedonia—another of Cam-
pania
of Pblegra
a son of Mars
a people of Bæotia
a kind of prickly herb
one of the Argonauts
a castle and town of Sicyonia
inhabitants of Pblius
a precious stone of a flaming colour

herb bullein, sort of rush, torch-weed
sort of mandragora
herb like rush or torch-weed
a flower of a fine flame colour
a swelling called wildfire, wheal,
blister, pimple
a vein (phlēbo, in comp.)
of or for veins
bark of a tree
a sort of oak-tree
a cork—part of a dial made of the cork-
tree
a town of Lycia
herb like parsley (good to break the
stone)
slippers, the soles of which are all of
cork
kind of cork-tree like an oak
I terrify
sort of magic herb which mares dislike
one of the sons of Sleep
an hydrophoby or fear of water
of hydrophoby
that dreads the air
that is afraid of water
a sea-calf, a seal
a small dolphin
a city of Ionia (many sea-calves being
seen there)
of Phocæa (Phocænsis, Liv.)
of Phocæa (relating to femin.)
a small island or rock near Crete
of the city Phocis (see lower)
an Athenian so called
a small country of Greece—a city of Ionia

Priscian
 Cels.
 Prisc.
 Prisc.
 Gloss.
 Plin.
 Cels.
 Ov.
 Plin.
 Plin.
 Sen.
 Stat.
 Stat.
 Ov.
 Plin.
 Valer.
 Plin.
 Cic.
 Plin.
 Plin.
 Plin.
 Plin. Gloss.
 Cels.
 not used
 Gloss.
 not used
 Plin.
 Cels. Virg.
 Plin.
 Plin.
 Bad.
 Gloss.
 not used
 Plin.
 Ov.
 Cels.
 Cels. An.
 Cal. An.
 Cels.
 Plin.
 Spanb.
 Liv.
 Ov.
 Lucan.
 Plin.
 Justin.
 Nepos.
 Liv. Lucan.

† Some derive this from φλέω, which, as well as φλώ, means I burn by degrees, am bot, boil, am over-
 ever-attired, and I talk personific.

<i>Phocus</i> -im	<i>the son of Æacus</i>	<i>Ov.</i>
<i>Phoc²ŭsa</i> -æ ^f	<i>an island (one of the Sporades)</i>	<i>Plin.</i>
<i>Phocylides</i>	<i>an ancient Myleſian poet</i>	<i>Suid.</i>
* <i>PHCENIX</i> -icos	<i>the palm-tree, its fruit, the bird phœnix of a purple or red colour</i>	<i>not used</i>
<i>Phœnix</i> -icis ^m	<i>Agenor's son—Amyntor's son</i>	<i>Herod. Ov.</i>
<i>phœnix</i> -icis ^m . and <i>f.</i>	<i>the bird phœnix, a Phœnician</i>	<i>Plin.</i>
<i>Syrophœnix</i>	<i>an inhabitant of the maritime parts of Syria</i>	<i>Juv.</i>
<i>Phœnice</i> -es ^f	<i>an island of France</i>	<i>Plin.</i>
<i>Phœnice</i> -es or <i>Phœnicia</i> -æ ^f	<i>a country of Asia</i>	<i>Cic.</i>
<i>phœnicea</i>	<i>a kind of wild oats</i>	<i>Plin.</i>
<i>Phœnices</i> -um	<i>the Phœnicians</i>	<i>Plin.</i>
<i>Lybiphœnices</i>	<i>a people near Tunis in Africa</i>	<i>Plin.</i>
<i>Phœniceus</i> or <i>ius</i>	<i>of Phœnicia, of a purple red</i>	<i>Plin.</i>
<i>Lybiphœnicia</i>	<i>the country about Tunis in Africa</i>	<i>Ferrar.</i>
<i>Syrophœnicia</i>	<i>maritime parts bordering on Syria and Phœnicia</i>	<i>Gloff.</i>
<i>Phœncias</i> -ia ^m	<i>the south-west wind</i>	<i>Plin.</i>
<i>Phœnicites</i> -æ ^m	<i>precious stone of a purple colour</i>	<i>Plin.</i>
<i>phœnium</i> or <i>foenicium</i>	<i>scarlet cloth</i>	<i>Marcell.</i>
<i>Phœnic²ŭsa</i> or <i>uſſa</i>	<i>one of the Vulcanian iſlands</i>	<i>Plin.</i>
<i>Phœniſſus</i>	<i>of Phœnicia; Phœniſſa, a ſurname of Dido</i>	<i>Virg.</i>
<i>Syrophœniſſa</i>	<i>a woman of the maritime parts of Syria</i>	<i>Gloff.</i>
<i>Pœnus</i> (as if <i>Phœnus</i>)	<i>Punic, of Africa, Carthaginian</i>	<i>Virg.</i>
<i>Pœnicus</i>	<i>Carthaginian, Punic</i>	<i>Val. Max.</i>
<i>Pœnŭlus</i> or <i>ŭlus</i>	<i>a dab of a Carthaginian</i>	<i>Plaut.</i>
<i>Pœnicus</i>	<i>of Africa or Carthage—treacherous, inſidious—of a ſcarlet colour</i>	<i>Virg. Sall.</i>
<i>Punicanus</i>	<i>of Carthage, made as at Carthage</i>	<i>Ov.</i>
<i>Punice</i> or <i>Pœnicè</i>	<i>after the Punic manner, in the Punic tongue</i>	<i>Plaut.</i>
<i>Puniceus</i>	<i>of Carthage, yellow—of a ſcarlet colour</i>	<i>Varr.</i>
<i>Punico</i>	<i>I look of a purple colour</i>	<i>Ov. Plaut.</i>
* <i>PHŌLEŌS</i> †	<i>a ſchool or academy, place for exerciſe, a den, a cavern, &c.</i>	<i>Apul.</i>
* <i>PHŌLOS</i> or <i>phōlis</i>	<i>ſcale of a fiſh or ſerpent; phōlys, red-fiſh, yellow</i>	<i>not used</i>
<i>Pholus</i>	<i>the ſon of Ixion and a cloud</i>	<i>Virg.</i>
<i>Pholoë</i> -es ^f	<i>a mountain and town of Arcadia (where Pholus was buried)—name of a woman</i>	<i>Plin.</i>
<i>Pholoeticus</i>	<i>of Pholoe</i>	<i>Virg.</i>
* <i>PHRASO</i> or <i>phratto</i>	<i>I ſurround, encompaſs, incloſe, fortify</i>	<i>Sidon.</i>
<i>ap²hractus</i> ^m or <i>actum</i> ⁿ	<i>an open ſhip without decks or hatches</i>	<i>not used</i>
<i>Catap²hractus</i> -a-um	<i>armed on all parts or from top to toe</i>	<i>Cic.</i>
<i>emphractus</i>	<i>covered; amphractæ naves</i>	<i>Liv.</i>
<i>Catap²hracta</i> -æ ^f	<i>a breaſt-plate or coat of mail</i>	<i>Ulp.</i>
<i>Catap²hractarius</i>	<i>a cuiraffer or horſeman in complete armour</i>	<i>Tac.</i>
<i>Diap²hragma</i> -ātis ⁿ	<i>the midriff</i>	<i>Lamp.</i>
<i>emphragma</i>	<i>obſtruction in the canal of the inteſtines</i>	<i>Celf.</i>
		<i>Veget.</i>

Hence they muſt have derived the name of their ſociety, who call it the *Toxophilite Society*; but, as ſome call their ſociety the *Toxophilite Society*, theſe muſt have derived the name from *toxos* and *philos*—ſee and *philos*.

pbragmis-īdis^f
 phragmites-is^m
 apbratum-it^f
 apbrissa-æ^f
 Phraates-is
 *PHRĀZO
 phrasis-eos or is^f
 ANTİphrasıs
 MĒTāphrasıs
 PĀRāphrasıs
 PERİphrasıs
 METāphrastes-æ
 PARāphrastes
 PERİphrastĭcus
 Theophrastus
 *PHRĒAR-atos
 SYMPHREATIDÆ-arum
 *PHRĒN-ēnos
 euphræno
 Euphrānōr-ōris
 Euphrates-is^m
 Euphratesia-æ^f
 phrēnes um^f
 phrenēsis-is or itis-īdis^f
 phrenētĭcus or iticus
 phrenetIZO
 Arıphron-ōnis
 Lycopbron
 Mēnēphron
 sōphron (see sōos)
 phronēsis-is^f
 Phronesium
 Sōphronia-iæ
 sōphronĭcus
 sōphronista-æ^m
 sōphronistērēs-um
 sōphronisterium
 Adadnēphros
 Euphrōs tna-æ^f or ofyne-es^f
 sōphrosyne-es^f
 euphrosynum-in or e-es^f
 *PHRŶGO
 phryganiōn-ii^a
 Phryx-phrŷgĭs

herb good for dislocation
 sort of reed of the sea
 sort of frothy food
 a sort of dragonwort
 a king of the Parthians and Persians
 I tell, say, utter, make known
 a phrase, proper speech, style
 the using a word in a meaning contrary
 to its etymology
 a metaphrase, a translation
 a paraphrase, explanation in many words
 a periphrase or circumlocution
 a metaphrast or literal translator
 a paraphrast, that explains in many
 words
 periphrastical, circumlocutory
 the philosopher Tyrtamus (as if the di-
 vine speaker)
 a well
 that have a well in common
 mind, spirit, wisdom, the diaphragm
 I rejoice, am glad; euphrasia, glad-
 ness
 an excellent statuary so called
 a famous river of Mesopotamia
 a part of Syria, Commagene
 the diaphragm
 phrensy, inflammation of the brains
 mad, frantic (Petron. writes fren-
 eticus)
 I am frantic or mad
 the ninth archon of Athens
 an obscure tragic poet of Chalcis (as if
 the spirit of a wolf)
 a man who would have committed incest
 with his mother
 a sober or moderate man, man of sound
 mind—a Sicilian mimographer and
 comic poet
 prudence
 name of a prostitute (as if little pru-
 dence)
 a chaste christian matron so called
 wife, prudent
 a magistrate or sort of censor at Athens
 the teeth of wisdom (they grow when
 one is about twenty)
 a house of correction
 sort of herb (as if the eye and finger
 of God; see dadunus under dæo)
 one of the muses (as if mirth)
 temperance, chastity, modify
 herb burrage or bugloss
 I burn, fry, roast (see frigo)
 a sort of animal
 a Phrygian or Trojan

Plin.
 Plin.
 Isid.
 Apul.
 Hor.
 not used
 Quint.
 Gramm.
 Gloss.
 Quint.
 Isid.
 Gloss.
 Hier.
 Gloss.
 Cic.
 not used
 Gloss.
 not used
 Plin.
 Cic.
 Gloss.
 Galen
 Juv. Cels.
 Cic. Cels.
 Cæl. Aug.
 Gloss.
 Sylv.
 Or.
 Cic.
 Val. Max.
 Cic.
 Plaut.
 Euseb.
 Gloss.
 Gloss.
 Gloss.
 Gloss.
 Plin.
 Homer.
 Hier.
 Plin. Gloss.
 not used
 Plin.
 Ov.

<i>phryx-ygis</i>	<i>sediment of melted brass (because twice burnt)</i>	Plin.
<i>Phrygia</i>	<i>a country of Lesser Asia</i>	Plin.
<i>Phrygiānus</i>	<i>embroidered</i>	Plin.
<i>Phrygiō ōnis</i>	<i>a Phrygian, an embroiderer</i>	Plin.
<i>Phrygionius</i>	<i>made by a Phrygian or an embroiderer</i>	Plin.
<i>Phrygius</i>	<i>Phrygian, of Phrygia</i>	Cic.
<i>Phryxus</i>	<i>the son of Asiamas and Nephele</i>	Ov.
<i>Phryxus</i>	<i>of Phryxus</i>	Luc.
<i>Phryxus</i>	<i>a venomous frog, called also rubeta</i>	Plin.
<i>*PHRYNOS</i>	<i>name of a prostitute at Athens—a wanton wench</i>	Quinct. Hor.
<i>Phrynē-es</i>	<i>herb good against the poison of the venomous frog</i>	Plin.
<i>phrynon-ii^a</i>	<i>I speak, utter; phthongē or phthongos, a sound</i>	not used
<i>*PHTHENGŌ</i>	<i>an apophthegm, remarkable saying of apophthegms</i>	Cic. Quinct. Plin.
<i>phthongus-im</i>	<i>a sound, an utterance</i>	Solin.
<i>chalco-phthongos</i>	<i>sounding like brass</i>	Gramm.
<i>phthongus-im</i>	<i>a diphthong consisting of two vowels that gives or forms nine sounds</i>	Mart. Cap.
<i>enneaphthongos</i>	<i>that gives but one sound</i>	Gloss.
<i>mōnophthongus</i>	<i>that gives or forms three sounds</i>	Gloss.
<i>triphthongus</i>	<i>I dry or eat up, corrupt, I am consumptive; phthiō, I corrupt, dry up, destroy</i>	not used
<i>*PHTHĒŌ or phthio</i>	<i>a town of Thessaly</i>	Virg.
<i>(phthōra, corruption, &c.)</i>	<i>an inhabitant of Phthia</i>	Cic.
<i>Phthiā-ia^f</i>	<i>of Phthia, Thessalian</i>	Catul.
<i>Phthiōta</i>	<i>a country of Thessaly</i>	Plin.
<i>Phthioticus</i>	<i>a louse, a sort of fish, the middle of a rudder</i>	Gloss.
<i>Phthiotis-idos^f</i>	<i>that has the lousy disorder</i>	Gloss.
<i>phthiō-ros (phthiō, in comp.)</i>	<i>the lousy disorder</i>	Plin.
<i>phthiācus</i>	<i>phthiōtic</i>	Plin.
<i>phthiāsis-is or eos^f</i>	<i>consumption of the lungs</i>	Col.
<i>phthiōticus</i>	<i>I am consumptive</i>	Sidon.
<i>phthiōsis-is or eos^f</i>	<i>a sort of fish</i>	Plin.
<i>phthiōiscoⁱ</i>	<i>incorruptible</i>	Gloss.
<i>phthiōtarus-im</i>	<i>of Phthia (see above)</i>	Hor.
<i>*phthiōtus†</i>	<i>great decay in the muscular flesh</i>	Gloss.
<i>Phthiōus</i>	<i>causing miscarriage (vinum phthorium)</i>	Plin.
<i>phthiōē-is^f</i>	<i>envy; phthiōneo, I envy</i>	not used
<i>phthiōrius</i>	<i>a Greek sophist (as if envyleis)</i>	Gloss.
<i>PHTHŌNŌs</i>	<i>a kind of sea-weed (see fucus)</i>	Plin.
<i>A^aphthōnius</i>	<i>fish that layeth her spawn in sea-weed</i>	Plin.
<i>*PHYCOS-i</i>	<i>gem having the colour of sea-weed</i>	Plin.
<i>phycis-idis^f</i>	<i>a promontory of Cyrene</i>	Plin.
<i>phycites-æ^m</i>	<i>I guard, take care of, preserve</i>	not used
<i>Phycus-untis^m</i>	<i>a gaol</i>	Plaut.
<i>*PHYLASSO or phylatto</i>	<i>a town of Phthiotis</i>	Lucan.
<i>phylāca-æ^f</i>	<i>of Phylace</i>	Ov.
<i>Phylacē-es^f</i>	<i>a guarding or defending of the larvae</i>	Gloss.
<i>Phylacēius</i>	<i>the guarding or defending by night</i>	Gloss.
<i>nōmōphylactia-ia^f</i>		
<i>nyctōphylactia</i>		

Apthiphus, that has a sore in his mouth (Cæf. Rhod.), from *apthēa-erum*, malignant ulcers in the mouth; the latter from *apthē*, in the sense of *I burn or inflame*.—See *bapto*.

Phylacides-æ
 phylacista-æ^m
 chartōphylacium
 gazōphylacium
 nōmōphylacium
 phylactērium (some
 write philactērium)
 phylactērius

arctōphylax-ācis^m
 chālāzōphylax
 chartōphylax
 gazōphylax
 hiērōphylax
 hōdōphylax

hydrōphylax
 mēningōphylax

nōmōphylax
 nyctōphylax
 oēdōphylax
 ōpisthōphylax
 rinnōphylax (see pīna)

sūtōphylax
 •PHYLE-es
 Phyl-es or phylæ-æ^f

Pamphylia-iæ

Triphylia
 Pamphylus
 allōphylus
 Argyrōphylus

•PHYLLON

phyllon-iⁿ
 agriōphyllon
 arctōphyllon
 chærephyllon or cærefolium or
 cærefolium
 chiliōphyllon
 enneaphyllon
 heptaphyllon
 leptōphyllon
 machærophyllon
 melamphyllon
 meliphyllon
 melisōphyllon or melisphyllon }
 melōphyllon
 myriōphyllum
 pentaphyllon
 platyphyllon
 oxytriphyllon
 selinophyllon

Protefilaus (as being of Phylace)
 that duns and seems to be a gaoler
 the rolls, place where writings are kept
 strong box, treasury
 the chancery or where the laws are kept
 a spell against charms or to gain one's
 desires
 that makes and gives spells against
 charms, &c.
 a constellation near the Greater Bear
 that discovers when it will hail
 the master of the rolls
 a treasurer
 a church-warden
 inspector of or that watches over the
 roads, a guard or protector of the
 high roads
 a water-bailiff or keeper of the water
 that protects the brain (said of an in-
 strument)
 protector of the laws
 that guards or protects by night
 a wine-keeper
 that guards or protects in the rear
 little shell-fish that waits on the naked
 fish
 a magistrate superintending corn
 a tribe, nation, fleet
 a fort or town of Attica—another in
 Egypt, an island near France
 a country of Asia the Lesser (as if of all
 tribes)
 a district of Peloponnesus
 of Pamphylia
 foreign, of a different tribe
 an emperor of Constantinople, drowned
 in a bath by his wife's contrivance
 a leaf, foliage (phyllō or phyll, in
 comp.)
 a leafy herb (supposed to be knot-grass)
 herb maiden's weed or bog's fennel
 herb chervil
 herb chervil
 herb milfoil or yarrow
 herb with nine leaves
 herb with seven leaves
 spurge with small leaves
 herb sword-grass
 the black-leaved acanthus
 herb balm-mint or balm-gentle
 herb milfoil
 herb milfoil
 herb cinquefoil
 a kind of spurge with large leaves
 trefoil with sharp leaves
 the herb maidenbair

Or,
 Plaut.
 Gloss.
 Bibl.
 Gloss.
 Eras.
 Gloss.
 Cic.
 Sen.
 Gloss.
 Gell.
 Scæv.
 Gloss.
 Gloss.
 Celf.
 Cic.
 Gloss.
 Gloss.
 Gloss.
 Plin.
 Gloss.
 not used
 Nep.
 Plin.
 Stat.
 Dionys.
 Plin.
 Vulg.
 Egstat.
 not used
 Plin.
 Apul.
 Apul.
 Col. Palud.
 Apul.
 Apul.
 Plin.
 Apul.
 Plin.
 Apul.
 Plin.
 Varr.
 Plin. Var.
 Apul.
 Plin.
 Apul.
 Plin.
 Plin.
 Apul.

sycophyllon
Phyllis-idis^f

cēlōtophyllis-idis

phyllitis-idis^f

*PHYO or phymi (see fio,
p. 276, and futuo,
p. 278, both Vol. I.)

A^sphyā or apua-ā^f†

apophyas-ādis^f

ecphyas

cēlōtophye-es^f

autophyes

diphyes-is^f

hippophyes (see under phao)

trichophyes

phygēthlon or gēthrum

phyma-ātisⁿ

phynon-onis^m

technophyon-in

physis-is or eos^f

apophysis

physicus

physica-æ or ē-es^f

physica-ōrumⁿ

physice

physicūLO

dryōphētes-æ^m or phyton-in
(see phyton lower)

phyteuma-ātisⁿ

emphyteuma

emphyteusis-is^f

emphyteuta or eutes-æ^m

emphyteuticarius

emphyteuticus

phyton-in

symphyton

xylophyton

neōphytus

*PHYRO or phyrāo

phyrāma or pyrāma-ātisⁿ

*PHYSAO

physa-æ^f

physēma-ātisⁿ

anaphysēma

phynter-ēris^m

the marsh-mallow

a queen of Thrace, Lycurgus's daughter
—Domitian's nurse

herb which, drunk with wine and myrrh,
causes much laughter

herb hart's-tongue

I produce, beget, engender; symphyo, I
glue, make coalesce; phyteuo, I plant,
sow, produce

small ordinary fish, low class

a shoot from a branch, an appendage

an appendage or that grows to the guts

sort of herb

natural, not artificial, of its own growth

sort of herb of two shapes

sort of teazel which shearers use for
dressing their cloth

herb maiden-hair or golden-locks

a hard and broad swelling, sort of St
Anthony's fire

a round swelling after a fever

sort of salve or medicament

a setting forth of arts and tricks

nature, private parts—choice precious
stone made as if a natural one

sort of excrescence

belonging to natural philosophy; sub-
stantively, a natural philosopher

natural philosophy

books of natural philosophy

naturally, like a natural philosopher

I search into natural things (perhaps we
should read fīsiculo, see under findo)

sort of frogs that fall with rain (some
say)†

herb used in love-charms

a copyhold—a farm held on a long lease
the renting of land upon condition to
plant it

a tenant of land, a copyholder

a copyholder

let out to farm or on copyhold

a plant, a sprout (phyto or phyt, in
comp.)

the herb wall-wort, comfrey or bugle

herb comfrey or consound

new-born, newly-grafted

I mix, knead, moisten, soften

the gum of a certain tree

I swell, puff up, throw up

sort of shell-fish in the Nile

mock pearl, empty bubble

a swelling, an evaporation

the fish whirlpool spouting water at the
top of his head

Apul.

Ov.

Suet.

Plin.

Dioscor.

not used

Cic. Plin.

Gloss.

Gloss.

Apul.

Ulp.

Apul.

Plin.

Apul.

Celf.

Celf.

Celf.

Suet.

Gloss.

Plin.

Celf.

Cic.

Cic.

Cic.

Cic.

Catul.

Gloss.

Plin.

Cod.

Id.

Cod.

Justin.

Id.

not used

Plin.

Apul.

Vulg.

not used

Plin.

not used

Strabo

Plin.

Apul.

Plin.

Apua, in Pliny, is a small fish bred from rain—Apua, in Livy, is a town of Liguria, and Apuanius is of Apua.
But dryophytes means, properly, that is born in oak—see at pipto for dryopetes and diopetes.

*PĪCROS

Hicrōpicra-æ^fpicris-idis^fpicrid³ IUMclycypicron-i^a

*PĪGER-gra-grum†

IM³pigerpigeO²†pig⁵ENS (some read piger)pig⁵ENDUSpig⁵UUSpigr⁹ANIMIS

pigrE

IM³pigrèpigrEO²pigrESCO³pigr⁵EDO-inis^fpigr⁵ITASIM³pigritaspigr⁵ITIA-æ or ities-ē^fpigr⁵OR-ōris^m

pigrO-as

RĒpigo

IMPigra¹BĪLIS

pigrOR-āris

pigr¹ITOR-āris

*PIGNUS-ōris or ērisⁿ,
from πῖγνυς, in the sense
of I make firm, because
a pledge secures what is
advanced upon it—see

pēgnyo

pignerO (or pignoro,
Gloss.)

OPpignero

PRĒpignero

RĒpignero

pignerOR

pignerĀRIUM

pignerat¹IO or pignoratiopignerat¹OR and rix

OPpignerator

pignerat¹ITIUS or pigno-

ratiū

pignerat¹US or pignoratus

bitter, unpleasant, sad, harsh, severe, not used
troublesome or over busy in requiring
or inquiring into

a bitter medicinal confection for the bile

wild and bitter lettuce, hawk's-weed

wild succory or bitter lettuce

thing bitter sweet

slow, sluggish, tedious, slack, backward

—unactive, listless, benumbed—co-

tive, bound

quick, ready, diligent

it is irksome to me, it grieveth me, I

repent, I am tired or displeased or

vexed

displeased, vexed

to be repented of or regretted

fretting, vexed

of a sluggish disposition

slowly, dully, heavily

diligently, readily

I am sluggish or slow

I become sluggish, I slacken

slothfulness, indolence

slothfulness, indolence

quickness, diligence

slothfulness, loathsomeness, indolence

slothfulness, loathsomeness, indolence

I defer or delay through indolence

I delay or put off

diligent, that will not be delayed

I am slow or loth to do a thing

I am slow or loth to do a thing

a pledge, pawn, mortgage—pawn or

forfeit, relation (as child, wife,

grandchild, &c.)—token, assurance,

security—a wager—a granary

I lay in pawn, mortgage—take to pawn,

receive as a pawn

I mortgage, lay in pawn—engage or

promise to give

I strictly engage

I redeem, take from pawn, &c.

I assume to myself, challenge as my own

a pawnbroker's shop

a taking pawn

that takes pawn

that takes pawn

mortgaged, laid in pawn—that takes

pawn

pawned, mortgaged, pledging or having

pledged

† From πῖγνυς (as *macer*, which see, from μακρῶς), changing π into γ; for we are naturally sluggish in that which is irksome. Ainsworth says *piget*, from πῖγνυμαι, i. e. *urget*!—The superlat. of *piger* is *pigerimus*, but Tertul. has used *pigrissimus*.

† Chiefly used impersonally, with the genitive of the thing, and sometimes with the accusative of the person that naturally should be the nominative to *pigeo*, &c. *pigitum est* for *pigit* is found.

*PILOS, πῖλος

pilo or pileo

pila-æ^s (some derive this from pīso, for pīnso, as if pīfala, say they—see also pīla here)

pīlātīm

pīlentumⁿpīlūmⁿpīleus^m

pīlēarius or pīleo-onis

pīlētus

pīlēolus^m or olumⁿimpīlīa-iōrumⁿEupīlis-is^f

pīlūm-i (some derive this from pīso, as if pīfillum, say they)

primipīlūm

pīlānus

antepīlānus

pīlātus (see under pīlo here)

pīlūmen-inisⁿ

Pīlumnus

pīlus

primipīlus or primopīlus

primipīlāris or primopīlāris

primipīlārius

primipīlārius-ūs

pīlo (see pīlo hereafter)

concupīlo

expīlo

orpīlo

propīlo or propīlo

suppīlo

compīlat^{io}

expīlatio

appīlatio

suppīlatio

pīlat^{or} and rix

compīlator

expīlator

suppīlator

a mortar and pestle, a club, a pile, a mole, not used

a carpet or tapestry, any garment stuffed, women's stays, woollen socks, a hat; pīlon, soft down or feathers I pound, press, full, thrack close

a mortar and pestle to pound things, a square pillar or pilaster—a pile, mole, dam or bay (to break or stay the course of the water)—a prop or buttress—a sloop

pillar by pillar, at every pillar—thick, close

sort of suspended carriage or coach

a cap—pīleum naturale, the caul (of children)

a hat, cap, or bonnet—cap of liberty

a hat or cap-maker

wearing a hat or cap

a little hat or cap

woollen or felt socks

a lake of Milan in Italy

a pestle or pounder—a javelin or dart of five feet and a half long—a band of body guards—a bath†

provisions to be distributed to the bodyguards

a pīleman or soldier armed with the pīlūm

of the middle rank (in the Roman army) and marching before the hastati armed with the pīlūm

that which, after having been pounded and sifted, remains in the sieve to be thrown away

a son of Jupiter—a god presiding over corn, a pounder of corn

a pīleman, the van of an army

the first captain of a van-guard

of or belonging to the first captain—that has been first captain

idem

dignity or office of the first captain

I thrack close, pilfer or pillage

I heap up, steal, filch, plunder

I rob, spoil, take by extortion

I stop or fill up against

I skirmish (see pīlūm and pīlus above)

I steal craftily, pilfer, purloin

pillage, a robbing

a pillaging, extortion

a stopping up

a stealing craftily

that pilfers or steals

that pillages or steals

a plunderer or extortioner

that steals craftily

not used

Cat.

Vitr.

Sen.

Catul.

Vitr. Scaur.

Liv.

Pers. Lampr.

Plaut. Liv.

Gloss.

Suet.

Col. Hor.

Plin.

Plin.

Plin. Cic.

Cæs.

Plaut.

Gloss.

Ov.

Liv.

Virg.

Gloss.

Virg.

Gloss.

Cæs.

Liv.

Suet.

Quinct.

Sen.

Cod.

Petron.

Cic. Plaut.

Cic.

Lucr.

Amm. Gron.

Plaut.

Cic.

Cic.

Scribon.

Digest.

Gloss. Titin.

Calv. Lex.

Cic.

Laber.

† But, instead of this pīlūm, we should perhaps read pīlūm.

<i>pilat¹us</i>	set close, thick—plundered	Gloss. And.
<i>pilates-x^m</i>	sort of stone very white	Cato
<i>pīlus-i^m†</i>	hair, a thing of no value	Cic.
<i>dēpilis-is e</i>	without hair, bald	Apul.
<i>rāripīlus-a-um</i>	that has but little hair	Col.
<i>pil¹ōsus</i>	full of hair, hairy	Cic.
<i>pīlo</i> (see <i>pīlo</i> before)	I put forth hair, begin to be hairy—pull off the hair, make bald	Accius.
<i>dēpīlo</i>	I pluck off the hair	Marcial.
<i>horrīpīlo</i>	I grow rough with hair, my hair stands on end	Apic.
<i>dēpilat¹io</i>	a pulling off the hair	Apul.
<i>horrīpilatio</i>	a being frightened, so that the hair stands on end	Celf.
<i>pilat¹us</i>	having the hair plucked off, shaved	Bibl.
<i>ālīpil¹us</i>	that pulls off the hair under the arm	Marcial.
<i>pīla-x¹</i> , from <i>pīlus</i> , balls	a ball to play with—any round thing like a globe, a pill, the effigies of a man or woman stuffed with straw to enrage wild beasts therewith	Sen.
<i>being stuffed with hair</i>	soap-balls, washing-balls	Cic.
<i>Matthiæ pilæ-arum¹</i>	pertaining to a ball or round thing	Mart.
<i>pīlaris-is-e</i>	a ball player, a juggler	Stat.
<i>pīlaris</i>	gold ready to be coined	Quint.
<i>apīlat¹cus-cūdis¹</i>	having a knob at the end that it may not hurt	Plin.
<i>fræpīlatus</i>	who plays at ball (a ball making a noise in the rebound)—also, who supplies the fire of a bath with pitch-balls (it is thought)	Plin.
<i>pīl¹crēpus</i>	that plays at ball	Inscr.
<i>pīl¹ludius</i>	a small ball	Gloss.
<i>pīl¹ōtellus</i> or <i>pīlōcellus</i>	a little ball or knob, a pill, sheep's dung	Isid.
<i>pīl¹ūla</i>	sort of shell-fish with a kind of wool or down about its shell—pinos, dirt, mud, filth	Plin.
<i>*pīna</i> or <i>pinna</i> , or <i>pinnē-es</i>	sort of shell-fish, fin of a fish, wing of a bird—pinions or larger feathers of a wing, plume in the crest of a helmet—feathers used by huntsmen—feathers used in arrows—nicbed battlements in a wall—a city of the Vestini	not used
<i>pinna</i> or <i>pina-x¹</i>	a little yard, a yard not bigger than two quills	Cic.
<i>dipland</i>	the top or pinnacle	Varr.
<i>pinnācūlum^a</i>	woolly or downy like the shell-fish naker	Sen.
<i>pinnālis</i>	feathered, winged—jagged or nicbed (as battlements), notched, sharp,	Liv. Cat.
<i>pinnātus</i>	prickly, stuck with bird's feathers	Plin.
<i>dēpinnatus</i>	high-flown (it is thought; <i>depinnato eloquio</i> , however, should perhaps be read <i>de pinnato eloquio</i>)	Varr.
<i>Pinnensis</i>	of the city Pinna	Plin.
<i>pinnīcillus^m</i>	a sponge or painter's brush (see under <i>penis</i> at <i>pendeo</i>)	Pallad.

† From *pilæ*, because carpets and hats or caps are hairy, and the hair is a sort of covering to the head, because hair is set close and thick.

<i>pinn⁹FER</i> or <i>ger</i>	that bears or has wings or fins	Virg. Ov.
<i>pinn⁹ŪLA^f</i>	a little quill or feather—a little fin	Col. Plin.
<i>PENNA-ŔE^f</i> (<i>penni</i> , in comp.)	a feather, a quill—the plumage of a helmet, the wing of a bird	Sen.
<i>pennĀLIS</i> or <i>ārius</i>	of or for pens or quills	Virg.
<i>pennĀTUS</i>	winged	Gloss.
<i>IM⁹pennatus</i>	without beard (said of some ears of corn)	Plin.
		Fest.
<i>pennat⁹ŪLUS</i>	a little winged	Tert.
<i>BiPENNELLA</i> or <i>bipinellaf</i>	herb pimpinell	Gloss.
<i>pennESCO⁹</i>	my feathers grow	Cassiod.
<i>pennĪCŪLUM</i>	a weather-cock	Plin.
<i>penn⁹FER</i> or <i>ger</i>	that has wings	Catul. Plin.
<i>BiPENNifer</i>	that bears or is armed with a double-edged hatchet	Ov.
<i>penn⁹FICO</i>	I give wings or make winged	Nep.
<i>PennĪNUS</i>	a god of the inhabitants of the Alps—mount St. Bernard	Liv.
<i>Apenninus^m</i> or <i>um^m</i>	a ridge of high hills (some write Apenninus)	Gloss.
<i>BiPENNIS</i>	that has two wings—that has two edges, a halberd, a two-edged sword, a pole-ax	Lucan.
<i>IM⁹pennis</i>	unfledged, featherless, callow	Perf.
<i>penn⁹ŪLA^f</i>	a little wing	Plin.
<i>PennUS</i>	a surname of the Junius's—sharp-pointed like a pen	Hor.
<i>Quassagipennus</i>	that shakes its wings or feathers	Sidon.
<i>pennQ</i>	I give feathers or make winged	Cic.
<i>DISpenno</i>	I stretch out my wings (see under pendo)	Anton.
<i>*PINAX-ācos^m</i> or <i>ācis</i>	a board in the upper part of an organ, a tablet, a little book, the index of a book	Isidor.
<i>pina⁹ĪDION-iiⁿ</i>	a tablet, an index—the title of a book	Varr.
<i>*PINDUS-im, πινδος†</i>	a mountain of Thessaly consecrated to Apollo and the Muses—a river of Cilicia	Dracon.
<i>PindĀRUS-i</i>	a famous lyric poet (a Theban by birth)	Plaut.
<i>PindarĪCUS</i>	of Pindar	Vitr.
<i>PindASUS-im</i>	a mountain of Troas	Plin. Gell.
<i>PINDENISSUM-in</i>	a town of Cilicia	Hor.
<i>*PINGO-pinxi-pictum†</i>	I invent or feign, paint, draw out the shape and form—garnish, trim, deck out—describe—stain or daub	Gloss.
<i>ACūpingo</i>	I embroider	Hor.
<i>APpingo</i>	I paint or join to that which is painted—I write (see under pango)	Prop.
<i>DĒpingo</i>	I paint, draw—describe or set forth	Plin.
<i>EXpingo</i>	I paint, portray, limn	Cic.
<i>RĒpingo</i>	I paint a second time (see under pango)	Tibul.
<i>SUPERpingo</i> (see at pango)	I paint over or upon what is painted	Plaut.
<i>or SUPpingo</i>	I paint (see under pango)	Cic. Virg.
<i>pict⁹E</i>	in Phædr. is now read Pyctæ	Ov.
<i>pict⁹ILIS</i>	painted, embroidered	Hor.
		Cic.
		Nep. Cic.
		Plin.
		Gloss.
		Avien.
		Gloss.
		Apul.

Probably from *πινω*, I advise, cause to act wisely.

From *πινω*, whence *singo*, which see; both *pingo* and *singo* might, however, come from *φίγγω*, I illuminate—let shew.

ACŪPICIĀLE-isⁿ
 PICI^rOR-ōris
 ACŪPICĪTOR
 PICI^rORIUS

 PICI^rŪRA
 PICI^rŪRATUS
 PICI^rUS-a-um

 IM³PICIUS
 PERPICIUS
 SUPERPICIUS
 TRIPICIUS

PICI^rA-ae^f

PICI^rACEUS or acius

PICI^rAVI or PICI^rONES
 PICI^rI-ōrum

PIGMENTUM

PIGMENTARIUS
 PIGMENTATUS
 PING³UIS-is-e (πῖον is
 generally its correspon-
 dent); see pion³

PRÆPINGUIS

SUP or SUBPINGUIS

PINGUE-isⁿ
 PINGUESCO³

COMPINGUESCO

PINGUE³EDO-inis
 PINGUEDINEUS
 PINGUE³FACIO
 PINGUEFACI^rUS
 PINGUIARIUS
 PINGUITER
 PINGUITIA, or ities^f
 PINGUITUDO or cūlo
 PINGUIUSCŪLUS

IM¹PINGUIO-as
 PINGUITMEN

IMPINGUITIO

*PINO, πῖνος, also πῖνις
 inust. (pistos, sit for
 drink; see under pitho
 and polys)

embroidery
 a painter
 an embroiderer
 belonging to painters or painting—pici-
 rial or descriptive
 painting, a picture
 done with pictures, embroidered
 painted, drawn, adorned, trimmed—em-
 broidered, speckled, spotted
 not painted†
 painted all over or variegated
 painted over
 thrice written or written in three lan-
 guages
 a small swift ship, every thing belonging
 to which was painted in a sea-green
 colour
 painted or embroidered (but see under
 pissa)
 the people of Poitiers in France‡
 the Picts (a people that came out of
 Scythia)
 painter's colours, figures of rhetoric, a
 pretence or disguise—women's paint
 a maker or seller of colours, a druggist
 painted, that has paint on
 plump, in good case, gross, thick, fatty,
 heavy, lumpy, dull—greasy, fat—
 fruitful—thick, coarse—rude, unpo-
 lished
 very fat, &c.
 somewhat fat, fattish
 the fat between the skin and the flesh
 I grow fat or fertile—become shining
 I grow fat
 fatness, grossness
 clammy, of a fat nature
 I fatten or make fat
 fattened
 a lover of fat
 thickly, grossly, clammy
 fatness, grossness
 fatness, grossness
 somewhat fat
 I fatten
 fat or fatness
 a fattening
 I drink; pōsis, a draught or drink, a
 husband; pōton, drink, a potion, a
 river; potos, a drinking, a feasting;
 pōtos, moist (see under pinso)

Col.
 Cic.
 Gloss.
 Dig.
 Tert.
 Plin.
 Virg.
 Cic.
 Virg.
 Apul.
 Or.
 Solin.
 Prud.
 Veget.
 Gell.
 Cael.
 Claud.
 Cic.
 Plaut.
 Cic.
 Tertul.
 Cic.
 Stat. Imp.
 Suet. Or.
 Virg.
 Cels.
 Virg.
 Col. Illu.
 Tert.
 Plin.
 Plin.
 Plin.
 Oâ. Hor.
 Martial.
 Col.
 Aruch.
 Plin. Quæ.
 Solin.
 Onom.
 Gloss.
 Apic.
 not used

† However, impictum crystallum is read by Elmenh. impunctum crystallum.

‡ Pictava-arum† or Pictavium-in, the city of Poitiers; Pictavensis provincia or Pictavis, the province of Poitou.

§ But it is not impossible that pinguis should come from pingo or πῖγος—see pēngos; for, as Gellius says, "Vocamus pingua quæ bene nutrita et bene nitida diuæ volumus ut etiam terrarum et agrorum longè sit;" and Plautus, "Abates politura pinguescit."

PROPIŃO	I drink to one, quaff, drink the health or	Plaut.
PROPIŃAT ¹ IO	in remembrance of one—expose	Ter.
PROPIŃAT ¹ OR (some read procurator)	a drinking to one—a drinking about that gives a toast or drinks to one	Sen. Gell. Ov.
SYMPIŃUM or pinium or puvium or pullom or	sort of goblet for sacrifices (see under pleo)	Gloss.
simpvium or simpulum		
PROPIŃMĀ-ātis ^m	the first draught, a whet of spiced wine	Pallad.
potca-æ ^f (some write pufca)	four wine mingled with water—wine diluted or mixed with water in the press	Celf. Plaut.
Pōsidon-ōnos	Neptune	not used
PōsidIANÆ-ārum ^f	springs, the water of which is very warm	Plin.
PōsidĪUM or ēum ⁿ	a cape of Bithynia—a cape and a town in Caria	Mela Plin.
PōsiāŃNIA-æ ^f	a town of Lucania	Plin.
PōsidonĪUS	a Stoic philosopher	Cic.
SYMPOSIUM	an entertainment, a feast (symposi, in comp.)	Cic.
SYMPOSIACUS	of or for entertainments	Gell.
SYMPOSIASTES-æ	that gives an entertainment	Gloss.
PŌTĀMOS-i	a town of Attica (in Greek, water, a river, a torrent)	Plin.
hippŌpotamus-i ^m	a monstrous creature in the rivers Ganges and Nile	Plin.
potam ⁹ AUTIS-īdis ^f	sort of herb (as if water itself), called also thalassægle	Plin.
MēsiŃpotamia-iæ ^f	a country between the Tigris and the Euphrates	Cic.
PĀRĀpotamia	a country of Asia near the Tigris	Plin.
potamo ⁹ GĪTON-ōnis ^m	sort of herb growing near rivers	Plin.
potERION	herb good against the poison of the rubeta	Plin.
poterium	a cup or pot to drink out of	Plaut.
galactipotes, or a-æ	a milk-drinker	Col.
hydrŃpotes-æ	a water-drinker	Gloss.
sympotes, or a-æ	a bottle-companion	Gloss.
Potica or Potīna-æ ^f	the goddess of children's drink	Arnob.
Poticus or Potitius	one of the priests of Hercules	Liv.
PotīdĀA-æ ^f	a city of Macedonia	Plin.
CATAPOTIUM ⁿ	a pill or medicine to be swallowed without chewing	Celf.
SYMPOTRIA-æ ^f	a woman that drinks at an entertainment	Gloss.
PŌMUM-it	fruit of any tree (lemon, orange, cherry, mulberry, &c.)—also, a testicle—a fruit-tree	Col. Plin.
pom ⁸ ŪLUM	a small fruit	Prop. Virg.
pomUS-i ^f	a fruit-tree	Paull.
pomĀRIUS	of or for fruit-trees—a seller of fruit	Plin.
pomĀRIUM or ētum	an orchard or fruit-garden	Cato Hor.
PomerĀNIA	a province of Germany	Col. Pallad.
Pometia	an ancient city of the Volscians	Geograph.
PometĪNUS	of or belonging to Pometia	Liv.

From ποτῖνα-ἄρε, drink, beverage, a cup (according to Scaliger); because most fruits quench thirst, and are both drink and food: and, indeed, ποτῖνα and ποτῖνα mean drink, beverage.

<i>Pometius</i>	<i>an inhabitant of Pometia</i>	Virg.
<i>pomi⁹FER-er-a-erum</i>	<i>that bears fruit</i>	Col.
<i>pomiferO-as</i>	<i>I bear fruit</i>	Gloss.
<i>PomōNA</i>	<i>the goddess of fruit-trees or fruit-gardens</i>	Ov.
<i>PomonĀLIS</i>	<i>of or for Pomona, a priest of Pomona</i>	Varr.
	<i>—Pomonal-ālis^a, a place between Rome and Ostia</i>	Fest.
<i>pem⁹ŌSUS</i>	<i>full of fruit</i>	Prop.
<i>pŌRO-pŌtāvi or pŌtus-sum-pŌtātum or pŌtum</i>	<i>I drink hard, tippie, fuddle—I drink—I suck or soak in</i>	Plaut. Varr. Plin.
<i>Compoto</i>	<i>I drink or banquet (with others)</i>	Gloss.
<i>Ēpoto</i>	<i>I drink up, suck in</i>	Liv.
<i>PER⁹poto</i>	<i>I drink hard, quaff, carouse</i>	Cic.
<i>Thermopoto</i>	<i>I drink warm</i>	Plaut.
<i>potā⁹BĪLIS</i>	<i>drinkable</i>	Ammian.
<i>potā⁹CŪLUM</i>	<i>drink, beverage</i>	Tert.
<i>potat⁹IO, or us-ūs</i>	<i>a drinking bout, a guzzling</i>	Sen. Apul.
<i>CIRCUMpotatio</i>	<i>a quaffing or drinking round</i>	Cic.
<i>Computatio</i>	<i>a drinking match, a club</i>	Cic.
<i>PER⁹potatio</i>	<i>a hard or continual drinking</i>	Cic.
<i>RĒpotatio</i>	<i>a drinking afresh</i>	Varr.
<i>potat⁹OR</i>	<i>a bibber</i>	Plaut.
<i>potatorius</i>	<i>fit for drinking (said of cups)</i>	Plin. Val.
<i>potat⁹US</i>	<i>swallowed as drink</i>	Cic.
<i>pot⁹AX-ācis</i>	<i>a bibber</i>	Gloss.
<i>RĒpotia-iōrum</i>	<i>a feast the day after the wedding</i>	Hor.
<i>RĒpotiĀLIS liber</i>	<i>a freed man allowed to come to the feast</i>	Scalig.
	<i>Repotia, or a servant made free at the feast Repotia</i>	
<i>pot⁹ĪLIS</i>	<i>drinkable or as in drinking</i>	Cel. Am.
<i>pot⁹IO-iōnis, or us-ūs</i>	<i>drink, drinking</i>	Cic.
<i>potionO (quem vino)</i>	<i>I administer in beverage</i>	Iren.
<i>potionĀTUS-a-um</i>	<i>to whom a potion has been administered</i>	Suet.
<i>pot⁹IUNCŪLA</i>	<i>a little draught, a drop of drink</i>	Suet.
<i>pot⁹OR and rix</i>	<i>a drunkard, that drinks</i>	Plin. Plaut.
<i>compotor and rix</i>	<i>a pot-companion (compotrix, adjec. Siden.)</i>	Cic. Ter.
<i>potorius</i>	<i>fit for drinking (said of cups, &c.)</i>	Plin.
<i>potorium</i>	<i>a drinking cup or vessel</i>	Plin.
<i>pot⁹ŪLENTUS, rather than poculentus</i>	<i>drinkable, drunk</i>	Cic. Suet.
<i>pot⁹ŪRA</i>	<i>beverage, drink</i>	Varr.
<i>pot⁹ŪRUS or potaturus</i>	<i>ready to drink, that would fain drink</i>	Stat. Ter.
<i>pot⁹US (see potus under sum)</i>	<i>in drink, drunken—drunk up</i>	Cic. Plin.
<i>AD or APpotus</i>	<i>very drunk</i>	Plaut.
<i>Ē or EXPotus</i>	<i>swallowed</i>	Cic. Plaut.
<i>pot⁹ITO</i>	<i>I drink often, I bib</i>	Plaut.
<i>po⁹CŪLUM (see at oculus)</i>	<i>a drinking-cup or bowl</i>	Cic.
<i>poculentum</i>	<i>drink, beverage, what may be drunk</i>	Cic.
<i>po⁹ILLUM</i>	<i>a small cup or bowl</i>	Liv.
<i>pocillĀTOR</i>	<i>a cup-bearer</i>	Apul.
<i>PŪTEUS^m or puteumⁿ-it</i>	<i>a well or pit</i>	Cic. Varr.

† From πότης, drink, because they supply with water (Varr.)

puteAL-ālisst

puteALIS-is-e

puteANUS

puteARIUS

•PINSO-pinsui or pinsi-
pistum or pinsitum†

expinso

pinsITUS or pinsus, also
pistus or pīsus

pins'OR-ōris

pins'O-as

pinsat'io

pinsit'O

PIS'O-pīsi-pīsum or pif-
tūm or pisitūm

pis'O-ōnis (see further here)

pīsum^a

pīsinus

pīsa-æ^f

Pīsa-arum

PīsaUS

PīsanUS or ācilis

PīsanDER-dri

Piso-ōnis (see before)

PisoniANUS

pīstillUMⁿ or illus^m

pīst'OR

pīstorICUS

PīstorIUM

pīstorIENSIS

pīstorIUS

pīst'RINA

pīst'RILLA

pīstrinĀLIS

pīstrinĀRIUS

pīstrinENSIS

pīstrINUM

pīst'RIX-īcis^f or pīstris-is
(see under prio)

pīstrix-īcis

pīst'URA

the cover of a well or pit—a little cha-
pel open at top—a seat of justice, a
tribunal or court

of or belonging to a pit or well

of or belonging to a pit or well

that digs or makes wells or pits

I bruise, stamp, pound or bray—I peck or
mock†

I grind or pound out

pounded, brayed

that pounds or brays

I bray or pound

a braying or pounding

I pound or bray

I pound or bray

a mortar for braying or pounding

a pea

of pease

a pea; Pīsa-æ^f, a district of Elis

a city of Tuscany, now Pisa

of Pisa in Elis

of Pisa

an Athenian prætor, a commander of
the Lacedæmonians—one of Penelope's
suitorsa noble Roman (head of the Calpurnian
family)

of Piso, uncautious in speech

a pestle to pound with

that pounds corn into flour—a baker—
surname of Jupiter

of a baker or for baking

a city of Italy (see lower)

of Pistorium—of bakehouses (said, ironi-
cally, of some soldiers)

of a baker or for baking

a grinding-house or bakehouse

a small baking or grinding-house

that belongs to or is fed by bakers (said
of bogs)that looks after or manages the bake-
house

of a grinding-house or bakehouse

a bakehouse or grinding-house—a work-
house or prison—drudgery, toilkind of whale-fish—sign in the heavens
like a sea-monster—pīstris, a sharp-
built vessel

a baker's wife

the art of pounding corn for bread

Cic.

Hor.

Ov.

Plin.

Plin.

Ov.

Pers.

Cato

Col. Vitr.

Plin.

Varr.

Varr.

Vitr.

Plaut.

Varr. & Plin.

Marc. Emp.

Plin.

Plin.

Virg.

Liv.

Juv.

Liv.

Nepos.

Ov.

Plin.

Hier.

Virg. Col.

Varr. Plin.

Ov.

Ulp.

Ptol.

Plin.

Plaut.

Plin.

Plin.

Ter.

Col.

Ulp.

Suet.

Varr.

Ter. Cic.

Virg. Cic.

Hygin.

Gloss.

Plin.

from *trivis*, suppressing *r* and one *s*, was had *piso*, anciently used for *pinso*—see at *pite* in the part, *Mots*
tirés du Grec, of *Le Jardin des Racines Grecques*. What if *piso* came from *πίσσω*, changing *λ* into *σ*?
er, by inserting *n*, came *pinso*; and observe, that Servius says *pindo* was used for *pinso*. *Pinjare* or *pinjere*
e (of the 4th) *bumum*, to bite the dust (Gloss.)

mark of derision among the Ancients, was, by directing the finger towards the person derided, and,
sly moving it bent, to imitate a stork pecking with his beak.

<i>pis</i> ^o or <i>pisto</i> -as	<i>I pound or bray</i>	Varr. Veget.
<i>pis</i> ⁱ ITO	<i>I grind or bray—I cry like a starling</i>	Gloss. Philon.
↳ <i>Pisaurus</i> -im	<i>a river of Picenum in Umbria</i>	Gloss.
<i>Pisaurum</i> -i ⁿ	<i>a city in Umbria</i>	Catul.
<i>Pisaurensis</i>	<i>of Pisaurum</i>	Cic.
<i>Piseus</i>	<i>a king of the Tuscans</i>	Plin.
<i>Pisidia</i>	<i>a country of Asia</i>	Plin.
<i>Pisida</i> -æ ^m	<i>an inhabitant of Pisidia</i>	Liv.
• <i>PINUS</i> -i or <i>ūs</i> ^f , <i>πίνος</i> ,	<i>a pine-tree, herb ground-pine—a soap</i>	Virg.
<i>Theophr.</i> for <i>πίτος</i>	<i>(see pitys)</i>	Hor.
<i>pinaster</i> -iri ^m	<i>a wild pine-tree</i>	Plin.
<i>pinastellum</i>	<i>hog's-fennel or maiden-weed</i>	Apul.
<i>pinæ</i> -cæ ^f	<i>a pine-tree</i>	Col.
<i>pinetum</i>	<i>a grove or plantation of pines</i>	Plin.
<i>pineus</i>	<i>of a pine</i>	Plin.
<i>pinifer</i> or <i>ger</i>	<i>pine-bearing, abounding in pines</i>	Virg. Or.
• <i>PIŌN</i> -ōnos	<i>fat, jolly, fruitful; piceir, fat, rich, fertile, happy</i>	not used
<i>Pialæ-arum</i>	<i>a people of Scythia</i>	Plin.
<i>Pialia</i> -æ	<i>a town of Thessaly</i>	Liv.
<i>Pierus</i>	<i>Linus's father, a mountain of Thessaly</i>	Plin.
	<i>—a Macedonian so called</i>	Ov.
<i>Pierēs</i> -um ^m	<i>a people of Macedon</i>	Plin.
<i>Pieria</i>	<i>a mountain and city sacred to the Muses,</i>	Plin.
	<i>a country of Macedon</i>	
<i>Pierides</i> -um	<i>the nine Muses—the daughters of Pierus</i>	Hor. Or.
<i>Pierius</i>	<i>of the Muses</i>	Hor.
• <i>PIPER</i> -ēris ⁿ , <i>πέπερις</i>	<i>pepper</i>	Plin.
<i>piperātus</i>	<i>peppered, seasoned with pepper—biting</i>	Petr. Siden.
<i>pipereus</i> or <i>īnus</i>	<i>of pepper</i>	Cathol.
<i>piperītis</i> -īdis ^f	<i>peppermint</i>	Plin.
• <i>PIPOS</i>	<i>sort of sea-bird (from its cry); pippos,</i>	not used
	<i>a young pigeon, the young of a fowl</i>	
	<i>or bird</i>	
<i>pipILO</i> -as (<i>some read</i>	<i>I cry peep like a sparrow, I chirp</i>	Catul.
<i>pipio</i>)		
<i>pipILO</i> ⁴	<i>I cry peep like a chicken</i>	Col.
<i>pipIO</i> -ias	<i>I cry; pipians-antis, crying</i>	Tertul.
<i>pipO</i> -as	<i>I cry like a hen—I cry like a hawk</i>	Varr. Plin.
<i>pipat</i> ¹ io	<i>a crying (among the Oscans)</i>	Fest.
<i>pipat</i> ¹ us-ūs	<i>a crying like chickens</i>	Varr.
<i>pip</i> ⁵ id-iōnis ^m	<i>a young pigeon</i>	Lampr.
<i>pip</i> ⁵ ulum or <i>pipolum</i>	<i>a hooting or hissing, a railing</i>	Plaut. Gloss.
<i>vipio</i> -iōnis ^m (<i>as if pipio</i>)	<i>a young crane</i>	Plin.
• <i>PIPTO</i>	<i>I fall, yield, am routed, rush upon;</i>	not used
	<i>ptōtos, falling, apt to fall, ready to fall</i>	
<i>PERIPETIA</i> or <i>ēa</i>	<i>change of fortune, reverse, overthrow</i>	Arist.
<i>diopetēs</i> -is ^f	<i>falling from heaven (said of a kind of</i>	Plin.
	<i>frogs thought to fall with rain)</i>	
<i>drypetes</i> -is ^f or merely <i>drupa</i> †	<i>over-ripe or falling from the tree before</i>	Plin.
<i>or druppa</i> -æ ^f	<i>being ripe (said of some figs)</i>	
<i>SYMPTOMA</i> -ātis ⁿ	<i>a symptom or sign of disease</i>	Cels.
<i>SYMPTOMATĪCUS</i>	<i>symptomatic</i>	Medic.
<i>ANTIPIŌSIS</i> -is ^f	<i>a figure by using one case for another</i>	Gramm.

† Perhaps as if *drydupa*, from *δρυς* and *δῦπος*, a fall with noise.

PROPTOS

Α¹π¹ō¹ros (ōtus-a-um or on)

diptotos

hexaptotos

hōmō¹ptotos

mō¹ō¹ptotos

pentaptotos

polyptotos

tetraptotos

triptotos

*PIRA, πῖρα (pīri, in comp.)

PERCATAPIRO

Pēpārēthos-ī^f

Pīraeumⁿ or Pīraeus-ī^m or

Pīraeus-eī^m

Pīraeus or Pīraeus

pīrā¹TA-ā¹m

archipirata

cā¹TAPīrates-ā¹m

pīrā¹ICA-ā¹f

pīraticus

Pīrē¹NĒ or Pyrē¹NĒ-es^f

Pīreus-īdis^f

Α¹πīrīA-īā^f

EMpīrīCĒ-es^f

EMpīricus

Α¹πīrō¹CĀLUS-ī^m

pōreastum-īⁿ

DIAPORĒSIS-IS or IOS or EOS

EMporĒTICUS

Α¹porīA

ē¹EMporīA

EMporīA-īārum

ANāporīCUS

hōdē¹porīCUM

porīSMA-ātisⁿ

EUPORISTUS

EMporītĀNI

EMporīUM

Α¹porON

porOS

porō¹CĒLA-ā¹ or cē¹Ē-es^f

porōSUS

porōSITAS

EMporUS-ī

Euporus

Heptaporus^m

oxy¹porus-a-um

a disease whereby the eyes fall out of their places

that has no case and is indeclinable

that has two cases only

that has six cases

that is in a case alike with other words

that has but one case

that has five cases

that contains several different cases

that has four cases

that has three cases

skill, experience, trial, effort, danger;

pīrao, I attempt; pīro, I pass or

pierce through, drive into, pass over

or beyond

I attempt earnestly or with all my might

a small island in the Aegean sea

the port or harbour of Athens (it comes

from the following adjective)

of Athens, Attic

a pirate, a sea-robber

an arch pirate, a chief of pirates

a sounding-line (it is thought)

the profession or life of a pirate

of or belonging to pirates or piracy

a fountain in Acrocorinthus

of Pirene (relating to a feminine)

want of experience

skill in physic by mere practice, quackery

a quack, an empiric

unskilled in the beauties of diction

herb purslain

a doubt or doubting

pertaining to merchants, fit for merchandise

doubt, perplexity, indigence

the office of buying or purveying oil

a city of Spain—another of Sardinia

for anaphoricus at phero

an itinerary or book describing roads

a consequence necessarily arising from the premises

that may easily be prepared or procured

inhabitants of Emporiae

a market-town or place, place where a fair is kept

a perplexing thing

a passing over, passage, toll

a sort of rupture

full of pores, porous

porousness

a merchant

a servant of C. Gracchus, famous for his fidelity to his master

a river of Thrace rising in mount Ida

that easily passes or digests, good for digestion

Celf.

Gramm.

Gramm.

Prisc.

Gramm.

Prisc.

Prisc.

Aquila

Prisc.

Prisc.

not used

Gloss.

Ov.

Cic.

Ov.

Cic.

Cic.

Gloss.

Cic.

Cic.

Stat.

Sen.

Gloss.

Plin.

Celf.

Gell.

Apul.

Cic.

Plin.

Cic.

Gloss.

Sil. Liv.

Vitr.

Gloss.

Gloss.

Theod. Prisc.

Liv.

Plin.

Gell.

not used

Medic.

Medic.

Gloss.

Auson.

Macrob.

Plin.

Plin.

oxyporum-ⁱn
oxyporo² PŌLA-æ^f
A²poriOR
A²poriat¹IO
PORTHMOS-ⁱ
porthmeus-ei^m
Pirrātus-a-um
PISCIS-is^m†

piscāRIUS

piscaria-iæ^f
pisc²ICŪLUS
pisc²CEPS-cūpis or cīpis
pisc²FLUUS
piscīNA-æ^f

sēmi²piscina
piscināLIS or enlis
piscināRIUS

piscin²ŪLA or ellæ^f
pisc²VŌRUS
pisc²ŌSUS or ūlentus
piscOR

EXpiscor
piscat²ILIS
piscat¹IO, or us-ūs
piscat¹OR
piscatorIUS
piscatorium
piscat¹RIX
piscat¹ŪRA

APPiscat¹US
PISSA or pitta

palimpissa-æ^f
zōpissa

pisciNUS
pisciTES-æ^m
Pittacus

pittaciūm or pictaciūm,
not pyctaciūm—see at
pingo

pittaci²ŌLUM or pictaci-
olum

PITUITA-æ^f

pituītāRIA-æ^f
pituīt²ŌSUS
PIX-picis^f

picāRIA-iæ^f
piceUS

a sort of mixture so called
that sells sharp sauces or pickles
I doubt, hesitate, I make poor,
doubt, indigence
a narrow sea, a town of Eubæa
a ferryman
cepa pirrata (the meaning no one tells)
a fish (properly, with scales)—a sign
in the Zodiac

of or for fish—substantively, a fish-
monger

a fish-market

a little fish

that catches fish (see at capio)

that flows with fish (said of the Rhine)

a fish-pond

a half fish-pond

of a fish-pond

that has or likes or looks after fish-
ponds

a small fish-pond

that lives upon fish (see voro)

full of fish

1 fish

1 fish out, search out, sound

that may be fished

a fishing

a fisher, a fisherman

of or for fish or fishermen

a fish-market

a frog-fish (as if fisherwoman)

a fishing

that has snatched or caught†

pitch (pīso or pīss, in comp.)

the oil of the pitch of cedar

pitch scraped off from ships

of pitch

wine of liquid pitch and must

a philosopher of Mitylene

sort of plaster or salve—a label for

bottles or jars—table containing the

names of judges, &c. abridgment,

summary tablet for writing

a tablet

phlegm, the pip in poultry—serivel or

snout—watery distemper in trees

herb flav²s-acre

full of phlegm

pitch (pixacanthum for pyxacanthum,

see under pyxos and acantha)

place where pitch is made or dug

made of pitch, black as pitch

Stat.
Plin.
Bibl.
Tert.
Plin.
Juv.
Petron.
Cic.
Col.
Liv. Var.

Varr.
Ter.
Varr.
Theobald.
Cic.
Varr.
Pallad. Lat.
Cic.

Varr.
Cathol.
Ov. Plin.
Plin.

Ter.
Cathol.
Ulp. Plin.
Ter.

Plin.
Gloss.
Plin.
Tert.

Lucilius
not used
Plin.
Plin.

Plin.
Diof.
Aulon.
Cels.

Petron.
Lamp.
Adelph.

Col. Cael.
Plin.
Plin.
Cic.
Plin.

Cic.
Virg.

† From the inuisit. *uiso*, I drink, because a fish is continually drinking; whence also the inuisit. *uiso*, then *uisicus*, I give drink—see *pino*.

† Some think it to come from *apiscor*, as if *adeptus*, which see; but, if it be written as above, it is a derivative of *piscor*.

<i>picea</i> -æ ^f	<i>the pitch or resin tree</i>	Virg.
<i>piceaster</i> -tri ^m	<i>wild pine-tree yielding pitch</i>	Plin.
<i>piceātus</i>	<i>pitched, pitch-fingered, that steals</i>	Mart.
<i>picinus</i>	<i>of pitch—of the colour of pitch</i>	Plin. Virg.
<i>picula</i>	<i>a bit of pitch</i>	Veget.
<i>picO</i>	<i>I pitch, daub over with pitch</i>	Col.
<i>or oppico</i>	<i>I daub over with pitch</i>	Col. Cato
<i>picaMENT†</i>	<i>a daubing with pitch</i>	Cæl. Tard,
•PITĀNA or pitane-es	<i>troop, band, company of soldiers</i>	not used
<i>Pitanē</i> -es ^f	<i>a maritime city of Ætolia</i>	Ov.
<i>Pitanēus</i> or ites-æ	<i>of Pitane</i>	Gloss
<i>Pitinum</i> -i ⁿ	<i>a town of Naples</i>	Harduin.
<i>Pitinas</i> -atis ^m	<i>of Pitinum</i>	Plin.
•PITHĒX-ēcos	<i>an ape, a monkey</i>	not used
<i>pithecium</i>	<i>an ugly woman like an old ape—a sort</i>	Plaut.
	<i>of herb</i>	Apul.
<i>pithecus</i> -i ^m	<i>an ape</i>	Gloss.
<i>cercopithecus</i>	<i>a marmoset or monkey</i>	Juv.
<i>Pithecūsa</i> -æ ^f	<i>an island in the Tuscan sea, as if the</i>	Ov.
	<i>island of apes</i>	not used
<i>Pithecusæ</i> -arum	<i>a town in the island of Pithecusa</i>	
•PITHO, πιθω	<i>I persuade or try to persuade, inform or</i>	
	<i>teach</i>	
•PITHĀ	<i>incredulity, obstinacy</i>	Gloss.
<i>Pitho</i> -ūs ^f	<i>goddess of persuasion</i>	Cic.
<i>Pitho</i> LEON-leōntis ^m	<i>an unskilful Rhodian poet</i>	Hor.
PISTOS	<i>credible, worthy of faith, faithful, sure,</i>	not used
	<i>&c. (pisto, in comp.—see at lochos;</i>	
	<i>see also at pino and under polys)</i>	
<i>pistis</i> -is ^f	<i>faith, persuasion, confidence</i>	Gloss.
<i>pisticus</i>	<i>pure, genuine; nardus pistica</i>	Vulg.
<i>pistācium</i> ⁿ or <i>pistācia</i> ^f	<i>a pistachio nut</i>	Plin.
or <i>pistācea</i> ^f		
<i>pistāna</i> -æ ^f	<i>kind of herb growing among sedge</i>	Plin.
•Pittheus-ei	<i>the son of Pelops and king of Træzene</i>	Plut.
<i>Pitthēius</i> , some Pitheius	<i>of Træzene</i>	Ov.
<i>Pitthēis</i> -ēidis	<i>Ætbra or the daughter of Pittheus</i>	Ov.
•PITHOS	<i>a cask, tub, tun (pitho or pith, in</i>	not used
	<i>comp.)</i>	
<i>pitheus</i> -ei ^m (some write	<i>a comet having the figure of a cask—a</i>	Apul.
<i>pytheus)</i>	<i>man very rich, but very covetous</i>	Plin.
<i>pitthites</i> -æ or <i>pithias</i> -æ ^m	<i>a comet having the figure of a cask</i>	Apul. Sen.
•PITYLOS	<i>a noise made by the oars, great and fre-</i>	not used
	<i>quent agitation, a violent stirring</i>	
<i>pitylzo</i>	<i>I gesticulate and make a great noise with</i>	not used
	<i>my hands, &c. (see pytisma at ptyo)</i>	
<i>pitulus</i>	<i>the stand of him who is to give orders to</i>	Hygin.
	<i>the rowers (it is thought)</i>	
•PITYS-yos ^f	<i>a pine-tree (pityo, in comp.)</i>	not used
<i>chama</i> pitys	<i>herb ground-pine or St. John's-wort</i>	Plin.
<i>pitynus</i>	<i>of the pine-tree</i>	Marc. Emp.
<i>pitysis</i> -idos ^f	<i>the kernel of a pine-apple</i>	Plin.

In "Tum resine catialis, hoc est dicaminis illinimentum vel dropacis," it is supposed we should read *cavialis* *salis*, and *dicaminis* or perhaps *liquaminis* for *dicaminis*.
Pity derived this from πιθω—see pithos; but then the island ought to have been called *Pitbusa* (see at pithos), for we find, almost constantly, that *usa*, in final composition, is for an island; hence Ovid's derivation from *pit* (in comp. *pitusa*) is to be preferred to that of *Pity*.

Pityus-i
*Pity*⁹ *USA*-æ^f

**PĪUS*-a-um, from *δῖος*-*δῖος*, excellent, noble, illustrious, generous, divine, changing *δ* into *π*† (in quem; superlat. *piissimus*, Curt. — see *piens* here)

Appius

*im*⁵ *pius*

*im*⁵ *piā*-æ^f
Appianus

Appianum

Appias-ādis^f

pie

*im*⁵ *piē*
piens-entis
piētas-ātis^f
 (*Pietas* Julia, a city of Venice in Italy, now Pola, Plin.)

Appietas
*im*⁵ *pietas*
*pietati*⁹ *CULTRIX*-īcis^f

piO

expio
impio (seldom used)
*piā*⁹ *BĪLIS*
expiabilis
*im*⁵ *expiabilis*
*im*⁵ *expiabiliter*
*piā*⁹ *CŪLUM*

* *piaculāris* or *piaculus*
piaculariter
piaculo

a very rich town of Colchis
 the island of pines, as it were (there were several so called), a sort of tithymal

godly, religious, devout, pious, dutiful (to parents or superiors), bearing a tender affection or natural love (to one's country or relations)—upright, uncorrupt—just, law-abiding, loving, kind-hearted, good-natured—serene, calm (of the sky)—meek, mild—ingenious, learned

a prænomen of the Claudius's†, of *Appius*

impious, wicked, irreligious—unnatural, undutiful—cruel, pitiless

sort of herb like the rosemary of *Appius*, reared by *Appius*—an *Appian* so called

a town of *Rhætia*—a sort of paint or colour

a name of *Venus*; *Appiades* deæ, *Venus* and *Pallas* (they had temples near the *Appian* waters)

religiously, devoutly—with a safe conscience—affectionately, kindly—*piissimè*, very religiously

impiously, wickedly, irreligiously
 pious, &c.—*pietissimus* for *piissimus*

reverence of the gods, devotion, love of one's country, natural love (of parents to children), dutifulness (of children to parents), kindness (of relations to each other), kindness or attachment (between friends)—justice, righteousness—clemency, compassion, loyalty, obedience

the dignity or noble rank of *Appius*
 impiety, wickedness, ungodliness

that bears a tender affection to her parents (said of the flock)

I worship—respect, am kind to—atone, appease, expiate

I atone, expiate, purge by sacrifice

I defile, misbehave

that may be atoned

that may be purged or atoned

that cannot be atoned, irreconcilable

in a manner not to be atoned

a crime requiring atonement—sacrifice

for atonement or expiation, a remedy

or cure—performance of a sacred rite

expiatory, having power to atone

in an expiatory manner

I expiate or atone

† Sometimes it seems to come from *ῥῆσος*, mild, calm, serene, tender-hearted.

† Some derive *Appius* from *Apium*; because L. *Appius* was rewarded with a crown of parsley.

<i>plac</i> ² MEN or mentum	an expiation or atonement	Ov. Plin.
EXPIA ² MENTUM	expiation or atonement	Gloss.
IM ² PIAMENTUM	a defilement	Cypr.
<i>plac</i> ¹ IO	an atoning or appeasing	Plin.
EXPIATIO, or us-ūs	atonement, expiation, satisfaction	Cic. Tert.
IMPIATIO	a defiling	Tert.
<i>plac</i> ¹ OR and fix	that atones or expiates, a priest or priestess that makes expiations	Gloss.
EXPIATOR and rix	that expiates or atones	Plaut.
EXPIATORIUS	serving to atone or expiate	Tert. Fest.
IN ² EXPIAT ¹ US	not atoned, not expiated	Augustin.
IMPIATUS	defiled, unatoned	Augustin.
PIAM	is a syllable added to quis and us	Apul.
*PLACEO ² -ui-ūtum†	I please or give content, I delight or like; placet-ebat-uit or ūtum est, it seems good, it is the mind or opinion of	Cic.
(cui)	I please well, am well liked	
COMPLACEO	I please much, &c.	Ter.
PERPLACEO	a cake, cheese-cake	Cic.
<i>plac</i> ² ENTA-æ†	a cake-maker	Hor.
PLACENTARIUS	a desire to please—a very ancient city of Italy	Gloss.
<i>plac</i> ² ENTIA-æ†	a cake-maker—of Placentia	Apul.
PLACENTINUS	half Placentine or half pleasant (jocose)	Plin.
SEMPPLACEENTINUS	that may please	Plaut. Cic.
<i>plac</i> ¹ IBILIS	soft, gentle, tame, kindly, not wild—calm, smooth—quiet, easy—meek, mild—patient, unmoved, constant	Tert.
<i>plac</i> ¹ IDUS	hard to be pleased, cruel, obstinate	Plin.
IM ² PLACIDUS	softly, gently, calmly—mildly—deliberately	Virg. Cic.
PLACIDE	mildness, calmness	Ter. Ov.
<i>plac</i> ¹ ITAS	a little gentle or calm	Hor.
<i>plac</i> ¹ ULUS	I soften or calm	Cic. Sall.
PLACIDUS	that has pleased, that pleases	Plaut.
PLACITUM	a decree or resolve, a sentence, a maxim	Varr.
<i>plac</i> ¹ IO	I please much or often	Auson.
<i>plac</i> ¹ IVUS	kind, calm, smooth	Ambros.
<i>plac</i> ² OR-ōris†	gentleness, mildness, affability	Sall.
PLACESCO ²	I begin to please (some read lacefco, some lacefco)	Plin.
DISPLICEO ²	I displease, dislike, disgust	Gloss.
DISPLICENTIA	a displeasing or mistaking, discontent	Vulg.
DISPLICIUS	displeasing, disagreeable	Tac.
PLACEO-as† (quem cui)	I make calm or gentle—I pacify, appease, reconcile, atone, make propitious—allay, assuage	Cic. Sen. Gell. Virg. Cic. Hor.

From *πλατὴς-αὐδός*, which, among others, has the meaning of a smooth surface; because it is by smoothness and manners that we please. This *πλατὴς* would, in composition, become *πλάσις* (from its genitive *πλάσιος*), which, with *ἐγώ* (I am), forms *placeo*; hence *placeo* is, properly, I am smooth or bland. Mark that *πλάσις* or *πλάσιον* expresses that cake which the Latins call *placenta*, from *πλάκνις*, which also comes from *πλατὴς*—see under *platys*. The author of *Le Jardin des Racines Grecques* derives *plaire* (*placeo*) from *πλάσσω*, *πλάσσειν*, to dash over, feign, pretend; because, says he, *πλάσσειν* means that forms, and *πλάσσειν* means that may take form.—See *plasio*, and for *plaga*, *plago*, *plango*, &c. see under *pleo*.

Though the *a* is become long (which may be attributed to the change of conjugation), it is obvious that it comes also from *πλατὴς-αὐδός*, as if the verb *πλάσιω* had been formed to express I smooth, as well as I incrustate. Worth suggests that *placo* may come from *paco*, with the insertion of *l* (see under *pax* at *pango*); but *pax* and *pango*, with as much propriety, be said to come from *placo*, with the suppression of *l*, if their origin were not from *pacifer*, itself from *pango*.

COMplaco
EXplaco
VIRiplac³A

plac¹BILIS
IM²placabilis
placabilITAS
IM³placabilitas
placabilITER
IM³placabiliter
plac²MEN or mentum
placat¹E
placat¹IO
placat¹OR and rix
placatorIUS
IM³placat¹US
*PLĀNĒ-es

planARATUMⁿ

PlanASIA-iz^f
A³planĒS-is
APOplanĒSIS-is^f
planĒTA or ētes-^xm
planetARIUS
planetICUS
IMplanO
IMplanat¹OR
plan²US (see plānus)
PLAZO

plāCITIS-ītidis^f (perhaps
from plax under platys)
plāGA-^xf (see under plessio)

plag²ŪLA-^xf

IMplagO
plagIUMⁿ
IM²plagium
SEMiplagium
plagiARIUS
plagiATOR
plagITUMⁿ
plagŪSIA^f (see under
platys)
*PLANTA-^xf †
plantAGO-inis^f
plantARIS-is-e
plantARE-isⁿ

I gain favour, make court to, soothe
I appease, mitigate
a goddess that reconciles husbands and
wives
easy to be appeased—that may appease
implacable, not to be appeased
gentleness, easiness to be appeased
implacableness
in an appeasing manner
implacably, irreconcilably
an atonement
calmly, mildly, meekly
a pacifying
that appeases or atones
serving to appease
implacable, never satisfied
error, a wandering; planaō, I lead
into an error, I deceive
a sort of plough (some read plaustrara-
tum)
an island in the Tyrrhene sea
that wanders not
a wandering
a planet
an astrologer
of a planet or of planets
I deceive or cheat (see under plānus)
a cheat, an impostor
an impostor, a cheat, a vagrant
I drive here and there, wander; pla-
gios, oblique, awry, ambiguous, ti-
mid, deceitful, dissembling
kind of ashes (from the brass ore) which
sticks to the wall
space or tract of ground—climate, coun-
try, coast, region—a toil or net to
catch wild beasts (chiefly in the
plural)
a covering, curtain, hanging—a sheet
of paper
I surround as it were with nets
a net—a decoyer, a kidnapper
a small net
a little net
a kidnapper or crimp—a plagiary
a decoyer, a kidnapper
a sale or purchase of people kidnapped
a fish that swims sideways
the foot with the toes, the sole of the
foot—the foot—a plant, graft, scion
plantain
of or belonging to the sole of the foot
a plant of herb

Gell.
Liv. ap. Lin.
Val. Max.
Cic. Ter.
Cic.
Cic.
Ammian.
Gell.
Tac.
Liv. Plin.
Cic.
Cic.
Gloss. Sair.
Tert.
Ov.
not used
Plin.
Plin.
Macrob.
Quint.
Cic.
August.
Sidon.
Cypr.
Gloss.
Cic.
not used
Plin.
Stat.
Virg.
Cic.
Liv.
Plin.
Sidon.
Grat. Id.
Id.
Gloss.
Cic. Mart.
Tert.
Id.
Plaut.
Plin.
Ov. Col.
Plin.
Stat.
Juv.

† From πλατύς, wide, spacious (very proper to express the spreading by generation or successive production with the insertion of n, as in planus under platys). This is agreed upon, that the sole of the foot, or the foot with the toes, is so called, from its being broad, that it may support the whole body.

plantaria-ium (or plan- tāres alæ)	wings at the heels of Mercury	Flacc. Stat.
plantarius (doubted)	of or belonging to plants	Col.
plantarium	a plant of tree or herb, a set with a root on—a plantation or nursery—hair that bears scions or grafts or sets	Col. Plin. Perf. Plin.
plantiger	I plant or set	Plin.
plantio	I plant together	Ambros.
complanto	I root up or displant, also plant or set —break off a graft	Plin.
dēplanto	I pull up what is planted	Col.
explanto	I supplant, trip up the's heels—suppress —plant under or under-plant	Cic. Perf. Col.
supplanto	I transplant	Sedul.
transplanto	a planting, a season for planting	Plin.
plantatio	a planting together	Gloss.
dēplantatio	a rooting up	Ict.
plantator	that plants, a planter	Augustin.
dēplantator	that roots up	Augustin.
explantator	that pulls up plants	Litt. ex Col.
supplantator	that supplants	Hier.
*PLANUS-a-um†, see un- der plane (plani, in comp.)	smooth, level, flat, plain, even, clear, manifest, evident—flat, not globular	Cic. Plin.
implanus	uneven, hollow	Aur. Vict.
perplanus	very clear, &c.	Diom.
planarius	smooth, level, &c. (see planus above)	Mart. Cap.
planarius	done in the plain or open country	Ammian.
planaria-æ	an island of Italy so called	Plin.
planis	plainly, clearly, utterly, entirely	Cic.
planiloquus (see at pes)	that speaks freely and ingenuously	Plaut.
planitas	evenness of style or expression	Tac.
planitia-iæ or ies-iei	smooth surface, level ground, plain field	Vitr. Cic.
planitudo-inis	smoothness, evenness, &c. (but many read plenitudo)	Col.
planitus (ad-v.)	utterly, entirely	Tert.
planula	a plane, tool to smooth with	Onom.
dēplanum	the act of smoothing or polishing	Arnob.
planesco	I become smooth or level	Hilar.
plano (see under plane)	I make even or smooth	Coripp.
complano	I make even or level—I smooth, finish	Cat. Hirt.
displano	I make even or level	Lact. Varr.
explano	I make plain or smooth—explain	Plin. Cic.
complanabilis	easy to be made plain	Hygin.
explanabilis	that may be explained, distinct	Sen.
inexplanabilis	not to be explained, indistinct	Mart. Cap.
explanare	plainly, clearly	Cic.
complanatio	a levelling or making even	Sen.
explanatio	an explanation or exposition	Cic.
complanator	that levels or smooths	Apul.
explanator	that explains or expounds	Cic.
explanatorius	serving to explain	Cæ. Aur.
inexplanatus	undistinct	Plin.

From ἀπλάνης, per Aspher. says Ainsworth; but perhaps planus is also from πλάξ-πλαῖς, whence, at first, and then planus, by changing c into n—see under platys, and the note on places. Certain it is, that planities, as planities, means a smooth surface, as πλάξ does.

•PLASSO or platto

plasiO

PLANGUNCŪLA-æ^fPLASEA or palasea-æ^fsēplasia-iæ^f†

sēplasmum or ārium

sēplasmāRIUS

plasma-ātisⁿ (sometimes

plasmātum-i)

CATAPlasma or plasnum

PARAPlasma

PRŌPlasma

plasmO

CATAPlasmo

RĒPlasmo

plasmat^rORplasmat^rŪRA

METAPlasmus

IM or EMPLAST^rELLUM (see em-
plastrum here)PLASTES-æ^m

GYPSoplastes

plastice-es^f

PRŌplastice

plasticĀTOR

plasticUS

EMPLasticus

EMPLASTRUM

HYGRemplastrum

EMPLastrO

IM or EMPLastrat^rIO

PRIMoplastus

PRŌoplastus

CŌROPLATHUS-im

•PLĀTYS-cos

platys

platy^oCŌRIĀSIS-is^fHŌMO or ŌMOplatæ-arum^f

Platææ or pēæ-ārum

PlatæENSIS

PlatæGE-es^f (sometimes
Patage)PlatĀNISTA-æ^fI form, daub over, feign, pretend; pla-
sis-eos, a forming or feigning

I form

a puppet, πλάγγω

a sort of sacrifice

a mart or shop for precious ointment in
Capua—the body of perfumersmarket-place for perfumes and sweet
ointments

a perfumer

potter's work—a fiction or modulation of
the voice (some suppose this a gar-
gle to clear the voice), form or figure
(of any thing created)

a plaster or poultice

mark made in a book at particular pas-
sages

a potter's mould or pattern

I form, create

I cure by poulticing

I form or create anew

that forms or creates

the forming or making any thing of
earththe changing of some letter in a word
(upon account of verse or necessity)

a small plaster or incision for grafting

a maker of images, a potter or statuary,
a caster

a parjetter

craft of a potter, &c.

the art of making moulds or patterns
that makes or forms moulds, &c.of or for making or forming—substan-
tively, a potter or statuary

of a plaster, sticking like a plaster

a plaster or salve—a grafting or plas-
ter of clay or wax to lay on a graft

a moist plaster

I graft or inoculate

a grafting or inoculating

the first formed or created

our first father Adam

a doll-maker or seller

broad, wide, large, ample (platy, in
comp.)

a nerve so called from its size

a disorder in horses

the shoulder-blades

a city of Bœotia (not Plateæ)

of Plateæ

an island between Eubœa and Andros

a large fish of the river Ganges

not used

Apic.

Cic.

Arnob.

Cic.

Plin.

Varr.

Gloss.

Lampr.

Aul.

Perf.

Prod.

Plin. Luc.

Gloss.

Plin.

Hier.

Cels. Am.

Iren.

Tert.

Gloss.

Quint.

Gloss.

Plin.

Cassiod.

Plin.

Plin.

Firmic.

Vitr.

Firmic.

Morell.

Cels.

Col.

Plin.

Col.

Col.

Prod.

Ecdl.

Gloss.

not used

Plin.

Veget.

Cels.

Stat.

Nep.

Plin.

Plin.

† This comes, I think, from πλάσις for πλάσις, divine, wonderful, and πλάσις, composition, and πλάσις, perly, a place where divine or excellent compositions are sold.

<i>Platanistus</i> -i ^m	a promontory of Peloponnesus	Plin.
<i>plātānus</i> -i ^f	a plane-tree (that widely spreads its branches)	Plin.
<i>chamæplatanus</i>	dwarf plantain tree	Plin.
<i>platanētum</i> -i ⁿ or <i>platan-ōn-ōni</i> -i ^m	a grove or plantation of plane-trees	Gloss. Plin.
<i>platanīnus</i>	of plane-tree or of plane-wood	Col.
<i>plātēa</i> or <i>plātēa</i> -a ^f	a bird called a shoveller	Pl n. Cic.
<i>plātēa</i> ^f (<i>plātēa</i> , Lampr.)	a broadway or great street	Ter.
<i>plātēssa</i> -a ^f	a flat broad-fish like a sole	Auson.
<i>plātice</i> -es ^f	the art of laying down general principles	Firmic.
<i>platicus</i>	belonging to general principles	Firmic.
<i>platicē</i> (adv.)	upon or from general principles	Firmic.
<i>Plato</i> -ōnis ^m	a broad-shouldered philosopher so called	Cic.
<i>platonīa</i> -iarum ^f	sort of pillars	Cassiod.
<i>Platonīcus</i>	of Plato, Platonic	Plin.
<i>complatonicus</i>	a follower of Plato	Sidon.
<i>Platonistus</i> -i ^m	a promontory of Achæa	Plin.
<i>plautus</i> -a-um, anciently	broad, large, flat— <i>Plautus</i> -i, a comic poet so called	Tertul.
<i>plotus</i> ; see under <i>plyno</i>	name of a Roman family	Cic.
<i>Plantia</i> or <i>Plotæa</i> gens	of <i>Plautus</i> — <i>Plautinissimus</i> , very much in the style of <i>Plautus</i>	Liv.
<i>Plautinus</i>	half soles or half shoes	Hor.
<i>semiplotia</i> -iōrum ⁿ †	<i>Trajan's wife</i>	Gell.
<i>Plotina</i> -æ	<i>Tully's Latin-master</i> — <i>Plotius Tucca</i> , a poet so called	Fest.
<i>Plotius</i> Gallus	a play of <i>Menander</i> so called	Gloss.
<i>Plotium</i> -i ⁿ	of <i>Plotius</i>	Hor.
<i>Plotianus</i>	of a smooth surface, flat, a plain, a table which is wide and long	Gell.
<i>Plax</i> -ācos	a town of Mysia	Cic.
<i>Placia</i> -iæ ^f	see <i>pacideianus</i> under <i>pax at pango</i>	not used
<i>Placideianus</i> or <i>Placidianus</i>	a fish that swims on her side	Plin.
<i>placūsia</i>	a plank, a board	Gloss.
<i>planca</i> -æ ^f	spiny-footed, broad and flat-footed	Pallad.
<i>plancus</i> -a-um	a sort of eagle—name of a man	Plin.
<i>plancus</i> -i ^m , πλάγκος	of <i>Plancus</i>	Plin. Gloss.
<i>Planciānus</i>	engines made of boards covered with twigs, hair, raw-hides, &c. to make approaches in sieges—shelter in form of a turret, closure between pillars, or distance of the lower pillars from the higher, a parapet or breast-work—a press or case for books, &c.—a desk to write on—couch to lay on at meals	Gloss.
<i>plūteus</i> ^m or <i>pluteum</i> ⁿ , certainly from our primitive πλῆτος-εος	of or for writing-desks or book-cases	Cæf.
<i>plateālis</i>	I make a noise by striking or stamping (with my feet)—I make a noise by flapping or clapping—I clap (in token of applause)—I commend, applaud, encourage (cui or quem)—I stroke, flatter, soothe (cui)	Vitr.
* <i>PLAUDO</i> ³ -fi-sum (or <i>plōdo</i> , Varr.) from <i>πλαῖδος</i> , which, as well as <i>πλαῖται</i> , means a sort of rattling shoes, slippers, sandals		Juv.
		Perf.
		Suet.
		Cic.
		Virg.
		Ov.
		Hor.
		Cic.
		Plin.

arch. supposes these to be for *πλαῖλάτια*, from *πλαῖδος* or *πλαῖται* (see at *plando*), and that *Plautus* was the same; but see under *plyno* for *semiplatus*.

APplaudo or appledo
CIRCUMplaudo

COMplaudo or complodo
DISplaudo or displodo

EXplaudo or explodo

RĒplaudo

SUPplaudo or supplodo

SUPERplaudo

plaud³US

plaus¹IBILIS

plausibilITER

plaus³ILIS

plaus¹OR^m and plaustrIX^f

APplausor or applozor

plaus¹US-ŪS

APplausus or applosus-ŪS

DISplos¹IO

EXPlofio

SUPplofio

plaus¹ITO

PLAUSTRUM or plostrum

plaustrARIUS or plostra-
rius

plaus¹ARATUM

plaustr¹LŪCUS

plou¹ELLUM

Ā or APplūda-æ^f

PLUSTRA-Ōrum^m

*PLEBS-plebis† (or plē-
bes-ēi, Liv.); see po-
pulus at polys

plebECŪLA

plebEIVS

plebi¹CŌLA

plebITAS (some plevitas)

*PLECO, πλέω-πλέω

EMplecton opus

plecŪSA-æ^f

SYMpleGMA-ātis^m

plOCAMOS, Iſidis

EUPlocamus

plŌCE-is^f

I applaud (cui)

I applaud around

I applaud (with others)

I break ofunder with a great noise, dis-
charge a piece like a gun

I drive out by clapping, hiss or stamp off
the stage, explode, reject

I clap or stamp again

I stamp or make a noise with my feet

I strike my wings by way of applause
flapping (said of dogs with long ears

hanging down)

plausible, well-accepted, approved

plausibly, agreeably

agreeable, cheerful

that applauds (plofor, Siden.)

that applauds or claps

an applauding, applause, a clapping—a
flapping (of wings)

an applauding, applause

a discharging or letting off with a
crack

a casting off, a rejecting, explosion

a stamping or making a noise with the
feet

I cry or sing (flapping my wings at the
same time)

a cart or waggon (from its stamping or
pressing the ground with a noise)—

Charles's wain near the north pole

of or for a waggon—that drives a cart
or waggon

a plough with wheels (some read plana-
raturum under plāne)

shining like Charles's wain

a little wain or cart

bran or refuse of corn

waves of the sea or rivers (see flustra
under fluo)

the common people, the rabble or mob—
one of the common people—a swarm of
bees

the meaner sort of people

of the common people, plebeian

a favourer of the common people

low or vulgar birth

I twine, twist, join, weave, knit, plait,
fold

a work well knit or cecched together

a dressing-maid

an embracing or clipping—a piece repre-
senting two persons wrestling

a shrub growing on the sea like coral

curled, trimmed

a frequent repetition of words—a compo-
sition of different sounds or things

Plaut. Ag.

Ov.

Cic. Quint.

Gloss.

Varr.

Aulon.

Cic.

Apul.

Tert. Cl.

Solin.

Fest.

Cic.

Sidon.

Sidon.

Hor. Nam.

Plin.

Cic.

Plin.

Cic.

Arnob.

Cal.

Cic.

Philom.

Cic.

Sen.

Cat.

Ulp.

Plin.

Mart. Ca.

Hor.

Plin.

Adhelm.

Cic.

Hor.

Col.

Cic.

Liv.

Cic.

Cato

not used

Vitr.

Mart.

Mart.

Plin.

Plin.

Lucil.

Quint.

Mart. Ca.

† From πλέω-εω; (changing ε into ω), the common people, a mob, a multitude, abundance—
under plus.

SYMPLECE	a figure whereby a repetition is made (at the end) of something at the beginning	Mart. Cap.
PLACIMOS	woven, wreathed, entwined	not used
STEPHANOPLOCUS or OS	a garland-maker	Plin.
PLAXEMUM ⁿ or EMUS ^m †	a seat in a coach or cart, or a sort of tumbrel (made with twigs entwined)	Catul.
PLECTO ³ -xi-ctum or xui-xum (quem re)	I twist or twine—plait, knit, weave—correct or punish, beat	Phædr. Ov.
AMPLECTO	I embrace	Plaut.
CIRCUMPLECTO	I embrace, clasp around	Plaut.
COMPLECTO	I embrace—I comprehend	Plaut.
IMPLECTO	I twist or twine	Vitr. Scæv.
AMPLEX ^{OR} ³-plexus sum	I clasp about, embrace—study and take a pleasure in, understand, comprehend	Apul.
ACUMAMPLECTOR	I embrace, twist around	Virg.
CIRCUMPLECTOR	I embrace, clasp around	Cic.
COMPLECTOR (see complecto)	I embrace, comprise, comprehend	Virg.
PLECT ³ A-æf	a bundle of hair tied together	Cic.
PLECT ³ IBILIS	worthy of punishment	Salmaf.
PLECT ³ ILIS	that may be twined	Sidon.
IMPLECT ³ ICUS	stiff	Plaut.
PERPLEX ³ E	perplexedly, intricately	Veget.
COMPLEX ³ IM	by embracing	Liv.
PERPLEXIM	intricately, confusedly	Plaut.
COMPLEX ³ IO	a comprehension, comprisal	Plaut.
IMPLEXIO	a wrapping or folding	Cic.
PERPLEXIO	ambiguity, twisted speech	Mart. Cap.
COMPLEX ³ IVUS	that comprehends	Porc. Latr.
INCOMPLEXIVUS	that comprehends not	Gell.
PLEX ³ US-ûs	a twisting or plaiting	Gloss.
AMPLEXUS-ûs	an embracing, a wreathing (as serpents)	Manil.
CIRCUMPLEXUS-ûs	a clasping or twining around	Cic.
COMPLEXUS-ûs	an embracing, a comprehending	Plin.
IMPLEXUS-ûs	a wrapping, a folding	Plin.
DÉPLEX ³ US²a-um	embraced, twined	Lucr.
IMPLEXUS	wrapped, folded, platted, interwoven	Plin.
PERPLEXUS	perplexed, confused, intricate	Plin.
PERPLEXITAS	perplexity	Ammian.
AMPLEX ³ OR or o	I embrace heartily	Ter. Plaut.
EXAMPLEXOR	I embrace cordially	Herenn.
COMPLEXOR or o	I embrace	Gloss. Corip.
PERPLEXOR	I act intricately, I puzzle	Plaut.
PERPLEXA ³ BILIS	hard to be understood, confused	Non.
PERPLEXABILITER	intricately, ambiguously	Plaut.
COMPLEXAT ³ US	embraced	Apul.
PLICO-avi-atum, or ui-ium	I fold, knit together	Lucr.
APPLICO (ad rem)	I apply, join or fit to, arrive at—addict or attach myself to	Cic.
centuplico-avi-atum	I increase a hundred fold	Ter.
CIRCUMPLICO-avi or ui, Sc.	I fold or wrap around	Prud.
COMPLICO-avi or ui, Sc.	I fold or wrap up together	Cic.
DÉPLICO-avi or ui, Sc.	I unfold	Cic.
DISPLICO-avi or ui, Sc.	I unfold, display	Aug.
		Varr.

From πλέκω (see *placimos* above), the Greeks having neither πλάττω nor πλέκω, mentioned in

duplico-avi-atum	I double—increase	Cat. Cic.
adduplico-avi-atum	I double	Plaut.
conduplico-avi-atum	I double	Varr.
explico-avi or ui, &c.	I unfold, unravel, display, explain	Cic.
subexplico-avi or ui, &c.	I unfold a little	Arnob.
implico-avi or ui, &c. (rem in re)	I fold in, interweave—trim or dress—entangle, incumber, intermix	Virg. Or. Cic.
interplico-avi or ui, &c.	I interweave or plait between	Stat.
multiplico-avi-atum	I multiply or make greater—I multiply figures	Ov. Cal.
quadruplico-avi-atum	I quadruplicate, I increase four fold	Plaut.
quinguplico or quintuplico	I continue for five years	Tac. Gloss.
replico-avi or ui, &c.	I unfold or bend back—unfold, display—turn the inside out, I reply—repeat or say over—turn over	Cat. Plaut. Plin. Id. Cic.
simplico-avi-atum	I make single (see simplex)	Pallad.
supplico-avi-atum (cui pro quo), supplicassis for supplicaveris, Plaut.	I intreat, supplicate, earnestly request—make an oblation—make a solemn procession	Curt. Suet. Litt. ex Sal.
contortiplico-avi-atum	I make rough and crooked or winding	Plaut.
triplico-avi-atum	I triple	Plin.
alterplex-icis	double, artful	Fest.
applex	joined or made tight (appliciore nexu)	Apul.
centuplex	a hundred fold	Plaut.
complex	an accomplice	Arnob.
decemplex or decuplex	having ten times as much, ten fold	Nep. Gloss.
duplex	two fold	Virg.
multiplex	consisting of many folds—manifest, various, many times as much—having many turnings and windings that may be done in ninety ways	Sil. Cic. Ov.
nonagecuplex	four fold	Gloss.
quadruplex	five fold	Plin.
quincuplex or quintuplex or quinquuplex	how many fold?	Auf. Vop.
quduplex?	seven fold.	Gloss.
septemplex	containing one whole and a half	Onomat.
sesquplex or sescuplex	six fold	Ov.
sestuplex	single, unmixed, strait, direct, without deceit, honest, simple or silly—homely, mean, ordinary	Cic. Gloss.
simplex (sim for sine or singuli)	very coarse or ordinary	Cic.
perplex	suppliant, humbly intreating	Tac.
supplex	three-fold, triple	Cic.
triplex	a plait, fold, wrinkle	Cic.
plex ^a -a ^a	that may be explained	Jun.
explica ^a -bilis	that cannot be explained, inextricable	Plin.
inexplicabilis	that folds in two (as some doors)	Plin.
conduplicabilis	that has many windings or twistings—that may be multiplied	Virg.
multiplicabilis	that may be tripled	Cic.
triplicabilis	in a manner that may be explained, clearly	Gloss. Sedul.
explicabiliter	in a manner not to be explained	Dicm.
supplicamentum	a supplication or public prayer	Apul.
supplicanter	in a supplicating manner, &c.	Apul.
duplicānus or iānus	that has double pay or wages	Sedul.
explicāte or ite	plainly, openly, clearly	Liv. Cic. Gloss.

IM³plicate or it³
 plicat³ILIS
 plicat³IO, or ūra
 APplicatio
 DE³plicatio
 DISplicatio
 DUPLICATIO
 CONDUPLICATION
 EXplicatio, or us-ūs
 IMplicatio, or ūra
 INTERplicatio
 MULTIPLICATIO
 O³uplicatio
 QUADRUPLICATION
 RE³plicatio
 SUPPLICATION
 TRIPPLICATION
 CENTUPPLICATION
 DUPLICATIO
 QUADRUPLICATIO
 plicat³OR
 DUPLICATOR
 EXPLICATOR and rix
 IMPLICATOR and rix
 MULTIPLICATOR
 SUPPLICATOR
 CONSUPPLICATOR and rix
 EXPLICAT³ŪRUS or pliciturus
 IMPLICATURUS or pliciturus
 CENTUPPLICATUS
 DECEMPPLICATUS
 DISPLICATUS
 REDUPPLICATUS
 EXPLICATUS or plicitus
 IM³ explicatus or plicitus
 PER³ explicatus or plicitus
 IMPLICATUS or plicitus
 OCTUPPLICATUS
 PERPLICATUS
 QUADRUPLICATUS
 RE³PLICATUS or REPLICATUS
 RESIMPLICATUS
 DUPLICES-UM^m
 TRIPLES
 EXPLICIT³
 DUPLICITAS
 MULTIPLICITAS
 SIMPLICITAS
 DUPLICITER

intricately, obscurely
 pliant, that may be bent or folded
 a folding, a fold
 application, an adjoining or a laying to
 an unfolding
 a scattering abroad
 a doubling
 a doubling or duplicate—a repeating of
 one or more words again
 an unfolding, an explanation
 a plaiting or braiding, an entangling
 an interfolding
 a multiplying, multiplication
 a doubling eight times
 a quadruplicating
 an unfolding, a conversion, a reply
 supplication, request, thanksgiving, so-
 lemn procession, public feast
 a trebling, a folding of a thing thrice
 in or by or to a hundred fold
 in two ways or manners
 in a four-fold manner
 that folds or knits
 that doubles
 that explains or interprets
 that wraps or entangles
 that multiplies
 that intreats
 that joins in supplications
 about to draw out or dispatch
 that will braid or trim up
 folded a hundred times
 folded ten times
 dispersed, scattered abroad
 redoubled
 unfolded, explained, plain, easy, finished,
 perfect, rescued, freed from, exposed
 to view
 unexplained, obscure, entangled
 entirely explained
 entangled, intricate
 eight times double
 confused, entangled, twisted
 increased in four folds (some read qua-
 dripartitus)
 unfolded, turned back
 folded back so as to make it double
 a sort of tablet-book for letters or di-
 plomas
 a sort of tablets for love-letters
 for explicatus est liber or explicatum est
 volumen
 a duple or double (cf the ears and
 nostrils)
 multiplicity
 plainness, simplicity, uprightness
 doubly, for two causes

Firm. Cic.
 Plin.
 Col. Plin.
 Cic.
 August.
 August.
 Sen.
 Plaut.
 Herenn.
 Cic.
 Cic. Sidon.
 Litt. ex Col.
 Col.
 Mart. Cap.
 Ulp.
 Cic.
 Cic.
 Ict.
 Plin.
 Plin.
 Plin.
 Sidon.
 Sidon.
 Cic.
 Firm. Gloss.
 Augustin.
 Augustin.
 Gloss. Inscr.
 Cæs. Stat.
 Gloss. Ov.
 Prud.
 Varr.
 Varr.
 Tertul.
 Cic.
 Mart.
 Arn. Stat.
 Gloss. Sidon.
 Cic.
 Liv.
 Lucr.
 Varr.
 Plin. Stat.
 Cæl. Aur.
 Gloss.
 Mart.
 Mart.
 Lact.
 Sarsib.
 Mart.
 Cic.

multipliciter
septempliciter
simpliciter or **simplicitus**
tripliciter
suppliciter
plicit⁴us-a-um
supplic³ium

supplic³ue
multipl³ic³us (not *ius*)
plix³-plicis³
imPLICISCOR³

imPLIC³ITO
***PLĒO** or **plōo** (*see pleo*
again under pleos)
Plēias ādis (or **Plēias** in
two syllables, or Plias)
PleiōNE-es³

PLEMMYRIUM³
NaupLIA-ia³
Nauplius

NaupliāDES
EupLĒA-æa³

ĒpiplōON

PlōTÆ-arum (*see under*
plyno)
plotias-ia³
plōUM
plous
CATapLUS, (*see under pleos*)

PĒriplus
***PLĒOS**
PIMPLAO or **pipiao**

PimPLA
PimplēUS or **æus**
PimplĒA or **æa-æ³**
Pimplēis-ēidis, or **ias-**
iādis
PLĒNUS, πλῆνους

sēmiplenus
plenāRIUS and *plenariē*
plene or *iter*

manifestly, diversely, fully—multipli- Sall.
cious, more fully, more particularly Plin.
in a seven-fold manner Bibl.
simply, plainly, sincerely Cic. Plac.
in a three-fold manner Herenn.
humily, with bended knees Cæf.
involved (numeri gradatim pliciti) Mart. Cap.
a supplication or prayer, an atonement, Sall.
a sacrifice, a procession—that which is Varr.
offered in sacrifice—punishment (for Quint.
a fault, the pardon of which has not
been obtained)
humily, with bended knees Apul.
consisting of many Gell.
a plait (see at plisso) Gloss.
I am involved or caught or troubled Sidon.
with
I interweave Plin.
I navigate, I sail not used

the constellation of seven stars (it is Ov.
chiefly found in the plural)
the daughter of Oceanus and wife of Ov.
Atlas
a promontory of Sicily, Πλημύριον Virg.
a sea-port town in Argos Herodot.
the father of Palamedes—sea-fish like a Prop.
cuttle Plin.
Palamedes the son of Nauplius Ov.
an island in the Tyrrhene sea—a name of Stat. Pul.
Venus
the caul wherein the bowels are wrapped Gloss.
up (see cele)
two islands in the Ionian sea Plin.

sort of reed in floating islands Plin.
a cart, says Boudot†
that has two wheels, says Boudot
a voyage at sea, an arrival of ships, a Mart.
fleet of merchantmen
a circumnavigation Geograph.
full, filled (see pleon under polys) not used
I fill (also pimplano, pipiēmi, pim- not used
plēmi)
a mountain of Bæotia Strabo.
of or belonging to Pimpla Catul.
a fountain sacred to the Muses—a muse Stat. Hor.
a muse (also Piplēis-ēidis) Varr.

full, complete, corpulent, fleshy, plump— Cell.
plenteous, that has much or many— Cic.
big with young Plaut.
half full Cic.
are barbarous expressions (v. Sarisb.)
fully, completely, at large Cic. Olin.

† Πλόος or πλώϊ; means navigation or sailing, a voyage or passage; and perhaps πλωμ means a sort, being suspended, seems, in its motion, to sail along.

semipleuē
plenīcentrum
plenitas
plenitudo
PLEO-plē-vi-plētum

Compleo
DEpleo
EXpleo

IMpl. o
ADimpleo
OPpleo
REpleo
SUPpleo

INpleo¹ BULIS
EXplebilis

INpleo² EXplebilis
IMplebilis

COMple² MENTUM
EXplementum

IMplementum
SUPplementum

COMple² E

COMple² IO

DEpletio

EXpletio

IMpletio

ADimpletio

REpletio

MANUPlet¹ IUS

EXplet¹ IUS

SUPpletivus

COMplet¹ OR

COMplet¹ OR IUM

plet¹ ŪRA

REpletura

plet¹ US

INpleo² completus

INpleo² expletus

IRpleo² repletus

LOCup² ES-ētist

LOCuplet² ISSIME

LOCuplet² O

COLlocuplet² O

LOCuplet² at² OR

POPles-itis² S

REpl² IUM

in a manner half full or complete
plenīcentrum aperit
fullness, plenty
fullness, corpulency, thickness
I fill, seldom used (see the note on
pelas)

I fill up, complete, finish

I empty, drink off, decant

I fill—perfect, complete, also empty or di-
minish—satisfy, satisfy, content—close
up (said of wounds)

I fill—I fulfil, satiate, content

I fill quite—I accomplish or complete

I fill up

I fill up, replenish

I fill up, make up (what is wanting),
supply, recruit

that cannot be filled up or completed

that may be filled or satisfied

that cannot be filled or satisfied

to be filled—serving to fill

a filling up, a complement

a filling or satisfying

a filling up

a supplement, a supply

completely

a filling up or completing

an emptying or drinking off

a filling, a completing

a filling up

a completing or finishing

a filling up or replenishing

that fills the hand, corpulent

expletive (said of some conjunctions)

suppletory, expletive

that fulfils or accomplishes

midnight devotion

repletion, exuberance

repletion or filling up

filled

incomplete

incomplete, not filled; inexpletum, im-
moderately

not filled up, not replenished

well stored, rich, wealthy (see under
plico)

most richly

I make wealthy or rich

I enrich, make wealthy

that enriches

the ham of one's leg behind the knee—the
knee (Lucret. makes the o short)

what fills up vacancies, door-checks,
leaf of a door

Sidon.
Mart. Cap.
Vitr.
Plin.
Fest.

Cic.
Col.
Plaut. Virg.
Ter. Plin.

Col. Cic.
Plin. Cic.
Liv.
Ov.
Suet.

Gloss.
Cic.
Cic.
Gloss. Aurel.

Tac.
Sen.
Cæ. Aur.
Cic.
Gell.

August.
Hier.
Cic.
Salv.

Tert.
Imp. Cod.
Gloss.
Isidor.
Gloss.

Juvenc.
August.
Veget.
Cod. Theod.

Lucr.
Firmic.
Stat.
Virg.

Paull. Nol.
Cic.

Spartian.
Cic.
Ter.
Eutrop.

Col.
Ov.
Vitr.

The passage ought to be read as follows: "Cito superioris vasti, aqua videlicet pleni, centrum aperi."

Properly, that fills or is possessed of many places or many lands.

For post. Gesner says, at this word, "Para opposita genu dicta videri potest quod post se retro plicetur et

star;" but I think poples may be derived from pleo with as much propriety as from plico.

centupl ^{us} us-a-um†	a hundred fold (see under plico, see also plus under polys)	Gloss.
decuplus	decuple, ten fold—decuplum, the decuple	Liv. Gloss.
duplus	double; duplum, the double	Cic.
manipulus	see manipulus hereafter	Virg.
nonagecuplus	that may be done in ninety ways	Gloss.
octuplus	octuple, eight fold	Cic.
quaduplus	four fold; quaduplum, the quadruple	Plin.
quincuplus or quinquuplus	five fold; quincuplum or quinquuplum, the quintuple	Gloss.
quotuplus?	how many fold?	Gloss.
septuplus	seven fold	Dig.
sefcuplus or sesquiplus	one and a half; sefcuplum or sesquiplum, one whole and a half	Cic.
sextuplus	six fold	Gloss.
simpulus	simple, not double, uncompounded—simpulum, a simple band of soldiers	Plaut.
tripulus or triplafus	treble	Liv.
dupl ^{aris}	double—that has double pay or double allowance	Cic. Cap.
maniplaris	a soldier, perhaps the standard-bearer	Ulp.
quadruplaris	quadruple or of four	Virg.
sesquiplaris	that receives an allowance (or a pay) and a half	Ov.
simpularis	simple, consisting of one only	Macr.
tripularis	treble or of three	Veget.
sesquiplarius	that receives an allowance (or a pay) and a half	Veget.
simpularius	of one only, single	Macr.
duplio-ōnis	the double, the paying double the troop	Inscr.
centuplo	pass	Ulp.
decuplo	at a hundred-fold rate	Plin.
duplo	at a ten-fold rate	Gloss.
quadruplo	at a double rate	Liv.
simplo	at a four-fold rate	Gloss.
centuplo-as	simply	Fest.
duplo	1 double by hundred	Gloss.
quadruplo	1 double, 1 fine to the double	Ulp.
quaduplar' or	1 take the quadruple—quaduplor, 1 act the informer	Ulp. Plaut.
simpulator or simpulator	an informer (the fourth part of the property of the criminal was adjudged to him)	Cic.
decuplat' us	a constant companion of the bridegroom	Fest. Nib.
quaduplatus in se numerus	decuple, ten-fold	August.
simpudiarius, as if simpli	a number multiplied by itself	Gloss.
ludarius	having single sports of dancers or tumblers	Fest.
simpulo or simpolo or simplo-ōnis	that eats and drinks with the bridegroom	Fulg.

† From the meaning given to *replum*, it seems that *centuplus* may be for that fills in a hundred fulls, *filling* measure a hundred times (see the comp. in *plex* under *plico*); but perhaps *plus*, in these sorts of composition, is contraction of the termination *πλός*, for which, indeed, we find also *πλάσιος* or *πλάσιον*; as *centuplus* is *εκατομπλάσιον*, and *decuplus* is *δεκαμπλάσιος* or *δεκαπλός*. Nay, Mart. Cap. has used *tripulus* for *triplos* which, in Greek is *τριπλάσιος* or *τριπλός* or *τριπλός*; now, *πλός* or *πλός* means a sailing or carrying, consequently, *centuplus* may be, as it were, *moving* or *going* a hundred times; and, as to *πλάσιος*, it may be from *πλάσσειν*, a forming or making; whence *πλαστίζω*, in Crispin's Lexicon, for *multiply*.

manipulus for manipulus	a handful, a gripe, bundle, band or company of soldiers—ensign (carrying a bundle at the end of a pole)—gauntlet or glove	Virg. Ov.
MANIPULUS, or pulo-ōnis	soldier of the same band or company	Suet.
MANIPULĀRIS (see manipularis before)	of or belonging to a band of soldiers—a common soldier	Inscr. Spart. Cic.
MANIPULARIS	a fellow-soldier, a soldier of the same band	Cæs. Tac.
MANIPULARIUS	of or belonging to a common soldier	Suet.
MANIPULĀTIM	by bands or companies—in heaps	Liv. Plaut.
MANIPULATIO	a messing of fellow-soldiers	Spart.
simpulum (see p. 235, Vol. II. and under pino)	an earthen chalice or cup for sacrifices	Cic.
simpulATRIX or simpuvia-trix	a woman that holds out the chalice for sacrifices	Fest. Juv.
PLĒRĒS	full, whole, perfect; plērōō, I fill, make whole, perfect	not used
plērōMA-ātis ^a	a space of thirty ages among the Valentinian heretics	Tert.
PERIPLEROMA	the using some word merely expletive	Gramm.
pleropicus	that marks the full boundary (perhaps we should read pleroticus)	Frontin.
ANAPLERŌSIS-IS ^f	a repletion	Medic.
ANAPLEROTĪCUS	that fills and closes up wounds	Veget.
PLĒRUS	full, most (seldom used)	Fest. ex Paco;
plerusQUE, pleraque, &c.	most, the greatest part of	Sall.
plerINUS	full, copious (some read plurimus)	Gell.
plerIQUE, pleræque, pleræque	most, the greatest part or number	Cic.
plerumQUE or plerunque	most commonly, most times, for the most part	Cic. Gloss.
PLĒTHO	I fill, I am full, I swell	not used
PLESMŌNĒ-es ^f	repletion of drink and food	Medic.
PLĒTHŌRA-æ or plethori-āis-is ^f	a fullness of body or humours	Medic.
plethoricus	full of humours	Medic.
plethos-IS ^f	fullness of humours (it is said; see the note on plebs)	Medic.
plebyTICON	a figure wherein the plural is used for the singular	Gloss.
*PLESSO or plēto	I strike, break, cry or weep	not used
astraplecta-orum ^a	places struck with lightning	Sen.
CATAplectATIO	a buffeting, a strife	Id.
apoplecticus	blasted with lightning, struck with sudden disease	Cels.
plectrum ^a (plectri, in comp.)	a quill or bow to play on instruments—helm of a ship	Martial. Sil.
SYMPLEGAS-ādis ^f (see under plēco for symplegma)	a dashing against one another or wrestling or embracing—a growing together—an island so called (there are two)	Gloss. Rutil. Plin.
PARaplegia or plēxia	a slight touch of the palsy	Gloss.
apoplexia-iz or plexis-is ^f	a blasting, an apoplexy	Cels. Capit.
HĒmiplexia	a slight touch of the palsy	Gloss.
CATAplexis-is ^f	a being stupefied or a being in a stupor	Lucr.
PROepilexis	a correcting one's self, to prevent criticism	Gloss.

PLĀGA-æf, πλάγη (Dor. πλῆγῃ); for plāga, see under plazo at plāne	a stripe, blow, lash, stroke—incision in the flesh, print of a stripe—cut or gash in a tree—loss or overthrow	Cic. Cels. Plin. Liv. Tac. Hier. Plaut. Plaut. Herenn. Hor. Apul.
seſquiplaga	a blow and a half	
plagiĀTOR	a flogger (see under plazo at plāne)	
plagi ⁹ GER	born to be lashed	
plagi ⁹ GĒRŪLUS	used to bear stripes	
plagiosIPPUS	the surname of some one	
plag ⁷ ŌSUS	a flogger or whipper—covered with wounds	
sexcentoplagus	that receives six hundred stripes	Plaut.
plagO	1 stripe or lash	Plaut.
PLANGO ¹ -xi-ctum† (quem or rem)	I beat, knock, strike, dash against—bemoan, lament—roar, ring, resound	Petron. Prop. Virg.
dīplango	I deplore	Ov.
plang ³ OR-ōris	a beating or dashing against—a great wailing or shrieking, outcry	Catal. Cic. Sil. Luc. Sen. not used
planā ¹ US-ūs	a striking or knocking—noise (of waves beating against rocks)—great wailing, lamentation	
•PLETHRON or pēlēthron	a measure of a hundred feet (it is said)	
pelethrŌNIA-æf	the greater centaur	Apul.
PelethronIUM ⁿ	a town of Thessaly	Serv.
PelethronIUS	an inhabitant of Thessaly, a Lapith	Virg. not used
•PLEURA	the side, the ribs	Gloss.
pleura-æf	membrane that wraps up all the parts of the breast	
pleurĪCUS	lateral, belonging to the side	Frontin.
pleurĪSIS-is or ītis-īdis†	a pleurisy, a stitch in the side	Prod. An. Plin.
pleurĪTĪCUS	that has a pleurisy	Vitr.
pleurĪTĪDES-um†	stops in an organ	Ov.
PleurŌN-ōnis†	a city of Ætolia	Ov.
PleuronIUS	of Pleuron	Plin. Glos.
eupleurŌs† or on ⁿ -i	herb with a top like dill	Plin. Glos.
heptapleurŌs† or on ⁿ	sort of plantain	Plin. Glos.
īfopleuros	whose sides are equal	Mart. Cap. not used
•PLINTHOS	a tile or brick	Vitr.
plinthĪS-īdis†	the foot (like a square tile) upon which a pillar stands	
plinthĪUM ⁿ	a little brick, any thing in the form of a brick	Vitr.
diplinthĪUS	of two bricks thick	Vitr.
triplinthĪus	of three bricks thick	Vitr.
plinthŌ ⁹ GŌNĀTUS	whose angles are upon square pillars (see under gonia)	Vitr.
plinthUS-im	the square foot of a pillar—a dial-post	Vitr. Glos.
Plinius	Pliny (there were two so called)	Plin.
PliniĀNUS	of Pliny	not used
•PLISSO	I walk, skip along, hasten—plix, a step	Innocent.
pligORIUS	long, tedious†	Auson.
cātēnōplION-ii ⁿ	sort of poem at which the ancients used to dance armed or shaking arms	

† From πλάγῃ (fut. second of πλάσσω), with the insertion of v; as from πᾶγῃ came pargē, this being the fut. second of the infinit. πᾶγῃ, whence πᾶγῃν—see pegyō.

‡ “Per pligorias lineas;” but some read “per plegorias lineas,” from plegus, a surety or bail (it is said).

§ I suspect catenoplon to be from κατὰ πλῆγῃν—see koplon and under; but Scaliger suggests we should read catenopia, with the o long; were it with the o short, catenopia would be from κατὰ πλῆγῃν and πλῆγῃν means a song as well as the fight.

*PLŌRO-as†

APploro
COMploro
DĒploro
ENDoploro
EXploro

IMploro (rem à quo)

OPploro

plora¹BĪLIS

IMplorabilis

plor⁵ABUNDUS

DĒplorabundus

EXplor⁵ANTER

EXplorat¹E or Ō

IN⁵exploratē or ð

plorat¹IO, or us-ūs

COMploratio, or us-ūs

DĒploratio

EXploratio

IMploratio

plorat¹OR

DĒplorator

EXplorator and rix

EXplorator¹US

IN⁵dēplorat¹US

EXploratus

IN⁵exploratus

*PLŪMA-æ†

plum¹ĀLIS

plum¹ĀRIUS

plum¹ĀTĪLIS

plum¹ĀTIUM or acium

plum¹ĀTUS

plum¹EUS

plum¹IGER

DĒ¹plumis

IM¹plumis

RE¹plumis

plum¹ŌSUS

plum¹ŪLA

plum¹ESCO³

I wail, weep, cry out, lament, bewail,
sobine, burst out into tears

I weep or lament (with or near others)

I bewail, weep (with others)

I lament, bemoan, complain

for imploro

I cry out, bewail—search, pry into, ex-
plore—grope or feel—sound, try to
find out, spy out, scout—try, assay

I beseech with tears, implore

I shed tears before

lamentable

that may be obtained by imploring

that weeps or wails

like one lamenting

certainly, assuredly

certainly, assuredly

without having explored, without search

a weeping

a lamenting or bewailing together

a deploring, a lamenting

a searching out, an exploring

a beseeching, an imploring

a weeper, a lamenter

that deplores or laments

a searcher, a spy, a scout

that serves to explore or search

unbewailed

found out, certain, well-known

unexplored, undiscovered

feather or down (of birds)—down on
the cheeks (not yet beard)—plate or
spangle wrought on armour or ac-
coutrements

feathered; plum¹alis avis, a swan

a maker of feather-work, embroiderer—

adjectively, of feather-work, of em-
broidery

made of feathers, embroidered

a feather-bed

feathered, like feathers—inter-woven

with divers colours like feathers

of feathers

bearing feathers

unsledged, without feathers

without feathers—without hair

that gets fresh feathers

full of feathers

a little feather or plume

I begin to have feathers, am sledged

Cic.

Horat.

Cic.

Cic.

Fest.

Varr. Cic.

Ov. Cæs.

Luc.

Cic.

Herenn.

Claud.

Val. Flacc.

Plaut.

Plaut.

Ammian.

Cic. Liv.

Liv.

Aug. Cic.

Liv.

Sen.

Col.

Cic.

Martial.

Litt. ex Liv.

Cæs. Aug.

Suet.

Ov.

Cic.

Liv.

Cic. Hor.

Virg.

Vet. Poet.

Varr.

Gloss.

Plaut.

Ambros.

Cic.

Luc.

Plin.

Plin.

Plin.

Hor. Plin.

Paull.

Plin.

Col.

Plin.

From πλώω, with the insertion of ε, I swim or float, as well as I sail. Hence ploro is as if I swim in, and indeed, exploro (I explore or endeavour to find out), is, as it were, I sail out or in search of; and pluo means I sail out or through. Seneca hints, that lacrymor is not so much as ploro, and that the latter I burst into tears with ejaculations or noise.

From πλωμα, says Ainsworth, whence πλωμα, from which, rejecting the τ, arose piloma, then piluma, finally pluma; but pluma may have come from πλωμας, fit for navigating, for feathers serve to swim as to fly.

plumO

DE⁴plumoDEplumai¹IODEplumai¹OR*PLUMBUM-in¹†, μέλι-
τος; or μέλιτος or μέλιτος;plumb⁹AGO-inis^f

plumbARIUS

plumHEUS

plumBEA

plumBEUM

plumb⁷OSUS

plumbO

APplumbo

CIRCUMplumbo

IM¹plumbo

REplumbo

plumbat¹IO, or ūra*APplumbat¹ŪRAplumbat¹USplumbatA-ae^f*PLŪO-plūi or plūvi-
plūtum||

AD or APpluo

COMpluo

DEpluo

IMpluo

PERpluo

REpluo

plu²ENSplu²OR-ōris^mCOMplut¹US

IMplutus

PLŪVIĀLIS or viātīlis

SUP²pluvialis

pluviATICUS

I begin to have feathers—work in sea-
iber-work, weave or embroider with
various colours

I pluck off the feathers

a plucking off the feathers

that plucks off the feathers

lead, a disease in the eye—a leaden pipe

—a ball or bullet of lead—solder—a

plummet to rule with

mine or vein of lead or tin, a defect in

gems†, herb lead-wort^h

of or for lead—substantively, a plumber

leaden or of lead, very grievous, settled

—of the colour of lead—dull, thick,

heavy, doltish, not harder than lead

a ball of lead, a javelin armed with

lead, &c.

a leaden or tin cauldron

full of lead

I solder with lead, I tin

I solder

I solder around

I solder or tin

I unfold, separate silver from lead

a soldering

a soldering with lead

leaded, beaded with lead

a plummet or dart of lead—plumbate-

arum, a wibip armed with leaden

balls

I drop or send down water or rain—

shower down, fall from high or from

the sky

I drop or pour rain near or upon

I drop rain upon or wet

I pour down rain

I pour rain upon

I pour rain through, I let in rain

I pour rain again—I overabound

pouring, dropping

rain

wetted

rained upon, wetted with rain

rainy, of rain (see pluvialia here)

somewhat rainy

rainy

Gell.
Vopisc.August.
Cod.August.
Plin. Har.Ov. Juv.
Catal.
Plin.Plin. Virg.
Plaut.Plin.
Cic.
Spart.Col.
Plin.Cato
Dig.Cato
Virg.Sen.
Cass. Dig.Paufl.
Plin.Veget.
Ambros.Plaut.
Virg.Plin.
Augustin.Col.
Plin.Prop.
Senec. Hal.Lactant.
Liber.Sen.
Non.
Col.
Sarrid.
Marc. Em.

† Ainsworth derived *palumbus* from πάλυς, a sort of dove. Now πάλυς is from the adjective πάλυς which means the same as πάλυς or πάλυς, or the Doric. πάλυς—see under *pellor*. Ainsworth seems to be wrong in his derivation; and, as *palumbus*, under *palos* at *pellor*, may be looked upon as an adjective, whence *palumbus* for the female, it is obvious that, by the suppression of *a*, the adjective *plumbus* might have arisen, and *plumbum* with *metalum* understood. Perhaps *plumbum* is merely a corruption of μέλιτος; for μέλιτος.

‡ This defect is such, that, in the sun, these gems appear of a lead colour.

§ This herb is good against the fault in the eye called *plumbum*.

|| From πλύνω, I pour, flow, shed, pour out, changing *κ* into *π*; not as Festus thought, who says, “from πλύνω (which is not to be found in Greek Lexicons), whence πλύνω, I wash”—see *plyno*. This verb *plyno* is thought by some, to be used impersonally in *pluit*, &c. but then some nominative is understood, such as *deus*, *ventus*, &c. Now observe, that the thing which drops or falls is made sometimes the nominative, sometimes the accusative, and sometimes the ablative case.

<i>pluvius</i> or <i>ōsus</i>	full of rain, very rainy	Plin.
COMPLUVIUS	whereinto rain falls	Varr.
<i>pluvia</i> -æ ^f	rain	Cic.
IMPLUVIA	a cleak to wear in rain	Varr.
<i>PluviāLIA</i> -æ ^f	one of the Fortunate Islands	Plin.
COMPLUVIUM	a pent-house, gutter for rain	Col.
IMPLUVIUM	gutter for rain-water	Plaut.
COMPLUVIATUS	fashioned like a gutter, borne up with four stakes like a pent-house	Plin.
DISPLUVIATUS	made shelving for water to run off	Vitr.
IMPLUVIATUS	coloured with rain, dark, brown	Non.
IMPLUVIATA-æ ^f	a garment of a dark or brown colour	Plaut.
•PLŪTOS, πλῦτος;	wealth, opulence, the god of riches, the vices of opulence	not used
Pluto or Pluton-ōnis ^m	Pluto, god of hell or of wealth	Juv. Cic.
Plutonium	of Pluto or death, infernal	Hor.
Plutonia-ōrum. ^a	pestilential places in Asia	Cic.
Plutus-i	the god of wealth	Hygin.
IA or ZAPLUTUS	very rich (sa or za for dia)	Petron.
PLŪSIOS	wealthy, rich	not used
POLYPLUSIOS	very rich	Plaut.
•PLYNO	I wash, scour, upbraid and use foul language	not used
A ^s PLYSIA-iæ	a bad sponge that will not wash	Plin.
CHRYSOPHYSUM	place for washing gold	Bud.
SEMIPLOTUS-a-um	half-washed†	Catol.
•PNEO	I breathe, live, blow, smell	not used
<i>pneuma</i> -ātis ^a	wind, breath, difficulty of breathing	not used
DIOPNEUMA	the rosemary plant (as if the breath of Jove)	Apul.
<i>pneumaticus</i>	windy, by help of air or wind	Plin.
PÉRIPNEUMATICUS morbus	inflammation of the lungs	Celf.
EMPNEUMATOSIS-is ^f	a blowing or puffing	Cæl. Aur.
<i>pneumōN</i> -ōnis ^m	the lungs or lights	Gloss.
<i>pneumonia</i>	inflammation of the lungs	Celf.
PÉRIPNEUMONIA	inflammation of the lungs	Celf.
<i>pneumonicus</i>	pulmonic; pneumonica-orum, remedies for the lungs	Gloss.
PÉRIPNEUMONICUS	that has inflamed lungs	Plin.
THEOPNOE-es ^f	the plant rosemary (as if the breath of the gods)	Apul.
DYSPOŊA-æ ^f	an asthma, shortness of breath	Plin.
ORTHOPŊA	the not being able to fetch one's breath without holding the neck upright	Celf.
DYSPOŊICUS	asthmatic	Plin.
ORTHOPŊOICUS	that labours under the disorder orthopncea	Plin.
HEDYPŊOIS-idis ^f	wild endive or succory with a pleasant smell	Plin.
PLEUMŊN-ōnos	the lungs, also a sort of shell-fish	not used
HALIPLUMON	the same as pulmo marinus, sort of shell-fish	Plin.
PULMO-ōnis ^m , from pleumon	the lungs or lights, sort of shell-fish	Plin.
pulmonACEUS	like the lungs	Veget.
pulmonARIUS	diseased in the lungs	Col.

† "Semipleta crura." However, Scaliger reads "Semilauta crura."

<i>pulmonaria</i> -æ ^f	lung-ævri	Plin.
<i>pulmonēus</i>	of or like the lungs—swelling like the lungs	Plin.
<i>pulm</i> ^u <i>uncūlus</i>	little lungs, or any thing like it	Plaut.
* <i>pnīgo</i>	I suffocate	Sofin.
<i>prōpnigēon</i> -i ⁿ (proigneon is wrong)	mouth of an oven or of a furnace, stone that casts forth heat—an extinguisher	not used
<i>pnigēus</i> -ei ^m	an extinguisher (for a light)	Plin.
<i>pnigitis</i> -itidis ^f	sort of earth like ceruse	Vitr.
* <i>pōa</i>	herb, grass— <i>pōa</i> -as, grass, fruits of the earth	Plin.
<i>hermupōa</i>	herb of mercury	not used
<i>pōas</i> -anti ^m	the father of Philoetetes (those are wrong who write <i>Pēas</i>)	Plin.
<i>Pæantius</i> or <i>ides</i>	Philoetetes, as son of <i>Pēas</i>	Gloss.
<i>Pæēssa</i> †	the island of Rhodes in the Carpathian sea	Ov.
* <i>pēcīlos</i>	divers, sundry, variegated	Plin.
<i>leucopæcilos</i> -i ^m	a gem variegated with white, &c.	Plin.
<i>pyropæcilos</i> or <i>pyrrhopæcilos</i>	stone with a variety of red spots	Plin.
<i>sidēropæcilos</i>	a gem with variety of iron spots	Plin.
<i>pæcils</i> -es ^f	gallery for Stoics to walk in (it was painted with sundry famous battles)	Plin.
* <i>pēcēo</i> (scē pēno and pæo)	I make, create, write, compose, make verses, contrive, feign, grant, place	not used
<i>ēthopæia</i> -ia ^f	an imitation of people's behaviour or manners	Ibid.
<i>idōlopæia</i>	a making a dead person speak	Rhetor.
<i>mēlopæio</i>	a lyric verse or writing in lyric verse	Mart. Cap.
<i>ōnōmātopæia</i>	a figure wherein a word is made to imitate the sound	Voss.
<i>pathopæia</i>	a stirring up of the passions	Gloss.
<i>prōpōpæia</i>	a feigning that a person or thing speaks	Quint.
<i>rhythmopæia</i>	a making of metre or proportions	Mart. Cap.
<i>prōsōpōpæicus</i>	personifying, speaking or acting as persons	Firmic.
<i>prōpætīdes</i> -um ^f	women of Amathus, who, for despising Venus, were made prostitutes	Ov.
<i>pōēma</i> -ātis ⁿ	a poem	Plin.
<i>pæmat</i> ^u <i>ium</i>	a small poem	Auson.
<i>pōēsis</i> -is or <i>eos</i> ^f	poetry, the works of poets	Cic.
<i>pōēta</i> -æ ^m	a poet— <i>poetria</i> -ia or <i>poetris</i> -idis ^f , a poetess	Hor. Cyp.
<i>poet</i> ^u <i>icus</i>	poetical	Perf.
<i>poeticē</i>	poetically	Cic.
<i>poetice</i> -es or <i>ica</i> -æ ^f	poetry, art of poetry	Cic.
<i>poetificus</i>	that makes one a poet	Nep. Cic.
<i>poetilla</i> -æ ^m	a sorry poet	Plaut.
<i>poetOR</i>	I make verses, set up for a poet	Enn.
<i>Pætelius</i>	a Roman so called, of Pætelius (some have Petilius)	Liv.
<i>ēthopæus</i>	that mimics the manners of people	Gloss.
<i>hōdopæus</i>	a paviour, a maker of roads	Gloss.
<i>māchæropæus</i>	a sword-cutter	Cic.
<i>nōmopæus</i>	a legislator, a maker of laws	Gloss.
<i>pharmācopæus</i>	that prepares medicaments	Gloss.

† From *wtōsis* (the feminine of which is *wtōssa*), which means, grassy.

ptōchopæus

ēphānopæus

*PCEMĒN-ēnos

Philopæmen-ēnis^mPæmenis-īdis^f

PŌGŌN-ōnos

tragopogon

pogonīa or ias-ia^m

*PŌLĒMOS

Thēopolemus

Tlēpolemus

polemīcus

Polemon-ōnis

polemonia^f or iumⁿ†

Polemonium

Polemoniācus

PTŌLĒMOS

Ptolemæus

Ptolemæūs

Ptolemæōn or ionⁿPtolemīs-īdis^fPtolemāis-ādis^f

Neoptolemus

Triptolemus

*PŌLEO

chytropola-æ^s

mōnopola

myropola

armacopola

ptōpola

ēphanopola

ēthermopola

ēphanopolis-īdis

mōnopoliūm-iiⁿ

myropolium

ænopoliūm

armacopoliūm

ēthermopoliūm

*PŌLIOS

spartopolios-ī^mpolia-æ^f

poliūm or polion-ī

Æpolium

Triptolium

that renders poor

that makes garlands of flowers

a shepherd, guide, leader

a skilful leader of the Achæans

a bitch's name (keeper)

beard

herb goat's-beard

sort of comet with a beard

war, battle; pōlēmō, I wage war,

fight

one who, with his brother, robbed Ap-

ollo's temple

the son of Hercules and Astioche (see

tiao)

polemic, that concerns disputes

an Athenian philosopher

herb wild sage (a kind of bur)

a town of Natolia (see the preceding)

of Polemon the philosopher

war, battle; ptolemizo, I wage war,

fight

Ptolemy (a name of Egyptian kings)

—a famous astronomer and geogra-

pher—a river so called

of Ptolemy or Ægypt

a school for gymnastic exercises

Cleopatra (the daughter of Ptolemy)

a city of Palestine—the name of three

cities in Ægypt

a name of Pyrrhus son of Achilles

the son of Celeus

I sell or expose to sale

a pot-seller

that has a right to monopoly

a seller of perfumes or sweet ointments

a quack, a hawkers of ointments or medi-

cines

a retailer

that sells garlands

that keeps a coffee-house or cook-shop

a woman that sells garlands

a monopoly

a perfumer's shop, place where sweet

ointments are sold

a shop where wine is sold

an apothecary's shop

a place where hot drinks are sold, coffee-

house, brandy-shop, &c. (some have

corruptedly hermopolium)

white, pale, grey, yellow

kind of grizzled precious stone

sort of white gem (see under pōlos)

herb poley (see under pōlos)

a city of Sarmatian Europe

herb turbit or blue daisy

Gloss.

Gloss.

not used

Liv.

Ov.

not used

Plin.

Plin.

not used

Cic.

Ov.

Gloss.

Val. Max.

Plin. Varr.

Plin.

Europ.

not used

Gell.

Gloss.

Plin.

Prop.

Cic.

Luc.

Plin.

Gloss.

Virg.

Ov.

not used

Pallad.

Mart. Cap.

Plaut.

Cic.

Plaut.

Gloss.

Gloss.

Plin.

Suet.

Plaut.

Plaut.

Gloss.

Plaut.

not used

Plin.

Plin.

Plin.

Plin.

Diosc.

called, because of a quarrel between two kings, each attributing to himself the discovery of it

•PŌLOS

EPIPOLĒS (*adv.*)EPIPOLĒ-arum^fPOLA-æ^f

polEO

orchestropolĀRIUS

polus-im

Polus or Pollus-i

polĀRIS

polŌSE

thalamēpolus

PŌLLO⁴-ivi-ĭtum (poli-
bant for poliebant,
Virg.)

DĒpolio

EXpolio (*see under spolium*)PER³polio

RĒpolio

pol³ENTA

polentĀRIUS

poli²MENpoli²MENTUMpoli³o-ōnis^m

Polites-is

poli²IES-iē^fpoli²IO (*see pollintio here*)

DĒ or EXpolitio

INTERpolitio (*doubted*)PER³politiopoli²OR and rix (*see pol-
linter here*)

DĒpolitor

PER³politor

SUPpolitor

poli²ŪRApoli²USIM³politusPER²politus

the surface†, the pole of the heavens, not used
the heaven, the top of the head, a dial
on the surface, on the top, above
a craggy steep place near Syracuse
a city of Istria
I am turned or stirred, I plough or har-
row the land, I graze, I turn
a swinger or rope-dancer
the pole—the heaven, any part of heaven
an excellent actor so called
polar, of the poles
through the poles
a chamberlain, groom of the chamber
I rake or harrow—I grind with a pestle
and reduce to smooth powder or flour
—I winnow corn—I make smooth or
even, trim, deck, adorn—I polish
I polish, finish, perfect
I polish well, furbish, adorn
I polish thoroughly
I clean again (*said of corn*)
malt, dried flour or barley—coarse coun-
try food
of or for barley or flour dried after being
soaked
a polishing—stone of a hog when gelded
stone of a hog when gelded
a furbisher
a son of king Priam and Hecuba
a polishing
a cultivating a piece of land upon con-
dition of a share in the harvest—a
polishing
a polishing, a burnishing
a polishing
a polishing thoroughly
that polishes—that cultivates a piece of
land upon condition of a share in the
harvest
that polishes
that finishes and puts the last polish
is read by Gothofr. and Mercer instead
of suppolitor
a polishing
polished, decked, trim, neat, polite
unpolished, rude, homely
very polite, much polished

not used

not used

Liv.

Plin.

not used

Firmic.

Or. Virg.

Gell.

Astronom.

Mar. Cap.

Gloss.

Enn. Fel.

Col. Cic.

Plin.

Plin.

Cic.

Cic.

Col.

Plin.

Plaut.

Apul.

Apul. Am.

Plaut.

Firmic.

Virg.

Gloss.

Caro.

Plin.

Varr. Cic.

Litter. Pl.

Heren.

Firmic.

Ulp.

Aug.

Varr.

Non.

Plin.

Cic.

Cic.

Cic.

† That *ἐπι* must have meant the surface, is evident, from *ἐπιπόλεος*, superficial, that is on the surface—see *epipolēs* here. This being understood, it will not be surprising how *ἐπι* should mean I plough or on the earth, since this is equal to I stir up the surface; nor can one be at a loss to discover how *ἐπι* should come to mean I graze, if he considers that I graze is, as it were, I browse what is on the surface; finally, one easily conceive how *ἐπι* came to mean I turn, when he sees the horizon exhibiting to him a perfect arch to *polio*, it comes not, as Sipontius suggests, from *πόλις*, a city or town (though *polis* is distantly related to *see under polus* here), but, according to my note, so many times referred to on *perio*, p. 258, Vol. I. *semper* and *in foris*, I go or stir; for, moving up and down the surface of a thing is an act necessary for polishing; indeed Danet, without suspecting the origin of the verb *polio*, says, “*polire agrum, c’est proprement passer le pou le râteau sur un champ & ensuite le cultiver*,” quoting these words, “*rastris dentifabris capia caput agri*,” Ennius, *Ann. VIII*.

<i>polite</i>	<i>finely, neatly, smoothly, politely</i>	Cic.
IM ² <i>polite</i>	<i>grossly, homely, rude</i>	Cic.
EX ² <i>polite</i>	<i>very finely, very curiously</i>	Litt. ex Tac.
PER ² <i>polite</i>	<i>very politely, very finely</i>	Herenn.
IM ³ <i>politia</i> (see under <i>polis</i> here)	<i>rudeness, homeliness</i>	Varr.
<i>polis</i> ² ULUS	<i>somewhat fine or polished</i>	Cic.
INTERPOL ¹ O-as	<i>I refine or purify, furbish up—press or full again, make new again</i>	Plin.
INTERPOL ² A-MENTUM	<i>a dressing anew</i>	Plaut.
INTERPOL ³ A-IO	<i>a dressing anew, a furbishing</i>	Mamert.
INTERPOL ⁴ A-OR and -IX	<i>that mends and dresses old things, a dealer in second-hand things</i>	Plin.
INTERPOL ⁵ IS or US or ATUS (see lower)	<i>new-dressed, new-scoured, furbished up</i>	Tert.
POLLEN ⁿ or POLLIS ^m -INIS	<i>fine flour</i>	Plin. Mart. I&.
POLLINACEUS	<i>of the nature or made of fine flour</i>	Col. Cato
POLLINARIUS or ARIS	<i>of or for fine flour or meal</i>	Gloss.
POLLINCO ² (see under lingo)	<i>I sift or bould flour or meal</i>	Plin. Cyril; obsolete
POLLIN ¹ IO-IONIS ^t	<i>a sifting or boulding flour (some read pollitio)</i>	Cato
POLLIN ¹ OR	<i>that sifts or boulds flour (some read pollitor)</i>	Cato
PŒLEUO	<i>I contain or hold together, manage, assist, nurse or support, move round, encompass, dwell or inhabit</i>	not used
<i>polis</i> or PŒLIS-ĒOS or IOS or ĒOS	<i>a city, a town, a fortress</i>	not used
A ² <i>polis</i> -IDIS ^c	<i>an out-law, one deprived of his citizenship</i>	Dig.
Achæropolis-is ^t	<i>a city so called</i>	Gloss.
Acropolis	<i>the castle or citadel of Athens—a town of Ætolia</i>	Ptol. Steph.
Adrianopolis or Hadrianopolis	<i>a city of Thrace, several cities of that name</i>	Salmas.
Amphipolis	<i>a city of Macedon—another of Syria</i>	Plin. Steph.
Anaxipolis-is ^m	<i>a comic poet so called (as if king of the city)</i>	Plin.
Angelopolis-is ^t	<i>a city of Italy</i>	Ferr.
Antipolis	<i>a city of Provence (now Antibes)</i>	Plin.
Areopolis	<i>a city of Arabia (as if Mars's city)</i>	Euseb.
Athēnopolis	<i>a town of Narbonne (Toulon, it is thought)</i>	Plin.
Cedropolis	<i>a town of Caria</i>	Gloss.
cōmopolis	<i>a borough or town larger than a village</i>	Marc. Emp.
ecodilopolis	<i>a town of Phœnicia, another in Ægypt</i>	Plin.
Dēcapolis	<i>a country with ten cities belonging to it</i>	Plin.
Dēmopolis-is ^m	<i>the son of Themistocles</i>	Cæl.
ionysopolis-is ^t	<i>a city of Pontus—a city of India within the Ganges</i>	Plin. Arrian;
Diofpolis	<i>a city in Ægypt (as if Jupiter's city)</i>	Plin.
Eupolis-is or IDIS ^m	<i>an Athenian comic poet very severe on vices</i>	Hor.
catompolis-is ^t	<i>surname of the island of Candia, because of her hundred towns</i>	Perf.
Heliopolis	<i>name of several cities</i>	Eustath.
et. II.		Plin.

Heptapolis	a country of Egypt with seven towns	Gloss.
Hermopolis	a city in Egypt	Plin.
Hērōpolis or Hērōum oppidum	a town in Egypt	Procl. Plin.
Hierapolis	name of several cities	Plin.
Leopolis	Limburg in Poland	Gloss.
Leontopolis	a town in Egypt	Plin.
Leucopolis	a maritime town of Caria	Plin.
Lycopolis	a city of Egypt upon the Nile	Strabo.
Mēgālopolis	the capital of Arcadia—Mecklenburg in Germany	Plin.
Mētopolis	a city of Thessaly—the chief city or capital of a country or county	Steph.
Neapolis	Naples in Italy—a city on the confines of Thrace	Cæli. Sp.
Nicopolis	the name of several cities (as if city of victory)	Tac. Hist.
Olbiopolis	a city of Sarmatia (as if blessed city)	Plin. Ger.
Palapolis	a city of Campania	Plin.
Panopolis	a city of Egypt (as if Pan's city)	Liv.
Parthēnopolis (see parthē)	a city of Macedon—Magdebourg in Saxony (as if Maiden's-burgh)	Plin.
Pentapolis	the name of several regions containing each five cities	Gloss.
Persepolis	a famous city of Persia	Gloss.
Philippopolis	a city of Thrace—Philipville in the Low Countries	Curt.
Pompēiopolis	a city of Cilicia	Plin. Ger.
Pōnēropolis	a city of Thrace (as if of the wicked)	Plin.
PRŌpolis	the suburbs—bee-glue	Cic. Plin.
Pythopolis	a city of Mysia	Plin.
Rhōdopolis	Rosstock in Saxony (as if rose city)	Gloss.
Scutopolis	a town of Libya	Steph.
Scythopolis	a city of Decapolis in Syria	Plin.
Sebastopolis	a city of Cappadocia—another in Galchis	Plin. Plin.
Tētrapolis	a country of Syria with four cities—another in Attica	Steph.
Theopolis	Antioch	Voss.
Tripolis	name of several cities	Julian.
Urānopolis	a city of Macedon (as if celestial city)	Plin. Plin.
Zygopolis	a city of Cappadocia	Gloss.
Pyrgopolis ⁹ NICES-æ ^m	the conqueror of towers and cities of or belonging to Antipolis	Plin.
Antipolitānus	of Decapolis; Decapolitana regio	Plin.
Dēcapolitanus	of Megalopolis	Liv.
Mēgālopolitanus	of a metropolis or chief city	Canth.
Mētopolitanus	of Naples or of Neapolis	Plin.
Neapolitanus	of Nicopolis	Alcin.
Nicopolitanus	that contains five cities; Pentapolitanus regio	Plin.
Pentapolitanus	of Tripolis; Tripolitana, district of Tripolis	Gloss.
Tripolitanus	a district of Egypt	Plin.
Apollopolites or ita æ ^f	an inhabitant of Cedrepolis	Gloss.
Cedrepolites ^c	the district belonging to Crocodilopolis	Plin.
Crocodilopolites nomos	an inhabitant of Dionysopolis	Plin.
Dionysopolites or ita æ ^t	the district belonging to Diopolis	Plin.
Diopolites nomos	of Heliopolis	Plin.
Heliopolites-æ ^c		

Heracleopolites nomos
 Hermopolites-is^f
 Hierapolites-æ^c
 Lycopolites nomos
 Megalopolites-æ^c
 Metropolitæ

Panopolites-æ^f
 politia

politicus
 politica-æ, or ē-es

•PŌLOS
 polia-æ^f or ion-ii^a
 polia

•PŌLYS or pūlis, πολλὺς or
 πολλῶς (pōly or pūly, in
 comp.)

PolyÆNUS (see æneo)

poly⁹ARS-arnos

PolyÆGOS-i^f (see æx)

PolyBIUS (see bios)

PolyBUS-i (see bous)

poly⁹CARPUS

poly⁹CHRĒSTOS-i

PolyCLĒTUS (from ca-
 leo)

PolycletĒUS

PolyCRATES-is

PolyDĀMAS-antis (see
 damao)

PolydamantĒUS

PolyDECTES-æ (see de-
 chomai)

PolyDŌRUS

PolydorĒUS

poly⁹GŌNUM-iⁿ

poly⁹HYDION-iiⁿ

PolyIDUS

PolyMĒDIA-æ^f

PLĒON or plion or plēon
 pleonasmos-i^m

PLĪSTOS, πλῆθος

PlistHĒNĒS (see henoo)

Plisthenius

PLUS-plūris^a, ind. (see
 under pleo at pleos)

PERplus

plus (adv.)

a district of Ægypt

a prefecture or district in Ægypt

an inhabitant of Hieropolis

the district belonging to Lycopolis

an inhabitant of Megalopolis

an inhabitant of Metropolis—the high
 priest or bishop of a chief city

a prefecture or district of Ægypt
 government, polity, civil government
 (see under polio here before)

political, civil

politics, the art of governing

the foal of a mare or she-ass

dung voided before foaling

stud of horses (see under pōlios)

many, numerous, ample, spacious, excel-
 lent, vehement, strong (see pollos here)

a Macedonian writer—another in the
 first triumvirate—a famous mathe-
 matician

see polyarna under ars

one of the Sporade islands rich in goats

a learned historian born in Arcadia

a king of Corinth—a suitor of Penelope

sort of herb (see carpos)—a disciple of
 St. John

of many uses (see under chrao)

a famous statuary and sculptor

of Polycletus

a tyrant of Samos (see under cratos)

the son of Panthous Priam's son-in-law

of Polydamas

a king of the island Seriphus—a statuary
 so called

Priam's son (see after doron, p. 228,
 Vol. I.)

of or belonging to Polydorus

the herb bloodwort or knot-grass (see
 gōnu)

the greater centaur (see hydo)

a Corinthian soothsayer—a famous engi-
 neer (see īdeo at īdo)

a village of Troas (see mēdos)

more, many

a pleonasm, the using of superfluous
 words

a great many (plisto or plift, in comp.)

an unchaste fellow—the son of Thyestes
 —the son of Pelops

Agamemnon (as son of Pelops)

more (with nominat. Liv. with gen.
 Plaut. with ablat. Ov.)

in much greater quantity or number

more, longer, better

Plin.

Plin.

Plin.

Plin.

Liv.

Plin.

Sidon.

Plin.

Cic.

Cic.

Apul.

not used

Plin. Arist.

Ulp.

not used

Gloss.

Steph.

Cic.

Varr.

Plin.

Cic.

Stat. Ov.

Apul.

Euseb.

Apic.

Quint.

Stat.

Cic.

Ov.

Sil.

Ov.

Plin.

Virg.

Ov.

Plin.

Apul.

Cic.

Vitr.

Plin.

not used

Quint.

not used

Quint. Sen.

Gloss.

Ov.

Plin.

Plaut.

<i>plūres</i> m. and f. pluria ^a	<i>mora</i> or <i>many</i> —the dead	Cic. <i>Plaut.</i>
COMplures	many, a great many	Cic.
PERplures	many more	Plin.
QUAMplures	a vast many, a great many	Cic.
pluris	more (with respect to price or estimation)	Cic.
plurālis	plural, containing many	Quint.
pluralitas	plurality or the plural number	Charif.
pluraliter	plurally	Quint.
pluralivus	plural	Macrob.
pluries	many a time, many times	Cas.
COMpluries	many a time, many times	Cato
plurimus	very much, very many, the most part—very long or large—very big	Cic.
COMplurimus	much more, many more	Virg. <i>Hn.</i>
QUAMplurimus	a vast many	Gell.
plurimum	very much, most of all—for the most part	Cat.
COM, CUMplurimum	as usual, at most	Cic. <i>Tu.</i>
PERplurimum	extremely	Plin.
UT plurimum	as usual, at most	Plin.
pluscūlus	a little more—plusculum, somewhat more—plusculum (adv.), rather too often	Cic.
COMpluscule	pretty often	Ter. <i>Plin.</i>
COMplusculi-orum	pretty many	Gell.
POLLOS	the same as polys; pollos, many, a vast number, the people or vulgar	Ter.
Polla-æ	Lucan's wife, who assisted that poet in correcting his three first books	not used
polla (adv.)	much, strongly, frequently, often, most times	Stat.
pollEO-ūi (ad or contra rem, apud quem, adversum quem)	I am able or mighty, am of great force or virtue or power, sway or bear rule, excel and exceed—am better or more useful—pollet, it is profitable or more advantageous	Cic.
Æquipolleo	I am of the same force or value	Plin.
ANTEpolleo	I surpass or excel	Gloss.
PRÆpolleo	I am very powerful, excel, exceed	Apul.
pollens	powerful, wealthy	Liv.
Æquipollens	of the same force or import	Luer.
omnipollens	almighty, that can do all things	Apul.
PRÆpollens	very powerful, very wealthy	Prod.
pollENTER	powerfully	Liv.
pollENTIA-ia	power, might, sway	Claud.
Pollentia (or Polentia, Ptol.)	a city of Liguria—a town famous for dark wool	Plaut.
Æquipollentia	equal value or force	Claud.
Pollentinus or Polentinus	of or belonging to Pollentia or Polentia	Plin.
poll'ex-icis	the thumb or great toe (being stronger than any of the fingers or toes)	Gloss.
pollicāris	broad or thick like the thumb	Claud. <i>Se.</i>
Apollo-inis or os-o	Apollo or Phœbus or the sun†	Plin.

† Apollo is derived from the privat. *a* and *pollō*, there being but one; but perhaps it comes from *apolō* I destroy, lose; or from *ἀπολύω*, I dissolve. *Apollonem* was said for *Apollinem*, Fest.

ApollinAR-āris ^a	a temple or grove of Apollo	Liv.
ApollinARIS	of or for Apollo	Liv.
ApollinariA-iaef	sort of herb	Apul.
ApollINEUS	of Apollo	Ov.
ApollŌNIA	name of several cities	Plin.
ApollinĀTĒS or āta-æ ^c	an inhabitant of Apollonia	Gloss.
ApolloniatĪCUS	of Apollonia	Plin.
ApolloniENSIS	a city of Sicily, an inhabitant of it	Cic.
Apollonis-īdis ^f	a city of Asia the Lesser; Apolloniden- fis, of Apollonis	Cic.
Apollonos-i ⁿ	sort of herb	Apul.
Pollux-ūcism ^m or PollūCES-is ^m , πολυδευ- κης	a son of Jupiter and Leda (Julius Pol- lux, a grammarian so called, Suid.)	Hor. Plaut.
pol (an oath)	by Pollux (Ædepol. or Edepol; see Ædes)	Hor.
PERpol (an oath)	by Pollux	Ter.
PŌPŪLUS-i ^t (populi, in comp. see populus here lower)	a nation or people—the common people, the multitude, the whole of the sub- jects to a prince or state—a crowd or number of men—a stock or stall of bees	Liv. Hor. Luc. Col.
populĀRIS-is-e (substantively, a coun- tryman or woman, Plaut. a partner or accomplice, Sall.)	popular, of or for the people, favoured by or pleasing to the people, defending the people, loving the people or public, seeking the people's favour, vulgar or commonly known—of the same town or city—of the same breed or stock— a subject	Cic.
populariA-ium ^a	places where the commons sit	Ter.
popularITAS	popularity, a desire to please the people, the favour of the people—a popular action—friendship or kindness from or to a fellow-countryman	Plin. Liv. Suet. Plaut.
popularITER	after the manner or fashion of the people, with the love and favour of the commons—at the pleasure of the po- pulace	Cic.
populĀTIM	from people to people, through all the people	Juv. Apul.
populĀTIO	a mob, the multitude (see hereafter)	Sedul.
populŌSUS	populous—numerous	Apul. Veget.
populosITAS	number, multitude	Arnob.
populO (obsolete)	I win the love of the people (see lower)	Pacuv.
pop ^a ELLUS	the populace, the rabble	Hor.
PopILIUS	name of several Romans (whence popi- lia gens)	Liv.
PŌPLUS	for populus (popli, in comp.)	Plaut.
popli ^a CŌLA	for publicola (see hereafter)	Sil.
poplicus or icitus	for publicus (see hereafter)	Plaut.
PŌPŪLO or ort	I waste, destroy, plunder, rob—populor, I am damaged, &c. I ravage, destroy, spoil I destroy utterly	Virg. Liv. Cic. Hirt. Gloss.
Dēpopulo or or		
EX ^a populo or or		

From πολός, by reduplication, as if πο-πολός; for populus, with o long—see under populo.
Properly, I enter a place or town or country with a number of men, whereby I lay it waste, and, figuratively,
by or with an armed force 'tis apt to do.

PER^{populor}
popula^{BILIS}
popul^{ABUNDUS}
populas^{IO, or US-ŭs}

DĒ or **expopulatio**
populat^{OR} and **rix**
DĒ or **expopulator**

PER^{populat}^{US}
popul^{ONIA}
Populonia^{or onium}
popul^{ITO}
PUBLICUS, as if **pōplī-**
cus or **pōpūlicus**

publica^r
publicum

publicānus

publicx

publicītus

Publicius

Publiciānus

Publicōla

Publius (see **por** under
pēs)

Publius

publico

publicat^{IO}

publicat^{OR} and **rix**

P Ō N O—**pōsui** (sometimes
posīvi)—**pōsitum** (some-
 times **postum**); perhaps
 from **πῶν**, the fut. of
πῶν; this from **πῶν**,
 the latter from **πῶν**;
 —see **peno** and under it

apono

ANTEpono (rem cui)

appono (rem ad or ante rem,
 rem in mensam or in
 epulis)

CIRCUMpono

compone

*I destroy utterly, ravage
 that may be ravaged or destroyed
 destroying, laying waste
 a pillaging or ravaging or destroying
 (see before)*

*a ravaging or destroying
 that destroys or ravages
 that destroys or ravages
 utterly laid waste or ravaged
 the goddess of ravage and plunder
 a city of Tuscany*

I lay waste, ravage, &c.

*belonging to the people, public, common
 —general, formal, complimentary—
 open, manifest*

a barlot

*a public or common place, the tribute or
 public revenue—the public good*

*belonging to farmers-general; substan-
 tively, a farmer of customs or taxes
 publicly, openly, on the public account
 or charge—in the name or behalf of
 the public, with regard to the public
 wealth*

*at the public charge—by common advice
 or counsel*

*name of several Romans, also public,
 belonging to the public*

of Publicius

*a surname of M. Valerius—a popular
 man*

*the prænomen of several Romans—a
 Syrian mimographer*

a Roman surname

*I publish or make public—I make known,
 divulge, promulge—confiscate—pro-
 titute*

*a publishing, a putting of goods to sale
 that publishes or makes public*

*I put, lay, place, set, put off (as clothes),
 set before one, display, lay out or em-
 ploy, reckon or look upon as, produce*

*or alledge or quote, lay down for a
 truth, set down or write—lay a*

*wager, lay aside or lose or have
 done with—institute, appoint, pro-
 pose, propound—lay down, plant,*

*transplant, sow—paint or draw, put
 out to usury—consecrate, devote—
 put the case, suppose—lay (eggs)*

*I lay down (some read **appono**)
 I set or place before—I prefer*

*I put or set to or close to, add to, serve
 up, produce, also appoint (custodem
 cui)*

I lay or put around or about

*I put or lay together, compose, settle—
 compare, place in the tomb*

Liv.
 Ov.
 Liv.
 Liv. Claud.

Cic. Col.
 Liv. Stat.
 Cic. Emp.
 Liv.
 Macrob.
 Virg. Pin.

Dig.
 Cic.
 Ov.

Juv.
 Sen.
 Cic.

Tac.
 Cic.

Cic.
 Ter.

Cic.

Plaut.
 Ter.

Ov.

Ulp.
 Liv. Sidon.

Gloss.
 Gell.

Sigon.
 Plin. Justin.

Nep. Plaut.

Cic.

Sidon. An.
 Cic.

Cic.

Plaut.

Virg.

Cato
 Hor.

Ov.

Ter. Col.
 Plaut. Cic.

Cic.

Hor.

Cic.
 Hor.

RECOMpono
UPERCOMpono
CONTRApono
DE[†]pono
DISpono
PRAEdispono
EXPONo

IMpono (rem cui, cui)

SUPERIMpono

INTERpono (rem in rem)

OPpono (quem cui)

POSTpono

PRAEpono (rem cui, cui)

PROpono

REPONo (repositi for repositi,
Fest.)

SEPONo

SUPPONo (cui rem)

SUPERPONo

TRANSpono (rem in rem)

IMPONMENTA-ORUM

PONE

POSIT'IO, or US-US

APPOSITIO, or US-US

CIRCUMPOSITIO

COMPOSITIO

DE[†]POSITIO

DISPOSITIO, or US-US

EXPOSITIO

IMPOSITIO, or US-US

INTERPOSITIO, or US-US

OPPOSITIO, or US-US

PRAEPOSITIO

PROPOSITIO

REPOSITIO

SEPOSITIO

SUPPOSITIO

TRANSpositio

EXPOSITIO, IUNCULA

I put together again, repair

I put over

I set against, I oppose

I lay down or aside, resign, give up

I dispose, set in order, appoint

I place or appoint beforehand

I set forth, expose, expound, land or set
on shore

I put or lay upon, set over, impose upon,
deceive

I deceive, place over, overlay, charge
upon

I place between—put in, interpose

I place against, lie in the way, oppose

I set behind, esteem less, lay aside

I place before—set over, prefer

I propose, propound, set out to view, ex-
pose to sale

I replace, repay, reply, lay aside or down
or by, rank or number, lay up, re-
serve—lay on again, serve up again
—rebuild, repair, lay stress upon,
confide in, conceal, keep close—pull
back, draw in—rehearse again, bring
upon the stage

I lay apart or in reserve, separate

I put or lay under—put in the place (of
another), substitute, suppose, forge—
submit

I put over, set or lay upon

I transpose, remove (from one place to
another)

preserves, pastry things (as if imponi-
menta)

behind (rem or quem)—behind (ad-
verbially)—put the case, suppose (in
the imperative)

possession, site, disposition

an adding or applying, apposition

a placing or disposing around

a setting in order, composition—a treatise

a consignment—the resting one's hand in
baranguing—a laying down or aside

a disposing or placing in order

an exposition or a declaration

a laying on, an imposition

a putting between, interposition

opposition, a setting up against

a setting before, a preposition

a proposal or proposition

a putting in reserve

a laying apart or aside

a setting under—a putting one thing in
place of another, a cheating or forging

a transposition

a little exposition or declaration

Ulp.

Apic.

Quinct.

Cic.

Cic.

Liv.

Cic.

Cic.

Liv.

Mart. Cic.

Cic.

Cic.

Sall. Cic.

Cic.

Cic.

Virg.

Tac.

Quint.

Hor.

Cic.

Col.

Cic.

Ov.

Plin.

Plin.

Fest.

Liv. Cic.

Ter.

Cic. Ov.

Cic. Plin.

Augustin.

Cic. Cæf.

Ulp. Quint.

Bibl.

Cic. Tac.

Cic.

Plin.

Cic.

Cic.

Cic.

Pallad.

Ulp.

Col.

Plaut.

Gramm.

Hier.

† Deposui for depositi, Catul. and Plaut.

COMPOSITI²ITIUS or ICIUS	<i>composed</i>	
EXPOSITIUS or ICIUS	<i>exposed, left to the wide world</i>	
IMPOSITIUS or ICIUS	<i>imposed, placed in or on</i>	
SUPPOSITIUS or ICIUS	<i>supposed, substituted</i>	
POSITIVUS	<i>positive</i>	
COMPOSITIVUS	<i>composed or compounded</i>	
EXPOSITIVUS	<i>that sets forth or exhibits</i>	
IMPOSITIVUS	<i>imposed, placed in or on</i>	
PRÆPOSITIVUS	<i>that may be placed before</i>	
TRANSPOSITIVUS	<i>that may be transposed</i>	
POSIT¹OR	<i>a founder or builder</i>	
COMPOSITOR	<i>that sets or joins or composes</i>	
DÉPOSITOR	<i>that deposes or gives up</i>	
DISPOSITOR and RIX	<i>that disposes or sets in order</i>	
EXPOSITOR	<i>that exposes or expounds</i>	
IMPOSTOR	<i>that gives a name (see impostor here)</i>	
SUPPOSITORIUS	<i>of or for supposing</i>	
RÉPOSITORIUM	<i>a sideboard, cup-board, storehouse</i>	
POSIT¹ŪRA	<i>a position or a placing, a posture</i>	
COMPOSITURA	<i>a composition or structure</i>	
DISPOSITURA	<i>a disposing or arranging</i>	
IMPOSITURA	<i>a laying on, an imposition (see impostura here)</i>	
PRÆPOSITURA	<i>dignity of prefect or governor</i>	
ABPOSIT¹US	<i>laid by or apart</i>	
APPOSITUS (<i>rem cui rei, cum re</i>)	<i>laid near, set upon, situate near by, convenient, fit, meet</i>	
PER²APPOSITUS	<i>very fit or apposite</i>	
COMPOSITUS	<i>set together, set in order—set in array—well-formed—composed or calmed</i>	
IN³COMPOSITUS	<i>disorderly, not methodical</i>	
PRÆCOMPOSITUS	<i>prepared or arranged beforehand</i>	
RÉCOMPOSITUS	<i>set in order again</i>	
IN³DISPOSITUS	<i>disorderly, unmethodical</i>	
PRÆDISPOSITUS	<i>arranged beforehand</i>	
IMPOSITUS	<i>laid upon, imposed, set over</i>	
POSTPOSITUS	<i>less valued, neglected (some read præteritus)</i>	
PRÆPOSITUS	<i>set over or before; præpositus-i, an officer</i>	
RÉPOSITUS	<i>laid up, set up again, restored</i>	
SÉPOSITUS	<i>laid apart, put out of the way</i>	
SUPPOSITUS	<i>set under, put in place of another</i>	
SUPRAPPOSITUS	<i>set over or above</i>	
APPOSITE	<i>properly, aptly, fitly</i>	
COMPOSITE	<i>orderly or in order</i>	
IN³COMPOSITE	<i>disorderly, without order</i>	
DISPOSITE	<i>methodically, orderly</i>	
IN³DISPOSITE	<i>unmethodically, disorderly</i>	
EXPOSITE	<i>in a clear manner, plainly</i>	
COMPOSITIO	<i>on purpose, designedly</i>	
DÉPOSITUM	<i>a trust, a pledge</i>	
EXPOSITUM	<i>an exposition or a declaration</i>	
OPPOSITUM	<i>opposition, contradiction, antithesis</i>	
PRÆPOSITUM	<i>thing preferred</i>	
PRÓPOSITUM	<i>a purpose, a resolution</i>	
DÉPOSITARIUS	<i>depository</i>	
POSIT¹IS-ISM	<i>a door-post—a door</i>	

Tert.
 Plaut.
 Plin.
 Varr.
 Gell.
 Mart. Cap.
 Aggett.
 Plin.
 Prisc.
 Quint.
 Ov.
 Cic.
 Prud.
 Sen. Form.
 Augustin.
 Varr.
 Vopisc.
 Plin.
 Gell.
 Gell.
 Lucr.
 Non.

 Lamp.
 Plin. Val.
 Cic.

 Cic.
 Virg. Tac.
 Cic. Quin.
 Liv.
 Ov.
 Ov.
 Tac.
 Liv.
 Prop.
 Ov.

 Cic.
 Cic.
 Mart.
 Cic.
 Cic.
 Cic.
 Liv.
 Cic.
 Sen.
 Gell.
 Ter.
 Cic.
 Apul.
 Gell.
 Cic.
 Ov.
 Ulp.
 Cic. Virg.

IMPOSITOR	impositor, deceiver, pretender	Ulp.
REPOSITOR	a replacer or restorer	Ov.
SUPPOSITOR and RIX	that wants to make a thing pass for genuine	Inscr.
REPOSITORIUM	for repository	Plaut.
SUPPOSITORIUM	a suppository	Gloss.
COMPOSITURA	a joining together, a setting in order	Medic.
IMPOSTURA	an imposing or a deceiving	Cato
POSITUS-A-UM	placed or laid (said of seeds and bodies buried)	Ulp.
COMPOSITUS	set together or in order	Lucr.
IMPOSITUS	laid upon, set over, imposed	Virg.
REPOSITUS	laid up, remote, laid deep in	Stat.
SEPOSITUS	laid apart, put out of the way	Virg.
SUPPOSITUS	set under, put in place of another	Gloss.
POST† (it becomes, in composition, sometimes po, sometimes post, sometimes pos)	after, behind, since (rem or quem or diem) — adverbially, afterwards, after that	Sil. Ital.
POSTDELICTUM	an offence committed after	Cic.
POSTEA	afterwards (ea is here the neut. plural of is)	Ulp.
POSTEAQUAM	after that	Cic.
POSTERUS	that comes after; posteri-orum, offspring, posterity; in posterum, afterwards	Cic.
PREPOSTERUS	topsy-turvy, preposterous, perverted, forward, peevish—quite contrary—preternatural, coming not in season	Cic.
PREPOSTERE	with the wrong end outward, awkwardly	Ov.
POSTERIOR	the latter, worse	Plin.
POSTERITAS	future time, posterity, offspring	Cic.
PREPOSTERITAS	the being topsy-turvy	Cic. Arnob.

Contracted from *postus*, or from *postum*; for, as H. Tooke observed, in his *ENEA PITPOENTA*, p. 401, not superficial reader of Latin verse knows how easily the Romans dropped their final *um*.—See the next

Post is however found, and even in Cicero, with the ablative, in regard not only to time, but to things; as it is clear, that *post* is then for the ablative case absolute of the participle *postus-a-um*; as in *anno post* for *anno postu*; as in *hora post* (Cic.) for *hora postu*; as in *diebus post paucis* (Cic.) for *diebus postis paucis*; *post invitatu tuo* (Cic.) for *postu invitatu tuo*; as in *longo post tempore* (Virg.) for *longo postu tempore*, &c. to account for the accusative, as *pone* was used for *post*, so *post* was contractedly for an equivalent to *pone*, *postum sit*; for *post* is then a contraction of *postum*, with *sit*, &c. understood, close to it, that it may have the force of the imperative *pone*, and with *esse* or *fuisse* also understood after the accusative; as in *dies post paucos castris* (Cic.) for *dies postum (sit) paucos (fuisse) castra habuimus*; as in, *eo die pueri tui mihi a te literas reddiderunt*, et alii pueri *post diem tertium ejus diei literas alias attulerunt* (Cic.), for *alii pueri postum (sit) diem tertium (fuisse), i. e. fuisse, abisse, præterisse*, &c.—as in *moram postque brevem rescribere* (Ov.) for *moram postumque brevem (fuisse) rescribere*; as in *Deinde post tergum equitatus cægitur* (Cæsar.) for *Deinde postum (sit) tergum (fuisse) equitatus cernitur*; as in *post montem se occultavit* (Cæsar.) for *postum (sit) montem (fuisse) occultavit*, &c. (the place where he hid himself is then sufficiently clear). But it will be perhaps objected, the contrary to *post*, is liable to be attended with the same cases, and it will be asked—how can I reconcile the latter to them?—To this I need but reply, that, though *ante* is derived from *avri*, I look upon it, that *ante*, consequently *ante*, comes from the verb *avri* or *avri* or *avri*, I appear before, run against, get hold of; whence the adverb *avri*, in the presence of, which may have come from the obsolete adjective *avri* or *avri* (see under *ante*), standing before. Now, the adjective *antius* or *antius* (whence *antia-arum* at *ante*) is used in an ablative case absolute, and then *anno ante filium amisit*, will be for *anno antio* or *antio filium*; *paucis ante diebus quum facile posset educi e custodia noluit*, for *paucis antio* or *antio diebus quum*, &c. with the accusative, *ante* stands for the imperative of such a verb as *anteo*, to express *I meet, I come up or go approach*; hence, in, *ante jovem nulli subijebant arva colonis* (Virg.), *ante jovem* may mean *go down to*, that is, *If you trace back as far as Jupiter*, or rather, *go down till you meet Jupiter*, and you will find no man tilled the fields. Hence, *Minucius quidam mortuus est ante istum prætorem* means, *Trace the time back*, and you will find this—a certain Minucius is dead, or has already been dead.

<i>posterius</i>	<i>afterwards, hereafter—less</i>	Cic. Non.
<i>posterò (ad-v.)</i>	<i>the next day</i>	Tac.
<i>posterO-as</i>	<i>I am backward, grow worse</i>	Pallad.
<i>PRÆposterO</i>	<i>I make topsy-turvy</i>	Quinct.
<i>poster³ŪLA</i>	<i>a back-door—a bye-away</i>	Cassian. An.
<i>post³FACTUS</i>	<i>done afterwards; postfactum, an after-deed</i>	Gell.
<i>post³HÆC</i>	<i>afterwards (see under hic)</i>	Ict.
<i>post³ICUS</i>	<i>that is on the back part or behind</i>	Scribon.
<i>postica-x³</i>	<i>a back-door—a postern or trap-door—the north part of the heavens (among the augurs)</i>	Liv. Non. Lic. Gloss.
<i>posticium</i>	<i>the hind part of a building</i>	Gloss.
<i>posticum</i>	<i>a back-door or back-part of a house</i>	Titim.
<i>postic³ŪLA or ūlum</i>	<i>the back part of a house</i>	Apul. Plan.
<i>post³IDEM or idea or indē</i>	<i>afterwards</i>	Plaut.
<i>postilēNA or postellēNA</i>	<i>the crupper of a horse</i>	Plaut. Onm.
<i>post³ILLA (see ille)</i>	<i>afterwards</i>	Ter.
<i>post³LATUS</i>	<i>set after or behind (latus after fero)</i>	Plin.
<i>post³MITTO</i>	<i>I value less, think less of (some read pratermitto)</i>	Cic.
<i>post³QUAM</i>	<i>after that, since</i>	Ter.
<i>post³RĒMUS</i>	<i>the last, the latest, the worst or lowest</i>	Cic.
<i>postrem³ITAS</i>	<i>extremity, lowest part</i>	Macroh.
<i>postrem³ or ūm</i>	<i>lastly, finally, at last</i>	Ter. Cic.
<i>postumus, &c.</i>	<i>see posthumus at humor, p. 422, Vol. I.)</i>	
<i>*PONS-pontis^m† (à ponte</i>	<i>a bridge—plank or board for embarking</i>	Cic.
<i>fatelles, an importunate</i>	<i>or debarking, stairs or planks for</i>	Virg.
<i>beggar, Juv.)—see pon-</i>	<i>ascending towers—float or raft (joined</i>	Tac.
<i>tus</i>	<i>to a ship)—the bante of a door†</i>	Patere.
<i>DĒpontĀNUS</i>	<i>a man past three scores (having no longer a vote)</i>	Varr.
<i>pontĀTICUM-i^m</i>	<i>the bridge-toll</i>	Amplian.
<i>pont³ICŪLUS</i>	<i>a little bridge</i>	Cic.
<i>pont³IFEX</i>	<i>a pontiff or chief priest†</i>	Cic.
<i>EX³pontifex</i>	<i>that has been a pontiff</i>	Sarib.
<i>pontificĀLIS or enſis or ius</i>	<i>of or for pontiffs, pontifical</i>	Liv. Plin.
<i>pontificĀTUS-ŭs</i>	<i>the dignity of the pontiff</i>	Cic.
<i>pontificĀIUM</i>	<i>the office of pontiff or high priest—pontificia-orum, books containing the ceremonies of the high priest</i>	Gell. Cic.
<i>pontĪLIS-is</i>	<i>like a bridge; pontile-isⁿ, something like a bridge</i>	Veget.
<i>Tripontium</i>	<i>Towcester in Northamptonshire</i>	Cambd.
<i>ponto-ōnis^m</i>	<i>a pontoon or small boat for pontoons</i>	Cæf.
<i>pontōNIUM</i>	<i>a slow heavy boat fit for pontoons</i>	Isid.
<i>DĒpontO-as</i>	<i>I throw off the bridge, deprive one of his vote</i>	Varr.
<i>*PONTUS-i^m</i>	<i>the sea, a country of Asia Minor, Bithynia (see under heliſſo and xēnos)</i>	Cic.

† Some derive *pont* from *pendeo*, because a bridge is, as it were, suspended in the air; others, from *pono*, because it is laid down or built for passing over; but the author of *Le Jardin des Racines Grecques* derives it from *pono*.—See under *pontus*.

‡ But, in this sense, many read *possis*, which see under *pono*.

§ So called, because the timber bridge over the Tyber was first built, and afterwards often repaired, by the Roman Pontiffs (says Varro), which etymology is proved by Dionys. Halicarn.

Metāpontus or um

Metāpontinus
Pontia-ia^fPontiæ-arum^f
ponticushāpenticum
Pontius-ii
Pontius or Pontinusdiapontius-a-um
Prōpontis-idis^f
Prōpontiacus
Pomptinus or Pontinus
(see Pontius before)Metābus-i
•POPPYZOpoppyysma or popysma-
atis^apoppyismus
poppyzon-ontis^m•PORCUS-im, from πορκος,
anciently used for ναρκος,
according to Varro; but
probably as if proicus
or porricus†porca
porcariusporc^aellus^m-ella^f

porcellinus

porcellio-ionis^m

porcetra

porcūlāca or porcūlāca
or portūlācaporc^ailia-ae^f

porcinus

porcinarius

porcinarium

Porcius

Porcius-a-um

a city of Italy in the Bay of Tarentum
(Metapontium, Ptol. — Metabum,
Steph.)

of Metapontum

an island in the Tyrrhene sea—a chaste
Roman matron—the daughter of Pub.
Petronius

islands in the Tuscan sea

of the sea—of Bithynia or the country

Pontus—Ponticus-i, a poet so called

kind of rhubarb

name of several men

of the city Pontia (whence Pontia or

Pontina tribus—see Pomptinus here)

that crosses the sea

the sea of Marmora

of or belonging to the Propontis

like a sea; Pomptina palus, a great lake

in Campania

the builder of Metapontus (see above)

I whistle to a horse, stroke gently, clap
my hands, make a noise like an owla clapping on the back or stroking with
the hands

noise made by clapping the hands

a whistling to a horse or stroking him
gentlya hog—pork or hog's-flesh—sort of fish
—a sow (porca is better)—a pig—one high fed, a glutton—a girl's na-
tural partsa sow (see also porca, p. 431, Vol. I.)
of or belonging to a sow or to swine

—substantively, a hog-keeper

a little hog or sow, a young pig

of a pig, of a young hog

an insect called sow or chestip

young sow or yell that furrowed but once
herb purflain

a young sow

of or belonging to a hog—porcina-ae^f,
pork or hog's-flesh

a seller of pork or hog's-flesh

a hog-she

a prænomen of Cato—Porcia gens, the

family of Cato

of Cato—Porcia, the daughter of Por-
cius Cato

Plin.

Liv.

Ptol. Tac.

Juv.

Plin.

Hor. Sen.

Ov.

Gloss.

Liv. Tac.

Liv.

Plaut.

Ov.

Prop.

Plin.

Mart.

Virg.

not used

Juv.

Plin.

Plin.

Prop. Cic.

Plin. Cato

Col. Hor.

Varr.

Cato

Plin.

Firmic.

Varr. Gloss.

Theod. Prisc.

Cæl. Aur.

Gell.

Plin.

Inscr.

Sen.

Plaut.

Plaut.

Gloss.

Varr.

Liv. Plut.

As *reicio* was used for *reicio*, whence *reiculus* for *reijculus* (see at *jacio*, p. 430, Vol. I.), which *reiculus* must come from *reicus* for *reiciens*; so *proicio* may have been used as well as *porricio*, from which *proicus* or *porricus*, and *porcus*, may have arisen; and, indeed, hogs are constantly furrowing and throwing up the ground before them. This etymology of mine is confirmed by *porca*, placed at p. 431, Vol. I. upon which *porca*, Varro says "Quod est inter duos fuleos elata terra, dicitur porca, quod ea seges frumentum porricit;" but *porcus* may come from *porcicatus*, in the sense of I am cast forth or stretched out; for *porcus* (the ring that joins the iron of the spear with the wooden part) is derived from it.

<i>porc</i> ⁹ ŪLUS ^m - ūla or ūlena ^f	a little pig or sow—porculus marinus, a porpoise—porculus for porculum, at jacio, p. 431, Vol. I.)	Plaut. Plin. Cato Varr. Col. not used
<i>porcu</i> ⁹ LĀTIO porculator	the breeding or rearing of pigs or swine	
• PORDACOS or parda- cost pordaca	a feeder or breeder of swine moist, wet	
• PŌROS, πῶρος (pōro or pōr, in comp.) porus-i ^m	a vessel (supposed for pickling in vinegar)—see falsula at fal pain, sorrow, callosity or callousness, stone soft and full of pores a stone soft and full of pores (see under pīro)	Ammon. not used Plin.
Porus-i	a king of India so called	Curt. not used
• PORPHYRA-æ	the purple colour (see purpura here)	Suet. Gloss. Gloss. Oc. Plin. Hor. Plin. Plin. Gloss. Ind. Plin. Cic. Flin.
porphyRETICUS	of purple colour	
porphyREUS	of purple or of purple colour	
porphyREUTICA-æ ^f	the art of fishing the purple fish	
porphyRICUS or iacus	of purple colour	
porphyRIO or ion-iōnis ^m	a bird with red legs and bill	
PorphyriON-ōnis ^m	name of one of the giants	
Porphyris-idis ^f	name of two islands	
porphyRITES-æ ^m	red marble called porphyry	
porphyRITIS-idis ^f	fig of a purple colour	
porphyRIUM	the purple fish	
• PŌRPHYRUS PURPURA-æ ^f	quite purple the purple or shell-fish—purple garment or robe—dignity of a magistrate or officer	
purpurARIUS	of or belonging to purple; Purpurariz- arum ⁱ , islands in the Ethiopian sea	Plin.
purpureUS	of purple, purple-coloured, shining (of what colour soever)—red—glowing, blushing—miniated, divine, arrayed in purple	Virg. Stat. Ov. Hor. Cic. Apul.
purpurASCO ³	I grow of a purple colour	
purpurISSO	I put rouge on; purpurissatus, painted, of a red complexion	
purpuris ³ UM ⁿ or us ^m	a lively ruddy colour	Plin. Hap.
purpurITICUS	of purple colour	Inscr. Col. Sidon.
purpurO	I make of a purple colour	Cic. Iren.
purpurat ³ ORIUS	of or for painting in purple	Celf. Jan.
purpurat ³ US	clad in purple, a nobleman, a courtier clad all over in purple	Plin. Cato Hor. Juven. Plin. Val.
• CIRCUMPURPURATUS	a leek, a scallion (see prason)	Hor. Juven. Plin. Val.
PORRUS ^m or porrum-i ⁿ	of or like leek-blades, green, greenish	Hor. Juven. Plin. Val.
porrACEUS	a bed for (or planted with) leeks	Hor. Juven. Plin. Val.
porRINA	scurf or scales in the head, &c. sandraff	Hor. Juven. Plin. Val.
PORRIGO-ōnis ^f	—the measles or mange that has a scurf or the mange	Hor. Juven. Plin. Val.
porrigin ³ OSUS	I carry or bear—carry or convey (by beasts, water, coach, &c.)—bring unto (as assistance, &c.)—import, betoken—carry away	Hor. Juven. Plin. Val.
• POKTO from πότος, a load; ποτόν, I load; both from πείω—see phēro		Hor. Juven. Plin. Val.

† Παράκλεις is supposed to come from παρά and κλέω, I wet or moisten. As to παρόικος, it is thus clasp-
ed from παράκλεις, as παρόικος from παράκλεις.

† But *παῖς* means *blind*, and *τάλας παῖς*, I am miserable or wretched.

APporto
AS⁺porto (as for abs)
COMporto
DE⁺porto
EX⁺porto
IM⁺porto
PER⁺porto
PRE⁺porto
RE⁺porto (rem à quo)

SUP⁺porto
TRAN⁺porto

porta⁺BILIS
IM⁺portabilis
TRAN⁺port⁺ANEUS

portat⁺IO, or us-ūs
APportatio
AS⁺portatio
COMportatio
DE⁺portatio
EX⁺portatio
RE⁺portatio
TRAN⁺portatio

IM⁺portat⁺ITIUS
or EX⁺portat⁺OR
RE⁺portator
portatorius
DE⁺portatorius
port⁺ORIUM

port⁺ITO
portit⁺OR-ORIS

portitorium
PORT⁺A-Æ, because goods
are imported or exported
through it†

DOM⁺porta-Æ

portARIUS
port⁺ELLA or ūla
port⁺ICUS-ūs

pseudoporticus
porticATIO
portic⁺ŪLA-Æ
PORTUS-ūs

Portus magnus
ANG⁺portus-us or um-in

I carry to, bring near, cause, occasion
I carry or convey away
I carry together, convey
I carry off, convey away
I carry or convey out, export
I carry or bring or convey in
I transport, convey through
I carry before, I shew
I bring or carry back again, restore, ob-
tain or get—report
I bear or support, convey privily
I convey from one place to another, trans-
port

that may be carried or borne
that cannot be carried or borne
who, having the leprosy, is conveyed out
of the city

a carrying or bearing or conveying
a carrying to or bringing near
a carrying or conveying away
a carrying, the carriage
a carrying to another place
a carrying out, exportation, banishment
a carrying back, &c.
a carrying over, transportation
imported, brought in
that exports or conveys elsewhere
that carries back, &c.

serving to carry
that may be conveyed away
custom or import—freight (paid for
carriage)—rent coming for tollages

I carry about with me
a carrier, porter—ferryman—receiver
of customs at a port
tollage, freight

the gate of a city, a port, a door—the
entrance in or out of any place—the
strait or narrow passage between hills
—a mouth or gape

a snail (that carries her house on her
back)

a porter for opening or shutting gates
a small gate or entrance
a porch or gallery, piazza, portico, pa-
vilion or tent

a false porch or gallery
a building of porches or piazzas, &c.
a small porch, &c.

haven, port, harbour, place where cus-
toms or duties (for goods imported or
exported) are taken care of, customs
paid or received, place of refuge

Portsmouth
a narrow way or passage, a lane, an
alley

Cic.
Ter.
Cæf.
Cic.
Cic.
Cic.
Liv.
Catul.
Cic.
Virg.
Cic.
Cic.

Sidon.
Tertul.
Cassiod.

Sall. Sil.
Vitr.
Cic.
Vitr.
Cat.
Cic.
Id.

Sen.
Hirt.
Gloss. Dig.
Apul.
Cæf. Aur.
Cod.

Cic. Cæf.
Plin.
Gell.
Stat. Virg.

Plaut.
Gloss.
Cæf.

Virg.
Plin.
Cæf.
Cic.

Vulg.
Gloss. Liv.
Cic.

Plin.
Macer.
Cic.
Cic.

Cambd.
Hor.
Ter.

Or, because in marking circumvallations, the plough was lifted up where the entrance was to be.

<i>Nauportus</i> -i†	a little city and river in Upper Carniola	Tac.
<i>Neoportus</i> -i†	—a river of Venice	Plin.
<i>Sacriportus</i> -ūs	Newport in the Isle of Wight	Cambd.
	a place so called in Rome—a town near Praeneste	Varr. Vid.
<i>portiscūlus</i>	officer with a wand in his hands, who gives signals to rowers or mariners, the wand for the same purpose	Plaut.
<i>Portūnus</i> or <i>umnus</i>	a god of the sea (for <i>importunus</i> see lower)	Cic.
<i>Portūnālia</i> or <i>umnalia</i> -ium ⁿ	festivals in honour of the god <i>Portunus</i> or <i>Portumnus</i>	Varr.
<i>portuōsus</i>	full of havens, having many harbours	Cic.
IM ^s <i>portuosus</i>	without port or haven	Plin.
IM ^s <i>portūnus</i>	harbourless or without harbour—out-rageous, importunate, urgent, fretful, unseasonable	Fest. Ter.
<i>Opportunus</i>	convenient, seasonable—exposed to or in danger of	Cic.
IN ^s <i>opportunus</i>	unseasonable, inconvenient	Plin.
PER ^s <i>opportunus</i>	very seasonable, very fit	Cic.
IM ^s <i>portune</i>	importunately, unseasonably	Cic.
<i>Opportunē</i>	opportunately, conveniently, seasonably	Cic.
IN ^s <i>opportune</i>	unseasonably, inconveniently	Lucret.
PER ^s <i>opportune</i>	very opportunately, in very good season	Cic.
IM ^s <i>portunitas</i>	importunity, unseasonableness	Ter.
<i>Opportunitas</i>	opportunity, convenience, seasonableness—the goddess of occasion	Cic. Plaut.
* <i>POS</i> - <i>potis</i> † (see <i>potis</i> here)	able and willing, master of (hardly used, except in comp.)	obsolesc.
<i>Compos</i>	master of, that enjoys or possesses	Apul.
IM ^s <i>pos</i>	not master of, unable, void of	Plaut.
<i>potē</i> (it is used in final comp.)	possible, in one's power (see <i>pte</i> here)	Catal.
<i>potis</i>	able (<i>potis</i> is sometimes found in comp.)	Catal.
<i>potior</i>	more able, more powerful, better, of the better sort—more eligible	Cic. Hor.
<i>potissimus</i>	the best, the chiefest, the choicest	Sen.
<i>potissime</i> or <i>ūm</i>	most especially, chiefly, peculiarly	Cic. Cels. Cic.
<i>potius</i>	more eligibly, rather, better	Cic.
<i>potIOR</i> ⁺ or <i>io</i> ⁺ (<i>cujus rei</i> or <i>re</i> or <i>rem</i>)	I possess or enjoy, am or become master of— <i>potior</i> (passively), I come into another's power	Cic. Plaut.
<i>Compotior</i>	I obtain or acquire— <i>compotio</i> , I make master of or make enjoy	Ter. Plaut.
PER ^s <i>potior</i> (<i>re</i>)	I enjoy or become master of	Justinian.
<i>potiēns</i> (<i>re</i>)	obtaining, enjoying	Cic.
IM ^s <i>potiens</i>	incapable of enjoying (some read <i>impotiens</i>)	Ov.
<i>Potii</i> ¹¹ - <i>iorum</i> or <i>poticii</i> , &c.	<i>Hercules</i> 's priests, so called ^d because they feed on sacrifices	Liv.
<i>poti</i> ¹ OR	master or conqueror of	Val. Max.
<i>poti</i> ¹ US (<i>re</i> or <i>cujus rei</i>)	enjoying, master of—a surname of the <i>Valerius</i> 's	Virg. Spanh.

† *Pos*, says Varro, seems to mean a bridge, rather than able. But *pos* comes from πωδῆ for ποδῆ, able, and willing, wherein the aspiration is changed into π; whence perhaps πωδῆ for πωδῆ, and thence *potior*, which is somehow equivalent to πωδῆ.

Potnia-as-ädiss (*Ainsworth*
strangely erred in this,
at the word *Potnia*)

•PRÆ, from *pro* for *propter*
(rem or quem)

*præ*²*accidens*

præambulo

*præambulo*²*us*

*præbit*³*us*

præblandus

præcano

*præcant*³*us*

*præcantat*³*us*

præcatechizatus

*præcello*³*us*

præcho-önis

præciamitator

præcimitator

præcipites-um

præcisor

præclāriter

præcogitatio

præcognoscentia

*præcommod*³*us*

præconcinatus

*præcondio*⁴*us*

præcordialiter

*præculc*³*us*

prædatus

prædemno

prædictivus

præductal or *äl* or *ile-is*²

*præligo*³*us*

præmtor or *emptor*

præexercitamen or *men-*
tum

præfascinus (*see fascinum*)

præfectianus

*præferment*³*us*

præfocabilis

præjudex

*prælid*³*us*

of *Potnia* (*applied to Glaucus's chariot,*
and to the cruel mares that tore him
to pieces)

before, in comparison of, in regard or
respect of—for or by reason of—in
that befalls or happens before (*from*
cado)

I walk before

that walks before

I destroy, go beyond (*see bito, p. 66,*
Vol. I.)

very fair, very kind

for *præcino* (*from cano under canache*)

I sing before, I enchant (*from cano*
under canache)

enchanted

instructed first (*see at echos*)

*anciently for præcello*² at *cello*

for *præco, p. 218, Vol. I.*

corrupted, and for *præclamitator* (*see*
at clamor)

body-guards established by Marius (*see*
p. 101 and 102, Vol. I.)

incisory (*said of the teeth—see cado*)

for *præclārē* under *clārōr*

a fore-thought, a pondering beforehand
(*præcogito, p. 15, Vol. I.*)

fore-knowledge (*see under nosco, p. 365,*
Vol. I.)

I fit or suit beforehand (*see p. 135,*
Vol. II.)

prepared (*from cinnus*)

I season beforehand (*from condio*)

lovingly, earnestly (*from cor*)

I spurn beforehand (*from calx-calcis*²)

given beforehand (*from do; see also*
præda)

for *prædamno, p. 204, Vol. I.*

predicting (*from dico, p. 218, Vol. I.*)

a set of lines to direct writing or engra-
ving (*from dūco*)

I chuse rather or prefer (*see lego*)

that purchases beforehand (*see emo*)

preparatory exercise (*see arceo*)

greatly bewitching

a messenger or bailiff belonging to a
court (*from præficio, p. 272, Vol. I.*)

I ferment first or beforehand (*from*
fervor)

that may choke (*see præfoco at faux*)

that prejudges (*see judex, p. 217,*
Vol. I.)

I dash or strike (*some think; if so, from*
lædo; but the word is doubted)

Virg.
Ov.

Cic.
Roll. Ter.
Mart. Cap.

Mart. Cap.
Scrib.
Plant.

Strab. Cal.
Tert.
Non.

Petron.
Iren.
Plant.
Inscr.

Fell.
Gloss.

Isid.
Non.
Tert.

Mart. Val.

Coripp.

Apul.
Apic.
Scrib.
Tert.

Cal. Am.

Val. Max.
Cal. Am.
Salmat.
Solin.

Sidon.
Gloss.
Scrib. Phil.

Gloss.
Ammian.

Plin.

Cal. Am.
Gloss.

Manil.

† As *aval* for *aval*, *ival* for *ival*.—See the key, in regard to *præ* in initial composition.

<i>præmādEO</i> ²	}	<i>I stagger already or beforehand, am already tipsy, &c.</i>	Gloss.
<i>præmadefco</i> ³		<i>I am born beforehand</i>	Gloss.
<i>prænascOR</i> ³		<i>fore-knowledge (see under nosco, p. 365, Vol. I.)</i>	Commod.
<i>prænoicentia</i>		<i>except, saving, beside, over and above, more than—by the side of or near to—contrary to, against—before</i>	Sariss.
<i>PRÆTER</i> (quem or rem) <i>from præ, as inter from in, &c.)</i>		<i>except, saving, beside</i>	Plaut.
<i>præter</i> (adv.)		<i>furthermore, moreover, beside—hereafter</i>	Liv.
<i>prætereA</i>		<i>beside (Quinct. Plaut. Scrib. Quinct.)</i>	Ter. Cic.
<i>præter hæc or hac or hoc</i>			Col.
<i>or id</i>			Cic. Virg.
<i>præter⁹bitO</i> ³		<i>I go beyond (see bito, p. 66, Vol. I.)</i>	Plaut.
<i>PRĪ</i>		<i>was anciently used for præ, whence the initial composition in prī</i>	Fest.
<i>PRĪMUS</i> (primi or primo, and prin, in comp.)		<i>the first, chief, best, prime, excellent, favourite</i>	Cic.
<i>AD or Apprimus</i>		<i>chief, excellent</i>	Gell.
<i>prima-ōrum</i> ⁿ		<i>the first principles of things, the beginning</i>	Liv.
<i>primæ-arum</i> ^f		<i>the precedence or pre-eminence</i>	Cic.
<i>prim⁹ÆVVS</i> (see ævum)		<i>elder, first-born, flourishing, in the bloom of age, juvenile, youthful</i>	Virg.
<i>primARIUS</i>		<i>chief, principal, primary</i>	Cic.
<i>primAS-ātis</i> ^m		<i>chief person, primate, magistrate</i>	Apul.
<i>primATUS-ūs</i> ^m		<i>chief place, primacy—pre-eminence</i>	Plin. Varr.
<i>Decemprimatus-ūs</i>		<i>the office of the ten head senators or head-boroughs</i>	Hermog.
<i>prime</i>		<i>in the first place</i>	Næv.
<i>AD or Apprimē</i>		<i>very much, very well, chiefly</i>	Gell.
<i>Decemprimi-orum</i>		<i>the ten head-boroughs or receivers of the tribute or chief persons in the senate</i>	Cic.
<i>quinqueprimi</i>		<i>the five chief persons in the senate</i>	Cic.
<i>sexprimi</i>		<i>the six chief persons in the senate</i>	Cic.
<i>prim⁹CERIUS</i>		<i>first on the list or tablet, the chancellor</i>	Ammian.
<i>primiceriATUS-ūs</i> ^m		<i>dignity or office of chancellor</i>	Cassiod.
<i>CUMprimis</i>		<i>very much, mightily</i>	Cic.
<i>IM or INprimis</i>		<i>in the first place, principally, especially</i>	Cic. Sall.
<i>PRÆprimis</i>		<i>a barbarous expression (according to Gesner, &c.)</i>	
<i>primITER</i>		<i>in the first place</i>	Non.
<i>primītūs or itu</i>		<i>at the first, first of all</i>	Lucr. Catul.
<i>primITIUS</i>		<i>of the first production or magnitude</i>	Ov.
<i>primitiæ-arum</i>		<i>the firstlings, the first fruits</i>	Plin.
<i>primitiVUS</i>		<i>primitive, the first or earliest</i>	Col.
<i>primO</i>		<i>first, at first</i>	Ter.
<i>primO⁹DUM</i>		<i>first then, at first then (some read primumdum)</i>	Plaut.
<i>primO⁹GENITĀLIS</i>		<i>of or for the first-born (see under gen-nao)</i>	Tert.
<i>primOR-ōris</i>		<i>a nobleman or grandee (hardly used in the nominative singular)—the first</i>	Virg.
<i>primOTICUS</i>		<i>first-born or hatched</i>	Apul.
<i>prim⁹ŪLUS</i>		<i>the very first</i>	Apic.
<i>primULUM</i>		<i>first, immediately</i>	Plaut.
<i>primUM</i>		<i>first, at first</i>	Ter.
<i>primum⁹DUM</i>		<i>first then, at first then</i>	Plaut.

prin⁹CEPS-cīpis.

For the derivatives of
princeps, see under capio

PRIOR-ōris^{m.} and f., prius-
ōrisⁿ

priorA-ōrum
priorĀTUS-ūs
priorES-um

PRIS
priscUS
prisce
PriscIANUS

pristinUS
pristinĀLIS
prius

prius-more

*PRÆLIUM† (or præ-
lium or proilium)

præliĀRIS
præliOR or o

DE¹prælicr

DE¹præliat¹IO

præliat¹OR

PRÆMIUM-iiⁿ§

præmiOR
præmiat¹OR
præmiat¹RIX
præmi³ŌLUM
præmi¹ŌSUS
PRÆS-prædis^m||

compres

pradium-iiⁿ
prædi³ŌLUM
prædiĀTOR

prædiatorius

first, original, primitive, chief, princi-
pal, a prince or princess or general
or commander, an author or encour-
ager, a promoter or ring-leader, a
company in the middle rank of a le-
gion—soldier in the middle rank—a
title of the emperor's sons

the former, the better, more preferable or
excellent

the fore parts

pre-eminence, priority

ancestors—(with partes understood) the
pre-eminence

anciently used for primus

old, ancient, out of use, old-fashioned
as in old times, roughly, harshly

a good grammarian so called; Theodo-
rus Priscianus, a physician so called

ancient, former, first, wonted

precedent†

before, sooner, rather

as it used to be or to happen formerly

a battle or fight—strife or wrangling,
contention—a warrior

of or for battles or war

I fight, contend, skirmish

I buffet, scuffle, bustle

a battle or fight or scuffle

a warrior or fighter

a prize of victory, prey, booty, plunder
—reward or retribution, profit or

benefit—money or cash (intended for
rewarding, paying salaries, &c.)

I get money, make prizes

a robber or plunderer

that rewards (said of a female)

a little reward

wealthy and able to reward

a surety or bail, a farmer of customs or
excise or other duties (he being bound

to the exchequer)

joint surety

a farm, an estate

a little farm or manor

a buyer of lands—a lawyer expert in
cases relating to lands

of or belonging to lands

Cic.

Varr.

Tac.

Cic.

Plin.

Tert.

Plin.

Ter.

Fest.

Cic.

Cic.

Gloss.

Cic.

Col.

Cic.

Petron.

Liv.

Cic. Prop.

Apul.

Cæf. Em.

Hor.

Liv.

Tac.

Virg.

Cic.

Non.

Suet.

Næv.

Ammius.

Gloss.

Noa.

Cic.

Fest.

Cic.

Cic.

Gloss.

Cic.

Cic.

† However, *pristinale pecus* is there to be read *pristinale pecus*.—See under *pinis*.

‡ From *πρῶς* and *ταῦν*, a troop or band, a troop of horse (the latter from *ταῦν*, a flock), because battles are fought by troops of armed men.

§ Perhaps from *πρῶς*, see *prio*; perhaps from *ἰσχυρ*, strength, power; such a reward being chiefly a price of victory (see *briar*); or perhaps, corrupted from *ἑκατόν*, the reward of victory,

|| This seems to me to come from *πράγματι*, in the sense of *I buy off or redeem*; because a becoming price for one is, in fact, redeeming him: and, indeed, Gesner, at *præda*, says “*præ*, *præda*, and *prædium*, seem to have flowed from the same source.” This source, I think, is, as I observed at *præmium*, either from *πρῶς*, whence *πράγματι*, &c. or from *ἰσχυρ*. Varro says, as if *præstet* from *præsto*; Vollius, as if *præstet* from *præstare*; Morley, from *πράσσω*.

<i>prædiatus</i>	rich in lands or manors—whose lands are mortgaged to the public	Apul. Salmat. Ov. Cic. Plaut. Phædr. Gell.
<i>PRÆDA-Æ</i> ^f	prey or booty (taken by force)—spoil, pillage—gain (from any fraud)—meat to be devoured	
<i>prædāceus</i>	taken as a prey or booty (some read <i>prædatitius</i>)	
<i>prædOR</i> or <i>o</i> (rem dē re)	I plunder, make prey of, devour, rob, spoil	Cic. Vulg. Justin. Liv. Vell. Liv. Laet. Gell. Cic. Stat. Aug. Liv. Vopisc. Cic. Ulp. Cato Plin.
<i>DĒprædor</i>	I plunder or ravage	
<i>præd^sABUNDUS</i>	that does or will plunder or ravage	
<i>prædat¹IO, or us-ūs</i>	a plundering or ravaging	
<i>DĒprædatio</i>	depredation, a plundering	
<i>prædat¹ITIVS or icius</i>	arising from booty or plunder	
<i>prædat¹OR and rix</i>	that robs or plunders	
<i>DĒprædator</i>	a robber or plunderer	
<i>prædatorIVS</i>	of or for robbing or plundering	
<i>prædat¹UM</i>	booty, plunder	
<i>præd³O-ōnis^m</i>	a robber or plunderer	
<i>prædonIVS</i>	of or for robbing or plundering	
<i>prædon³ŪLUS</i>	a little robber or plunderer	
<i>*PRAMNIUS†</i>	black (said of a generous wine growing in Smyrna, called <i>pramnium vinum</i>)	
<i>pramnion-iⁿ</i>	a precious stone very black and bright	Plin. Cic.
<i>*PRANDIUM-iū†</i>	a refreshment or meal before noon or at noon	
<i>prand³ICŪLUM or iolum</i>	a breakfast, a small dinner	Fest. Næv. Daceri Cic.
<i>DĒ³prandus or is</i>	hungry	
<i>prandEO²-prandior prandus sum</i>	I take a refreshment at noon	
<i>comprandeo</i>	I dine (I dine along with others)	Firmic. Plaut. Cic. Quinct. Cic. Apul. Hor. Plaut. not used Plin. Plin. Liv. Petr. Capit. Plin. Petr. Petr. Suet. Mart. Tert. Plin. Apul. Plin. Plin.
<i>prand¹OR</i>	that is at dinner, invited to dinner	
<i>compransor</i>	that dines (along with others)	
<i>pransorIVS</i>	pertaining to or used at dinner	
<i>prand¹US</i>	that has dined, having dined	
<i>DĒpransus</i>	that has dined, eaten	
<i>im³pransus</i>	that has not dined, fasting	
<i>prand¹ITO</i>	I often dine	
<i>*PRASON</i>	a leek, a sea-weed as green as a leek	
<i>prason-i^a</i>	a sea-weed green as a leek	
<i>ampeloprasion</i>	leek-wine, raisins, bear's garlic	
<i>PrasiÆ-iārum^f</i>	a town on the Continent of Asia	
<i>prasiāNUS or prasinianus</i>	dressed in green, or of the green party	
<i>Prasi-orum</i>	a people of India	
<i>prasinātUS</i>	of or in a green colour	
<i>prasinus</i>	green like leeks—of the green party ^s — <i>prafina-æ^f</i> , a garment of a green colour— <i>prafinus-i^m</i> , sort of gem	
<i>prasion or iam^a</i>	herb borehound or origany	
<i>cynoprasion</i>	herb borehound	
<i>melamprasion</i>	a sort of herb	
<i>prasiUS-i</i>	kind of green stone or gem	
<i>prasiōIDES</i>	gem of a leek colour	

Perhaps for *preminius*, which would then be the adjective of *πριμνιον*, root, stem, or principal bough; perhaps *πριμνιον*, I tame, settle, mitigate.
 from *πριμνιον* and *ιδιος*, pertaining to noon (Plutarch.)
 There was a party or faction at Rome so called, as here the Ministerial Papers distinguish the Opposition by name of the *Blue and Buff*.

Dēprecatio	prayer, entreaty, an excusing	Cic.
Imprecatio	imprecation, a cursing	Sen.
precas ¹ IUNCŪLA	a little prayer or petition	Gloss.
Dēprecatiuncula	a little prayer or excuse	Salv.
precas ¹ IVUS	obtained by entreaty	Ulp.
Dēprecativus	praying, petitioning	Mart. Cap.
precative	by entreaty	Ulp.
precas ¹ OR and rix	that petitions	Ter. Ascon.
Dēprecator and rix	that intercedes	Cic. Tert.
Dēprecatorius	of or for interceding	Vulg.
pre ² X-precis ¹ -em-e	entreaty, prayer, curse (seldom used in the singular, especially in the nominative)	Ter.
preces-um ^f	prayers	Cic.
prec ² ICŪLÆ-arum	little or short prayers	Symmach.
PRŌCO (see procor lower, and the note on precor)	I demand or ask saucily, dally, play the wanton	Varr.
RĒCIPROCO (rēci for rē)	I go back whence I came—I ask reciprocally	Liv. Fest.
procas ¹ IO	a wooing or seeking in marriage	Apul.
RĒCIPROCATIO, or us-ūs	a going back, the ebbing of the sea	Plin. Aug.
proc ² AX-ācis	saucy, pert, wanton	Ter.
procACIA or itas	sauciness, wantonness, drollery	Cic. Aufon.
procacITER	malapertly, wantonly	Liv.
procOR	I woo, demand—I flatter or soothe	Varr. Sen.
proc ² US	a wooer or suitor	Virg.
RĒCIPROCUS	that comes back or returns—reciprocal	Plin. Sen.
Proca or Procas-æ	the grandfather of Remus and Romulus	Ov. Virg.
RĒCIPROC ² CORNIS	having horns recurved	Tert.
PRĒHENDO or prendo†-di-sum	I take, lay hold of, grasp, reach	Cic. Virg.
AD or Apprehendo or prendo (rem re)	I lay hold of, apprehend, learn	Cic.
comprehendo or prendo	I lay hold of, comprehend or contain, understand	Cic.
Dēprebendo or prendo	I catch, seize unawares, discover	Cic.
RĒprebendo (or prendo, Hor.)	I catch again—reprove, blame	Curt. Cic.
Apprehens ¹ IBILIS	that may be apprehended or conceived	Cæl. Aur.
IN ² apprehensibilis	incomprehensible	Tert.
comprehensibilis	comprehensible, conceivable	Cic.
IN ² comprehensibilis	incomprehensible	Quinct.
IN ² dēprehensibilis	not discoverable, incomprehensible	Quinct.
IM ² prehensibilis	incomprehensible	Gell.
RĒprehensibilis	reprehensible, blamable	Salvian.
IR ² reprehensibilis	irreproachable, blamable	Lact.
IN ² comprehensibilITER	incomprehensibly	Hier.
RĒprehensibiliter	in a reprehensible manner	Rufin.
IR ² reprehensibiliter	irreproachably	Ambros.
prebens ¹ IO or prensio	a catching or laying hold of—a crane or screw	Varr.
Apprehensio	a laying hold of or understanding	Cæl.
comprehensio	a laying hold of, comprehension	Macro.
Dēprehensio	a catching, a discovery	Cic.
RĒprehensio	a rebuking or blaming	Cic.
RĒprebens ¹ OR	a reprover or controller	Cic.
prensorium	a snare, a trap	Gloss.

Some think that *prendo* is for *pre*, and *bendo* for *fendo*. Perhaps it comes from *pre* + *diu*, as *diu* means and or make fast. Observe, that *prendo*, contracted from *prebendo*, makes *prendi-prensum*.

IN³comprehens¹usIN³dēprehens¹usIR³rēprehens¹us or prens¹usCOMprehens²eCOMprehens¹umprehens¹O or prens¹oAD or APPrehens¹o or prens¹oCOMprehens¹oRēprehens¹oprens¹at¹ioprens¹at¹io*PRĒMO³-pressi-pressum

(quem or rem re), as if
primo from πρῶτον, with
the insertion of μ—see
prio. Some derive prē-
mo from perimo, saying
as if per imum trudo;
and some from βάρυς,
weights; but my deriva-
tion seems much more pro-
bable, since πρῶτον means,
properly, premo—see
Hederic. Lexicon at πρῶτον

ADpremo

INTERpremo

Prem³A-Z¹Palliprem³o-ōnisprĒLUM (some write prā-
lum)

APPRĪMO

COMprimo

Dēprimo

SUBDēprimo

EXprimo

IMprimo (rem cui rei)

INTERprimo

OPprimo (quem or rem re)

PERprimo

Rēprimo

SUPprimo

PER³press¹Apress¹ECOMPRESS²eDēPRESS²eEXPRESS²eIMPRESS²eRēPRESS²e

not understood

imperceptible, unsound

unreproached, irreproachable

succinctly

what one has understood

I often catch at, solicit

I snatch, catch at

I often lay hold of or comprehend

I often take hold of and pull back

a soliciting or canvassing

I often take hold of

I press or weigh or sink down—oppress,
thrust—stick down or lay in the
ground, keep under or in subjection,
grieve or afflict, pursue or drive on,
curb or restrain, cover or hide, dis-
semble or suppress—sit or lay or stand
upon, excel, exceed, surpass, squeeze,
strain, persist or continue, prune or
lop—over-power, over-lay—force,
compel, constrain, charge home or
push, press hard upon, beat down,
straiten, block up—importune, de-
fire greatly—vail or cry out against,
keep up or publish not—come near or
close to—depreciate, under-value, flanch
or stop (said of the blood)

for apprimo hereafter

I stop or close in

a goddess that keeps women still while
men embrace them

that buys or steals children, or that has
to do with boys

a press for squeezing grapes or fruits—
any pressing machine

I press close to, squeeze hard

I press together, keep close—curb, keep
under

I press or keep down, sink or humble

I press down, sink under, &c.

I press or squeeze out—pourtray, draw
out, express

I thrust in, imprint, engrave

I stop or close in

I press down, crush, oppress

I press down very hard, urge, importune

I hold in, check, repress

I keep under, put a stop to, suppress

a sort of herb

briefly, closely, in a few words—by press-
ing or filling

compactly, closely, in a few words

in a depressed manner

aply, to the purpose, to the life, ex-
pressly, namely

forcibly, carefully

in a manner to be checked (some read
suppressè)

Cic.

Stat.

Ov.

Cic.

Cic.

Tac. Cic.

Gratius

Claud.

Gloss.

Cic.

Sidon.

Luc. Tib.

Virg.

Ov.

Cæf. Cic.

Nep.

Quint.

Hor.

Tac.

Gloss.

Plaut.

Aug.

Auson.

Virg.

Plin.

Plin.

Ter. Cic.

Cic.

Faust. Ren.

Plin. Cic.

Cic.

Plaut.

Plin. Cic.

Hor.

Cic.

Cic.

Plin.

Cic.

Scribon.

Cic.

Col.

Plin.

Tert.

Gell.

suppress²
 press¹IM
 expressim
 pedepressim
 press¹IO, or us-ûs
 compressio, or us-ûs
 depressio
 expressio, or us-ûs
 impressio, or us-ûs
 oppressio, or us-ûs
 repressio
 suppressio
 depress¹ITAS
 compress¹IUNCŪLA
 oppressiuncula
 press¹OR
 compressor
 depressor
 expressor
 impressor
 oppressor
 repressor
 suppressor
 pressorius
 press¹ŪRA
 press¹US-a-um
 impressus
 press³ŪLUS
 pressile
 press¹O
 compresso
 expresso
 PRÆMELLO
 *PRĒNĒS or pranes
 Prænest² or estis¹-is or
 Preneste, &c.
 Prænestinus
 PRŌN-ŌNOS or prēon-
 ēonos
 pronus (in or ad rem,
 cui rei)
 prone
 pronitas
 pronO
 approno
 pronat¹US
 *PRĒPO
 prepon-ontis
 *PRESBYS-yos
 presbyter-ēm
 archipresbyter
 compresbyter
 presbyter-æf

in a manner to be checked or suppressed
 by pressing
 in express terms, expressly
 leisurely, warily
 a pressing or squeezing
 a squeezing, close embrace, an abridging
 a pressing down, depression
 a straining, an extract, an expression
 an assault or onset, an impression
 oppression, violence
 a repressing
 a suppressing or keeping back
 a lowness or depression
 a gentle squeezing
 a little pressing
 that presses or pursues
 a deflowerer or ravisher
 that presses down (seldom used)
 that presses out, that expresses
 a printer
 an oppressor, that curbs or crushes
 a restrainer, a curber
 that suppresses or conceals
 pertaining to pressing — pressorium, a
 press or pressing engine
 a pressing, a squeezing—affliction
 pressed—compact, short, pitby
 engraven, pointed, marked—not pressed,
 not squeezed
 a little compact or close
 by pressing a little, a little closely
 I press hard, squeeze
 I press or squeeze well (obscenely)
 I wring or strain out
 I file a bill, go to law (the word is
 doubted)
 ready to fall, in a dangerous position
 a city of Italy
 of or inhabitant of Præneste
 steep place, the top or peak of a hill
 stooping, bent—prone or inclined to
 stoopingly, &c. (whence the comparat.
 pronius)
 inclination
 I bend or incline (see also under no)
 I bend down, bring down
 bent, &c.
 I suit, excel, am proper
 that which fits or suits, decency, &c.
 old man, elder, honoured, venerable
 an elder, a priest
 the chief priest or rural dean
 a fellow-priest
 a priestess

Gell.
 Apul.
 Ict.
 Non.
 Cæf. Cic.
 Cic. Ter.
 Macrob.
 Plin. Vitr.
 Cic. Amm.
 Cic. Sidon.
 Litt. ex Sen.
 Plin.
 Apul.
 Plaut.
 Plaut.
 Ictid.
 Plaut.
 Gloss.
 Tertul.
 Typogr.
 Brut.
 Cic.
 Gloss.
 Col.
 Ammian.
 Col. Laet.
 Col. Plin.
 Virg.
 Prop.
 Apul.
 Apul.
 Virg.
 Plaut.
 Apul.
 Paull.
 not used
 Virg.
 Cic.
 not used
 Col. Hor.
 Ammian.
 Sen.
 Sidon.
 Apul.
 Sidon.
 not used
 Gloss.
 not used
 Ammian.
 Hier.
 August.
 Gloss.

presbyter^{ATUS}-ūs
archipresbyteratus-ūs

presbyterium-iiⁿ
•PRĒTHO

prēstēr-ēris^m (some
write præster)

pūprestis-is^f

PRĒTIUM-iiⁿ, sometimes
precium†

INTERpretium
mānupretium or manuspretium
or manipretiumⁿ

operapretium
pretiæ or precia-arum^f

preti⁷OSUS

pretiosē

pretios⁷ITAS

Pretius

pretiO

Appretio

DĒ⁴pretio or deprecio

IM⁵pretia⁷BĪLIS

DĒprecia⁷OR

INTERPRES-pretis^c

INTERpretOR

INTERpreta⁷BĪLIS

IN⁵interpretabilis

INTERpreta⁷MENTUM

INTERpretat⁷IO

INTERpretat⁷IUNCULA

INTERpretat⁷OR

•Preciani

•PRIĀPUS-i (see phallos)

Priapēius

Priapīnus

priapiscus

priapismus

•PRIO or prizo

priesthood, presbytership
dignity or office of chief priest
an eldership, a presbytery

I inflame, swell—prēstēr-ēros, that
inflames

venomous serpent whose bite causes a
deadly thirst—scorching wind—pillar
of fire falling into the sea—an incen-
diary

venomous insect that makes cattle swell
and burst, sort of herb good against
venom or that poisons cattle

the price, a reward, hire, fee, bribe—
value, worth, honour, account—thing
advantageous or worth while
profit in bargains

wages or reward for work

the reward or price of one's labour
sort of vines bringing forth ripe grapes
before other vines

costly, precious

richly, splendidly, preciously

sumptuousness, great price or value

a lake in Tuscany so called

I value or set a value upon

I appreciate, value

I depreciate

invaluable, inestimable, above any value
that depreciates or under-values

a mediator—an interpreter or expounder
—a translator, a soothsayer—a con-
fident

I interpret, explain, esteem

that may be interpreted or explained

that cannot be interpreted

an interpretation or expounding

an interpretation or expounding—a guess

a little interpretation

that interprets

a people of Aquitain

the son of Bacchus and Venus—a man's
yard, a sort of drinking cup—a town
of the Hellespont

of or for Priapus; priapeium, a poem
to or for Priapus

of or for Priapus

wood or herb like a man's yard

priapism or preternatural tension

I press or weigh down, grasp hard,

* strain, compel, bind, cut or saw asunder,
grind my teeth, purchase

Eccel.
Gloss.
Ambros.
not used

Lucr.
Sen. Plin.
Gloss.

Plin.

Ter.

Curt.

Tac.

Ammian.

Plaut. Cic.

Plin.

Ter.

Col.

Virg.

Cic.

Cic.

Macrob.

Cic.

Cassiod.

Tertul.

Tertul.

Cassiod.

Tert.

Liv. Juv.

Cic. Plaut.

Cic.

Tert.

Vulg.

Petron.

Cic. Liv.

Hier.

Tertul.

Cic.

Ov.

Juv.

Plin.

Ov.

Gloss.

Petron.

Apul.

Cael. Aur.

not used

† Alciatus, deriving the word from *precio* for *precio* (I ask or demand), maintains we should write *precium*, *pretium*. Others say *pretium* is as if *præitium* from *præco*. Salmasius supposes it from *πράω*, a seller, *ἐπράω*, I transmit, convey, finish, complete; *ἐπράω* or *ἐπράω*, I finish, complete; *ἐπράω*, I convey over &c. for, the bargain being concluded, and the price paid, the thing becomes conveyed to the buyer, and made his own—see *pera* with *e* short; see also *praix* at *pramai* after *prio*.

PRĪMAI	<i>I buy or purchase, hire, buy off, redeem;</i>	not used
PRĪMUS	<i>proix-icos, gift, reward, liberality</i>	Virg.
PRĪAMĒIS-ĕidis	<i>the son of Laomedon, father of Paris and</i>	
PRĪAMĒIUS	<i>Hector, &c.</i>	Ov.
PRĪAMĪDES-æ	<i>Cassandra (the daughter of Priam)</i>	Virg.
PRĪĒNE-es^f	<i>of or belonging to Priam</i>	Virg.
PRĪENĒUS or enſis	<i>a son of Priam</i>	Cic.
PRĪMA-ātisⁿ	<i>a city of Ionia</i>	Sid. Aufon.
PRĪSTIS (see piſtrix under	<i>of or inhabitant of Priene</i>	Mart. Cap.
pinſo)	<i>a priſm</i>	Plin.
PRĪſtĪGER (Triton)	<i>ſort of whale, or the ſaw-fiſh—a fiſh</i>	Germ.
PRĪſtĪNUM fidus	<i>in the heavens like a ſea-monſter—a</i>	Virg.
	<i>galley or ſharp-built veſſel</i>	Plin.
	<i>carried by a ſea-monſter</i>	Col.
	<i>ſign in the heavens like a ſea-monſter</i>	
	<i>(ſee under priſ at præ)</i>	
PRŌPRIŌ†	<i>I make a thing my own, enjoy it as my</i>	Cæl. Aur.
	<i>own</i>	
AD, APPRŌPRIO	<i>I appropriate</i>	Cæl. Aur.
APPRŌPRIATIO	<i>appropriation</i>	Cæl. Aur.
PRŌPRIATĪM or proprium	<i>properly, fitly</i>	Arnob. Lucr.
PRŌPRIUS	<i>appropriate, peculiar, private or one's</i>	Cic.
	<i>own, proper, fit, firm, ſteady</i>	
IM³PRŌPRIUS	<i>improper, unfit, inconvenient</i>	Quint.
PRŌPRIE	<i>properly, fitly, peculiarly</i>	Cic.
IM³PRŌPRIE	<i>improperly, unfitly</i>	Plin.
PRŌPRIETĀRIUS	<i>a proprietor</i>	Ulp.
PRŌPRIETAS	<i>property, nature or quality—propriety or</i>	Liv.
	<i>right—the ſpecies in a definition</i>	Quint. Cic.
IM³PRŌPRIETAS	<i>impropriety</i>	Gell.
PRĪVO (quem re)†	<i>I take away, deprive, bereave, ſave or</i>	Cic.
	<i>free from</i>	
PRĪVANTIA-iumⁿ	<i>privatives, ſort of contrary poſitions in</i>	Cic.
	<i>logic</i>	
PRĪVATĒ	<i>privately (the word is doubted)</i>	Cic.
PRĪVATĪM	<i>privately, apart or by one's ſelf—parti-</i>	Cic. Cæl.
	<i>cularly, ſpecially</i>	
PRĪVATIO	<i>privation, lack, a taking away or a</i>	Cic.
	<i>withdrawing</i>	
PRĪVATIVUS or itius	<i>privative, that denotes taking away</i>	Gell. Gloſſ.
PRĪVATŌ	<i>privately</i>	Liv.
PRĪVATUS-ūs	<i>property</i>	Tert.
PRĪVATUS-a-um	<i>bereft, deprived—void of, freed from,</i>	Plaut.
	<i>private, particular, peculiar; ſub-</i>	Cic.
	<i>ſtantly, a private or that is not</i>	
	<i>in office—ſecret, obſcure</i>	Ov.
CARNIPRĪVIUM	<i>lent-time, an abſtaining from meat</i>	Gloſſ.
PRĪVUS-a-um (prīvi, in	<i>particular, ſingle, ſingular (often uſed in</i>	Lucr.
comp.)	<i>the plural)—proper or peculiar to</i>	Hor.
	<i>one's ſelf</i>	

From *εἰς*, in the sense of *I cut or saw asunder*; for, though *εἰσχωρίαι* is not now to be found, it may have ^{been} a supposition not to be disregarded, when it is known that *διαχωρίαι*, *ἐκχωρίαι*, *καταχωρίαι*, *συναχωρίαι*, ^{and} *I cut or saw asunder*. Now then, *proprio*, I appropriate or give to one as his own, is, in fact, *I cut the thing* ^{from others}, so that it may be enjoyed only by such or such person or persons. Sipontius, however, derives *proprium* from *proprio*, because, says he, that which one possesses is near him. That *proprio* must have been used anciently, clearly appear, from *propriae* for *propriae*; or, as Festus says, for *proprium* fecerit.

† From *privus*, with the digamma inserted; hence *privus* is, as it were, *that separates itself* or *is separated from* *res*; and *privo*, properly, means *I cut* or *separate a person from something*.

<i>privum</i>	individual property	Non.
<i>priverus</i>	was used for <i>privatus</i>	Fest.
<i>PRŌ</i> , πρὸ (quo or re). In comp. <i>pro</i> is sometimes short; as to its force—see the key	for, on account of, instead of—in favour of, as or after the manner of, according to, before (speaking of a place), with respect to, in comparison of, by reason of—as or for	Ter. Cic.
<i>piō</i> or <i>proh!</i> (an interjection)	o! oh! sometimes with a nominative, sometimes with an accusative, sometimes with a vocative	Liv. Cic.
<i>pro^ocērulus</i>	rather tall or long (see under <i>cēra</i> , p. 122, Vol. I.)	Apul.
<i>proceritus</i>	inspired or urged by a bad spirit†	Plaut.
<i>procinctualis</i> , from <i>procinctus-ūs</i> under <i>cingo</i>	of or for a girding or preparing one's self for battle (some read <i>procincturalis</i>)	Caesiod.
<i>proculcator</i>	a scout (see <i>proculco</i> , p. 88, Vol. I.)	Ammian.
<i>procurforius</i>	used or serving as a fore-runner (see <i>curro</i>)	Ammian.
<i>prodictio</i>	read <i>prōditio</i> , from <i>prōdo</i> at <i>do</i>	Fest.
<i>prodigalitas</i>	prodigality (see <i>prōdigus</i> , p. 14, Vol. I.)	Porc. Latr.
<i>prodigialiter</i>	prodigiously (see <i>prodigialis</i> , p. 14, Vol. I.)	Colum.
<i>productor</i>	a guide, a pimp (see at <i>duco</i>)	Gloss.
<i>proeminEO^s</i>	I am prominent (see <i>mineo</i> at <i>mina</i>)	Gloss.
<i>profector</i>	that departs (from <i>proficiscor</i> , p. 272, Vol. I.)	Gloss.
<i>proffessum</i>	whence <i>ex professo</i> and <i>dē professo</i> , without any disguise, openly (see <i>proffessus</i> , p. 319, Vol. I.)	Valer. Apul.
<i>profligatio</i>	a rout or defeat (see under <i>fligo</i>)	Cic.
<i>profluvius</i>	inconstant or wavering (see under <i>fluo</i>)	Cæcil.
<i>progeniculO</i>	I clasp the knees (of one), see <i>genu</i>	Gloss.
<i>progrediO^s</i>	anciently for <i>progredior</i> at <i>gradus</i>	Prisc.
<i>prolocutor</i>	that speaks out (see at <i>loquor</i>)	Quint.
<i>proluforius</i> (from <i>ludo</i>)	<i>proluforium iudicium</i> , a precedent or case in law which has been tried	Ulp.
<i>promilite</i>	see the note on <i>ex consul</i> , p. 167, Vol. I.)	Sall.
<i>promptarium</i> or <i>promum</i>	for <i>promptuarium</i> under <i>promo</i> at <i>emo</i>	Auson. Tg.
<i>promūlus</i> from <i>promo</i> at <i>emo</i>	somewhat drawing out (some read <i>prominulus</i> , p. 123, Vol. II.)	Mart. Cap.
<i>premus-a-um</i>	fit to keep something in (whence it may be taken at pleasure)	Tert.
<i>promurium</i>	for <i>promurale</i> at <i>merus</i>	Cathol.
<i>pro^odagogium</i> (for the Greek preposition <i>pro</i> , in comp.—see the key)	an acting the pimp (from <i>ago</i> , p. 15, Vol. I. but Gesner says we should read <i>pædagogium</i>)	Suet.
<i>prearehe-es^t</i>	an age so called, as if anterior to the beginning or origin	Tert.
<i>procellosē</i>	boisterously (see at <i>cello</i>)	August.
<i>prochirus</i>	an expeditious writer (see <i>chir</i>)	Gloss.
<i>melop^ochirus</i>	a careful and expeditious writer	Gloss.
<i>prochos^oagrios-ii^m</i>	verb <i>saxifrage</i> (from χῆν and ἀγρῆ; see <i>cheo</i> , and at <i>ager</i>)	Apul.

† Thus some say; but the passage should be read "Neque nos populus proceritis infestabit lapidibus," *proceritis*—see *ceritus* under *Ceres*.

Procon ⁿ ēsus or Proco- nēsus	an island in the Propontis	Plin. Gloss.
Proconne ^s ius	of Proconnesus	Plin.
Procris-is or idis ^f	the daughter of Erectheus and wife of Cephalus (perhaps from κείνω)	Ov.
Procrustes-æ ^m †	a famous and cruel thief (Procrustes is wrong)	Ov.
Prodicus	a philosopher of Cos or Coos (προδίκω, I defend), whence Prodicus Her- cules)	Cic.
PORRO, πορρῶ (sometimes por, in comp.—see pro- cul)	as far off or at a distance—further, fur- thermore, besides, hereafter, hence- forth, afterwards—long before	Liv. Ter. Ov.
PRŌporro	furthermore	Lucr.
porro autem	but, however	Sall.
por ^o CEO ² , for porro arceo	I drive away, &c. (see arceo)	Pacuv.
Porrima-æ	the sister or companion of Evander's mother	Ov.
PORSŌ, πέρσω (see procul)	far or at a distance, a great while; porſaeno, I prepare; porſyno, I pre- pare, supply, minister, give, manage, reverence, delight, please	not used
Porſēna or ēna or enna-æ Πορσῆνας or Πορσῆνας;	a king of Etruria, who took Tarquin's part against the Romans	Hor. Mart. Virg.
PRŌSŌ, πρῶσω	in front, before, far, a great way off (for the Greek preposition pros, see the key)	not used
Proſymna-æ	a celebrated city (see hydo)	Stat.
prosthē or prosthēn	before, anteriorly, in the presence of (prosthō, in comp. see at tino)	not used
PRŌTĒROS	prior, first, superior	not used
protera-orum ⁿ . pl.	the first things	Gloss.
PRŌTOS for prōtatos or lon. prōatos	holding the first rank, first; prōteuo, I command, hold the first rank (in com- position, prōtō or prōt, sometimes prō- tēs)	not used
prai ^o AGION-ii ^a	a sort of wine	Plin.
Prot ^o AGORAS-æ	a scholar of Democritus	Gell.
Protagor ⁱ cus or ius	of the philosopher Protagoras	Gell.
Proteus-eos (two sylla- bles)	the son of Neptune and Phœnice, or of Oceanus and Thetis	Varr.
protea-æ ^f	sort of herb growing in fens	Apul.
Protei columnæ	a place in the extreme parts of Ægypt	Virg.
Decaproti	the ten headboroughs or first senators (see decemprimi under pri at præ)	Cic.
icōlaproti	the twenty head magistrates, &c.	Gloss.
Decaproti ^a -iæ ^f	the office or dignity of the ten head-bo- roughs, &c.	Ulp.
icōlaprotia	the office or dignity of the twenty head- magistrates	Gloss.
Pentaprotia	the office or dignity of the five head-ma- gistrates	Gloss.
Proto ^o GENES-is ^m (see at gennao)	a famous painter	Plin.

† From *εργάζω*, I extend by force, in order to make longer (itself from *ἔχω*—see *eruo*). The travellers he
measured by his bed; if too long, he cut them shorter, and, if too short, he stretched them longer.

•PRÖBÄTON-†
probatICA-æ†

probat³IONⁿ
PRÖBRUM-iⁿ†

probr⁷ÖSUS
probrese
probrösITAS

APprobro

EXprobro (cui rem)

IMprobro

OE or OPprobro

EXprobra¹BILIS

OPprobra²MENTUM

EXprobra¹IO

OPprobratio

EXprobra¹OR and rix

OPprobr³ium

OPprobr⁷ÖSUS

PRÖBUS-a-um§

AD or APprobus
IM³probus

RE³probus
probe or iter

APprobe

IM³probe or iter
probITAS

IM³probitas

IM³prob³ÜLUS
probO

APprobo (rem re)

COMprobo

IM³probo

RE³probo

prob³A-æ†

proba¹BILIS

a sheep, any four-legged animal
place for washing sheep before sacrificing
them

the herb plantain (see under glossa)
a reproachful or dishonest act (as adul-
tery, whoredom, &c.) — villainy,
wickedness, contumely, disgrace
shameful, scandalous, ignominious
shamefully, scandalously, &c.

infamy
I reproach, upbraid
I reproach, upbraid
I upbraid, reproach
I upbraid or reproach
reproachable

a reproaching, opprobrious language
an upbraiding, a reproaching
an upbraiding, opprobrious language
that upbraids or reproaches
a reproach or taunt, infamy
opprobrious, disgraceful
sound, good, stout, substantial, current—
honest, virtuous, good—choice, fine,
sumptuous, opportune, fit, seasonable
—skilful, expert, distinguishing him-
self—an emperor so called

very good
unsound, rotten, ugly, base, infamous—
false, knavish, wicked—impudent,
saucy—lewd, presumptuous—cruel,
great, excessive—violent

to be rejected, unreceivable—rejected
well, fitly
very well

wickedly, requisibly, keenly
probity, goodness, honesty, virtue
wickedness, knavery, licentiousness
somewhat bad or wicked, knavish

I make out, prove good, evince, approve,
allow, cause to be approved by—try,
essay—esteem or judge of—judge best
to be done—choose or desire

I make good, justify, approve, like, allow
—make out, make apparent

I approve, make good, verify

I disapprove, reject—reproach, speak ill
of, make bad

I reject, reprove, dislike
a specimen

allowable, that may be proved, probable

not used
Vulg.

Apul.
Plaut.
Cic.

Cic.
Sen.
Salvian.

Apul.
Ter.
Plaut.

Fest. Gell.

Vulg.

Plaut.

Plin.

Gell.

Sen.

Hor.

Cod.

Liv.

Cic.

Plaut.

Ter.

Vopisc.

Gell.

Plaut.

Cic. Quint.

Or.

Virg. Plin.

Ulp. Vulg.

Ter. Var.

Plaut.

Cic. Petr.

Cic.

Cic.

Juv.

Cic.

Or.

Plaut. Cal.

Hor.

Cic.

Suet.

Cic. Ter.

Cic.

Plaut.

Cic.

Amman.

Cic.

† Probably from *pro* and *baiv*—see *hann*.

‡ Perhaps from *pro* and *baiv*, contracted into *pro* (a contraction which is frequent), and *baiv* the neuter of *baiv* good, gentle, pliant, to express an action far from good; and, indeed, by changing *pro* into *baiv*, we get *probraum*, which may easily have become *probrum*.

§ From *prohibeo*, as if *prohibeo*, because an honest man abstains from doing wrong, says Festus; but perhaps *probus* comes from *pro* and *baiv* for *baiv*, I go or come, stand firm; because an upright man comes or comes forth with credit to himself, ever being what he seems to be or would appear to be, namely, sound; whence *probi*, with respect to metal, means properly, I try whether it will come out what it seems to be, that is, whether it will be sound.

IM ³ probabilis	improbable, unlikely	Cic.
RE ³ probabilis	that deserves reproof	Iren.
IR ³ probabilis	undeserving reproof, not to be reprov'd	Iren.
probabilitas	probability, likelihood	Cic.
probabiliter	probably, likely—with applause	Cic. Patern.
IM ³ probabiliter	improbably, unlikely	Sidon.
proba ² MENTUM	a proof	Mart. Cap.
probat ¹ IO	a trial, an essay, a proof	Quint.
APPROBATIO	approbation, allowance, assurance	Cic.
COMPROBATIO	an approving or allowing	Cic.
IM ³ probatio	a disallowing or disproving	Herenn.
RE ³ probatio	a reproving or rejecting	Tert.
RE ³ probat ¹ ITIVUS or icius	to be reprov'd or rejected	Gloss.
probat ¹ IVUS	that may be proved	Quint.
probat ¹ OR and rix	that approves or praises, that tries	Cic. Gloss.
AP or COMPROBATOR	that approves or allows	Cic.
IM ³ probator	that disapproves	Apul.
RE ³ probator and rix	that reproves or rejects	Aug. Tert.
probatorIVUS	serving to prove or essay	Veget.
probatoriA-æ	a letter or certificate of good character	Cod.
PRŌCUL†	far, far off, aloof; sometimes, with some interval (however inconsiderable)	Virg.
DĒprocul	from afar	Plaut.
ProculEJUS	a Roman of the Equestrian Order, who divided his own estates with his brothers	Plut.
ProculEIA and ina	name of women	Mart.
proculIO ³ or ino	I promise	Fest.
proculus or proclus	one born when his father is a great way off or very old	Fest.
procula	an adulteress	Juv.
•PRÆTUS, πραιτωρ†	a king of the Argives	Ov.
PræIDES-UM	the daughters of Prætus	Ov.
•PRŌI or prōſ	in the morning, early; prōinos or prōios, early, of the early part of the day, hasty, that is soon ripe, quick	not used
PRUINA-æ	a frost, a hoar frost	Cic.
pruin ² ŌSUS	frosty—cold, so thin or ragged that the cold pierces through	Col.
PRŌPE¶ or prōpĭte	near, nigh, almost (quem, rem, locum)	Petron.
IM ² prope	very near	Cic. Apul.
propior ^m . and f.-ius ⁿ	nearer, more like—more favourable, more nearly related	Tert.
propius or itiūs	more nearly, not far off—more favourably	Virg.
		Ov.
		Cic.
		Virg.

† From the obsolete *procio*, in the sense of *I prolong or put off* (see *cicio*); whence *prociis* may have been formed, and then *procul*; as, from *facio* is formed *facilis*, and then *facul*; and as, from *similis* came *simul*. Servius says, as *perro* ab oculis; and Vossius from *procello*-*proculi*—see *cello*. ¶ When *procul* is followed by a simple ablative, it is understood.

¶ Perhaps from πρῶς and ἰσως, rash, audacious, magnanimous.

¶ *Præ* is a contraction of πραιός, itself from πρῶς and ἰσως, prompt, ready, active, speedy.

¶ As if *perurina* from *peruro*, says Festus (see *pruna* at *uro*); but it is better to look upon it as πραιῖνα for *præ*, with *δῖος* understood—see *drofos*.

¶ From *pro* or *præ*, says Scaliger; but *prope* seems to me to come from πρῶτα, very proper to express *near at* hand, since it means *on the spot, upon a sudden, forthwith, immediately*; which πρῶτα probably comes from πρῶτα, I stand or am placed before or just before (that is *near*, &c.—see *cimui*); *proximus* will then appear to be as if *proximus*. ¶ When *prope* comes with an accusative, it is because *ad* or *apud* is understood.

PROPERO (rem)†

AD OR APPROPERO
DEPROPERO
IMPROPERO

PRÆPROPERO
propera¹BILIS
proper²ANTER
IM²properanter
PRÆ²properanter
proper²ANTIA
properat¹IM or ð
properat¹IO, or US-ÛS
DEPROPERATIO
proper²US
IM²properus
PRÆ²properus
propere or iter
PER OR PRÆ²propere
IMPROPERIUM
PROPERTIUS
PROPINQUO§ (cui)
APPROPINQUO (cui)
APPROPINQUAT¹IO
propinqu²US

PER²propinquus
propinque
propinquitās

PROPIO (cui rei)
APPROPIO
PRO²PIIUSORICIUS (from
itum, supine of eo)
propitiO
EXPROPTIO
KĒPROPTIO
propitia¹BILIS
propitiat¹IO, or US-ÛS
propitiat¹OR and fix
propitiatorius
propitiatorium

PROPTER (quem or rem)

PRÆTER²propter
propter²EA (from is)

I do or get speedily—make speed, dispatch
I make haste, hasten
I speed, hasten
I hasten to go in, I enter speedily—I go slowly; whence improperatus, not hastened, slow—I reprobach (but here we should read improbro or opprobro; see, however, the note on improperium)
I hurry, make great speed, act hastily pressing, that requires haste in haste, hastily
slowly, not speedily
very hastily, with great speed
haste, speed, a making haste
hastily, speedily
a making haste, eagerness
a hastening or making speed
quick, speedy, hasty, swift
slow, making no haste
very hasty
speedily, in haste
very speedily or suddenly
a reproach or taunt
an elegiac poet
I approach, draw near
I approach, draw near
an approaching
near at hand, neighbouring, near akin or allied, near or of near import, resembling
very near at hand
at hand, near, hard by
nighness, neighbourhood, kindred (by blood or alliance)
I approach
I approach; approprians, approaching
kind, favourable, merciful, gentle, tender, appeased
I appease, atone, pacify
I render propitious
I make propitious or favourable
that may be appeased
a propitiation, an atonement
that makes propitious
fit or serving for appeasing
place or instrument for appeasing God, the propitiatory or mercy-seat
hard by or near to, for, by reason of, for the sake of
at all adventures—thereabout
therefore, for this reason

Virg. Cic.

Cic.

Hor.

Plin.

Virg.

Plaut.

Gloss.

Tert.

Sall.

Aufon.

Lucr.

Sall.

Gell. Tac.

Cic. Gell.

August.

Tac.

Sil.

Cic.

Ter. Non.

Plaut. Liv.

Quint.

Ov.

Virg.

Cic.

Cic.

Cic.

Cic.

Cic.

Cic.

Oët. Her.

Vulg.

Cic.

Cic.

Curt.

Gloss.

Tert.

Enn.

Macr. Vulg.

Hier. Amb.

Eccl.

Bibl.

Cic.

Gell. Can.

Ter.

† Perhaps from *prope*, for *ωπὸς*, and *ἄνω*, I sit or adjust.

‡ But we should read either *improbrum* or *opprobrium*, unless it be understood as meaning a *hasty word*.

§ Probably from *prope*, for *ωπὸς*, and *ἰσθμι*, I come, follow, with the insertion of *v*, and changing *s* into *p*.

PROX! (<i>interjection</i>)†	<i>well done! there's haste for you!</i>	Plaut.
PROXIMUS -a-um (<i>see the note on prope</i>)	<i>neighbouring (as a friend or kinsman), nearest, next, last</i>	Quint.
EX proximus	<i>that has been a neighbour</i>	Gloss.
proximātus-ūs	<i>neighbourhood, priority or the first place in an office</i>	Cod.
proxime or ð	<i>next, last—proximò, first of all</i>	Cic. Plin.
proximītas	<i>nearness, likeness, resemblance</i>	Ov.
proximūm	<i>the next place</i>	Ter.
proximO	<i>I approach, come near, am next</i>	Cic.
APproximo	<i>I approach, am near</i>	Tertul.
PROXMIOR m. and f.-ius ⁿ	<i>for propior</i>	Sen. Veget.
*PRINUS-i ^s , πρῖν	<i>a plumb-tree (see pruna at uro)</i>	Col.
prunum	<i>a plumb, a prune</i>	Plin.
NUCIPrunum	<i>a plumb grafted on a nut-tree stock</i>	Plin.
PRUSA-æ or Prusias-æ	<i>a town of Bithynia</i>	Plin. Solin.
Prusias-iæ	<i>a king of Bithynia</i>	Nep.
Prusiacus	<i>of or belonging to Prusa or Prusias</i>	Sil.
*PRYMNOS	<i>last, gross, heavy; prymna, the stern of a ship</i>	not used
prymnēsiūm or primnēsiūm	<i>a cable; prymnēsius palus, the post to which a ship is fastened by her cable</i>	Gloss.
*PRYTANIS-is	<i>president or chief of the council</i>	Fest.
prytanēum	<i>a council-room or common-hall, place where those were maintained who had well deserved of their country,</i>	Sen.
(prytaneuo, <i>I am a magistrate, I govern</i>)	<i>place where Vesta's fire was kept</i>	Cic.
*PSALLO† (psallo, <i>in comp.</i>)	<i>I play on a stringed instrument, I sing</i>	Hor.
psallantium-ii ⁿ	<i>a singing of psalms</i>	Gloss.
psallenda-orum ⁿ	<i>book with prayers set to music</i>	Gloss.
psalma-ātis ⁿ	<i>a playing on stringed instruments</i>	Gloss.
DIAPsalma	<i>a pause or change of note</i>	Hier.
SYMpsalma	<i>an accord or union of voices</i>	Gloss.
psalmēli-orum ^m	<i>book with prayers set to music</i>	Gloss.
psalmi ⁹ CANUS-i or cencinis }	<i>that sings psalms</i>	Theodulf.
psalmista	<i>that sings or makes psalms</i>	Sidon.
psalmus-im	<i>an hymn, a cantic or psalm</i>	Hier.
psalterium	<i>a stringed instrument—a psalm or cantic—a book of psalms</i>	Tert.
psaltēs-æ ^m	<i>a singing man or organ-player</i>	Tert. Paull. Hier.
PROtopsaltes	<i>the first singer</i>	Sidon.
psaltRIA	<i>a woman that sings or plays on the organ</i>	Gloss.
psalterium	<i>an organ or stringed instrument</i>	Ter.
*PSAO (<i>see sabbulum</i>)	<i>I scrape, rub to make smooth, handle, touch, wipe, lessen, reduce to powder, warm or beat</i>	Cic.
psæro	<i>I levigate, extenuate, touch</i>	} not used
psēcazo	<i>I distil, drop</i>	
psēcho	<i>I shave, rub, flatter, blow, shake</i>	
psēgo	<i>I blame, reprimand</i>	
psēo	<i>I lessen</i>	

As if *proba vox*, some think; but perhaps it is from *πρῖνα*, and may mean, properly, *what, already!* As means a young bird or fawn, so *prox* might be, interjectively, for *there is a pretty young fawn for you*. The *pro* in Plautus is "*Prox! jam pæne inquinavi pallium.*"—Some read *pax*.

ἄλλω, whence *ἀλλομαι*, comes from *ψάλλω*, as *ἄμμο* from *ψάμμος*—see *allomai*.

<i>psAMMOS</i> or <i>psāmāthos</i> <i>PsamāTHE-es</i> ^t	<i>sand, sandy shore</i> <i>a fountain near Thebes—the daughter of</i> <i>Crotopus—a nymph so called</i> <i>a town of Laconia</i> <i>of Psammathus</i>	not used Valer. Stat. Ov. Steph. Steph.
<i>PsammATHUS-untis</i> ^m <i>PsammathBUNTIUS</i> or <i>unius</i> <i>PsammēTICHUS</i> <i>psARONIUS-i</i> ^m <i>psĒCAS</i> or <i>psācas-ādis</i> ^t	<i>a king of Ægypt so called</i> <i>sort of mortar-stone, levigating-stone</i> <i>dew, drop of water—a dressing-maid—</i> <i>a nymph of Diana's train</i> <i>powder blown from melted brass or gold</i> <i>or sand or ore</i>	Plin. Plin. Apul. Juv. Ov. Plin.
<i>psĒGMA-ātis</i> ⁿ (<i>spegma</i> , in MSS.) <i>pĒRIpsĒMA</i> <i>psĒN-ēnis</i>	<i>an off-scouring of dirt or filth</i> <i>sort of worm or insect breeding in wild</i> <i>fig-trees</i> <i>sort of paper or parchment used for writ-</i> <i>ting things the first time and foul</i> <i>a sole or plaice (see psitta)</i>	Vulg. Gloss. Catul. Cic. Plin. Gloss.
<i>psalmpseSTUM</i> ⁿ or <i>psēstus</i> ^m <i>psitta</i> or <i>psēssa-æ</i> ^t or <i>psētta</i> • <i>PSEPHOS</i> (<i>psēpho</i> , in comp.) <i>īpsēphos</i>	<i>a pebble, counter, reckoning, suffrage,</i> <i>man at draughts, &c.</i> <i>of equal number or power (said of</i> <i>verses)</i> <i>a decree arising from reckoning the votes</i> <i>false, counterfeit, not genuine, bastard,</i> <i>wild (pseudo or pseud, in comp.)</i> <i>a thing or work falsely attributed to</i> <i>Hesiod</i> <i>not of, but only imitating, a purple colour</i>	not used Gell. Cic. not used Cic. Cyp.
<i>psēphISMA-ātis</i> ⁿ • <i>PSEUDOS</i> (<i>see lower</i>); <i>pseudo</i> , <i>I deceive</i> <i>pseud</i> ^o <i>ēfiōdion</i> [†] <i>pseudo</i> ^o <i>ālēthinus</i> (<i>see ālē-</i> <i>thes</i>) <i>pseudo</i> ^o <i>calidus</i> <i>Pseudo</i> ^o <i>Damasippus</i> <i>pseudo</i> ^o <i>flavus</i> <i>pseudo</i> ^o <i>mēnos-i</i> ^m	<i>having a false warmth</i> <i>a false Damasippus (see under Dāmao)</i> <i>not of a good yellow colour</i> <i>a sophistical argument, fallacy in reason-</i> <i>ing</i> <i>a false king of Macedon (see at hippos)</i> <i>a falsehood (adjectively, the same as</i> <i>pseudos); psythizo, I mutter</i> <i>a sort of grape for sweet wine</i> <i>of that grape</i> <i>wine of that grape</i>	Marc. Emp. Cic. Marc. Emp. Cic. Cic. not used Col. Plin. Plin.
<i>psythIA-iæ</i> ^t <i>psythiUS-a-um</i> <i>psythiUM</i> or <i>psythium pas-</i> <i>sum</i> <i>melampsythium</i> • <i>PSILOS</i> <i>psilA-æ</i> ^t <i>Psile-es</i> ^t <i>psilo</i> ^o <i>citharista</i> <i>psilōTHRUM</i> <i>psilothrO</i> • <i>PSIMMYTHOS</i> <i>psIMMYTHUS-i</i> ^m <i>psimythiUM</i> or <i>psimmy-</i> <i>thium</i>	<i>a sort of sweet wine</i> <i>naked, without hair, slender, thin, lonely,</i> <i>wile; psiloo, I shave, make bare</i> <i>a carpet or tapestry bare on one side</i> <i>an island about Ephesus</i> <i>read psillocitharista—see cithara</i> <i>an ointment to take away hair—the</i> <i>white wine</i> <i>I make the hair fall by ointment</i> <i>ceruse, white lead</i> <i>ceruse, white lead</i> <i>ceruse, white lead (psimmithion, Scrib.)</i>	Plin. not used Lucil. Plin. Mart. Plin. Plin. not used Vitr. Gloss. Plin.

† From *Hesiodus* (*Hesiod*), a Greek poet of Asara (*Plin.*), a name formed from *hēus*, delight, &c. (which comes from *bedo*) and *ēdiō*—see *bedys* and *bedos*; whence also *Hesiodius*, of *Hesiod* (*Cic.*)

•PSINTHOS ▲^aBSINTHIUM-ii^a† ▲^absinthiātus ▲^absinthītes-æ^m •PSITTA or <i>sitta</i>	<i>swweetnesf</i> <i>wormwood, wholesome bitternefs</i> <i>mixed with wormwood</i> <i>wormwood-wine</i> <i>the call of shepherds to their flocks, to</i> <i>make them hasten their pace (see also</i> <i>under pſao)</i>	not used Plin. Sen. Plin. not used
<i>psittacus</i> or <i>sittacus</i>-i^m } <i>psittace</i> or <i>sittace</i>-es^f } <i>psittacinus</i> <i>Sittace</i>-es^f <i>Sittacene</i>-es^f •PSŌA or <i>psœa</i> or <i>psÿa</i> (see under <i>draffo</i>)	<i>a parrot</i> <i>of a parrot's colour</i> <i>the capital of a country in Asia</i> <i>a country of Asia (called also Arbēlitis)</i> <i>the loin, the buttock; psōa, stink</i>	Plin. Scrib. Larg. Plin. Plin. not used
<i>psœadicus</i> <i>psalgicus</i> •PSOLĒ-es <i>psolēos</i> <i>psolōeis</i>-ōentos •PSŌPHOS †<i>Psophis</i>-idis^f •PSŌRA-æ^f	<i>that has a pain in the loins</i> <i>is wrong for psalgicus (see algos)</i> <i>a man's yard; psōlos, circumcised</i> <i>circumcised</i> <i>that has a large yard, well hung</i> <i>noise, sound; psōphēo, I make a noise</i> <i>a city of Arcadia</i> <i>scabbiness, manginess, itch (see at an-</i> <i>theo)</i>	Cæl. Aur. not used Priap. Carm. Priap. Carm. not used Ov. Plin.
<i>psoricus</i> •PSŶCHĒ-es^f	<i>of or for scabbiness or the itch</i> <i>a feigned divinity (as if soul, spirit, but-</i> <i>terfly)</i>	Plin. Fulg.
<i>psychō</i> <i>psychicus</i>	<i>in composition, for soul</i> <i>of the soul, of the senses, addicted to sen-</i> <i>sual pleasures</i> <i>a passing of the soul from one body to ano-</i> <i>ther</i>	Tertul.
MITĒMPSYCHŌSIS-eos^f	<i>faint-hearted, low or mean-spirited, co-</i> <i>vetous</i>	Hier.
micropsychus	<i>precious stone which, when made hot,</i> <i>will keep so seven days</i>	Plin.
•PSŶCHO (psÿchao, psÿchreno, psÿchriso, psÿgo) ▲^aψΥCTOS-i^f	<i>I cool or make cold, dry, blow; psÿ-</i> <i>chros, cold, frozen (psÿchro, in</i> <i>comp.); psÿchos, cold, chillness</i> <i>precious stone which, when made hot,</i> <i>will keep so seven days</i>	not used
•PSYLOS	<i>a flea, an insect feeding on pot-berbs;</i> <i>psylla, a flea, sort of venomous</i> <i>spiders</i>	Plin.
psyllion-ii^a psyllis-is^m psyllum-ii^a	<i>herb fleabane</i> <i>a river in the Bosphorus</i> <i>a city of Bithynia</i>	Plin. Plin. Ptol.

It ought, properly, to be *apfintbium*; but the *p* has become a *b*. Varro uses *abfintbius*, in the masculine. Those are wrong, who write *abfintbium* or *afyntbium*.

This call of shepherds being both *ψίλια* or *στίλια*, and a parrot being, in Greek, *ψιλλιάς* or *στίλλιάς* and *στίλια* or *στίλλια*, it seems probable that all the words come from the same source. If the parrot was named *στίλια*, the capital of a country in Asia, called *Sittace* or *Arbelitis*, because brought from it, the Greek of that capital must then have been *ψιλλιάς*, as well as *στίλλιας*. But whether the shepherds borrowed that from the parrots, which continually name themselves (because taught so to do), and those shepherds repeated parrots; or whether the parrots were called *ψιτταci* or *σitta*ci, because they learned to repeat the call of shepherds; is a point which I leave for the virtuosi to enquire into. It will suffice for me to say, that the original affluence made me place those words together.

psa is given, in Hederic's Lexicon, and *Le Jardin des Racines Grecques*, as a primitive; but it comes from
 1 scrape, scratch, rub, &c.—see *psao*.
 2 collect, furnish.

So called from *Pisophis-idism*, the son of Lycæon, some say; from *Pisophis-idist*, the daughter of Eryx, say

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Pſyllus-i

Pſyra

•PTÆRO (pt denotes agitation, violence, &c.)

ptarmica-æ^fptarmus-i^m

•PTERNA

pternix-icis^m or ica-æ^fPERNA-æ, as if pterna
(Πέρνα, Athenæus)

SUB or SUPERNATUS

pernio-ionis^m, πτερνιον

perniunculus

pernonides-æ^m†COMPERNIS^m-is^f-eⁿ

•PTERON

A^{pteron}-iⁿ

Eupteron

Pterelas-æ

pterus-idis^f

dryopteris

Thelypteris

pterygoma-ätis^achrysopteros or us^m

Dipteros or us

pseudodipteros or us

monopteros or us

percnopteros-i^m

PERIPTEROS or us

pseudoperipteros or us

phœnicopteros or us^m

pterotus

pterygium

pterygoma-ätis^a

•PTESSO

PTISANA or tiffana, πτισάνη

ptisanarium

•PTÖEO or ptyeo

..ptocbia-ia^f or ion-iⁿ

a king so called; Pſylli-orum, a people of Africa, whose bodies (it was thought) were an antidote against the stinging of serpents

an island in the Ægean sea

I sneeze; ptarmicos, that occasions sneezing

the plant sneezewort

a sneezing

heel, foot of a mountain, bottom

stalk of the cactus or artichoke

a gammon or pestle of bacon with the leg on—part of the body of a tree sticking to its suckers when pulled off,

shell-fish like the foot of a hog

houghed, cut in the houghs

a kibe or chilblain on the heel

a little kibe or chilblain on the heel

a gammon or pestle of bacon

whose knees bow inward

wing, wing of a building†

a town of Crete

herb maiden's-hair

name of three men (Ov. Stat. Plaut.)—

a dog's name (as if swift)

fern, brake, the herb ofmund

oak fern, petty fern

sea fern, female fern

wing of a temple or building

a kind of topaz

that has two wings

having two false wings

that has only one wing

a kind of bastard eagle with black wings

that has pillars or wings on all sides

having wings jutting out oddly

a bird with crimson wings or feathers

that has wings or ears; pteroti calices, eared cups

skin growing from the corner of the eye

—the swelling of the flesh over the

nail, a fault in the beryl stone

the wing of a building

I take the bark or rind off, I pound

ptisan, barley-broth (tiffana is most probably a fault in print)

rice-milk, frumenty

I frighten, astonish; ptōx-ptōchos,

fearful, timid; ptōsso, I tremble, I

ask for charity; ptōchos, a mendicant (ptōchō, in comp.)

a house for the poor, alms-house

Plin.

Plin.

not used

Gloss.

Gloss.

not used

Plin.

Hor.

Plin.

Catul.

Plin.

Plin.

Plaut.

Varr.

Plin.

Plin.

Apul.

Ov.

Plin.

Plin.

Plin.

Vitr.

Plin.

Vitr.

Vitr.

Vitr.

Plin.

Vitr.

Vitr.

Plin.

Plin.

Celf.

Plin.

Vitr.

not used

Plin.

Idid.

Hor.

not used

Gloss.

† This word is formed as a patronymic.

† Πτερίς means, besides, in Greek, the sail of a ship, fin of a fish, pavilion, umbrella, feather, bird, fruit, &c. πτερυγ-υγος has the same meanings as πτερίς, and πτερυγ-εσσαν-ειν, means, that has wings, flying.

*PTYŌ or ptyſco

hamoptoicust†

ptyas-yadis†

ptysis-is†

ptysma-ātisⁿ

ptytizo

ptyisso or pitisso†

ptyisma (or pitisma or
pitylisma)-ātisⁿ

*PTYSSO

diptychus

polyptycha-orumⁿ

ptynx-yngis†, πτύξ

*PUBES-is or puber-ēris

m. and f. (plural eres
m. and f. eraⁿ) § — see

lower

depuber

pubis or pubes or puber

pubes-is†

pubēda or ēta-aeⁿpubērale-isⁿ

pubertas-ātis†

pubEO²pub⁵ENS-entispubESCO²

impubesco

repubesco

Pucinum

pucinus

I spit, reject, despise; ptyēlon, a spit-
ting-pot

that spits blood

an adder, an asp

a spitting frequently

spittle

I just taste and spit out

I just taste and spit out

a spitting out of wine between the teeth
in tasting it, or a throwing with a
noise on the floor what remains at the
bottom of a cupI fold, crimple; ptyche-es or ptyma-
atos, a fold

having two folds, two-leaved

a register (because containing many
leaves)

sort of rapacious bird

ripe of age (twelve years old for girls,
fourteen years old for boys)—full
growing (said of leaves)

unripe of age

unripe of age

the privy parts or the hair that grows
thereabouts—down growing on young
men's chins—the youth of a city or
country (ripe of age)

a young man, an adolescent

the privy parts or the hair growing
therethe ripe age, a full growth—the coming
out of the hair at the privy parts,
the mossy hair—vigour of youth
(in an old man)—maturity (said of
grapes)

I am ripe or full grown, am mossy

ripe, full grown, mossy, downy

I begin to have a beard, grow mossy
—I bloom or flourish, bud, shoot
forth

I grow of age

I grow again young and lussy

a castle of the Carni

of Pucinum (as pucinum vinum)

not used

Theod. Pric.

Plin.

Gloss.

Gloss.

not used

Ter.

Juv.

(Gloss.)

not used

Cod.

Cod.

Plin.

Cic.

Virg.

Fest.

Plin. Ov.

Virg.

Cell.

Cic.

Gloss.

Gloss.

Ulp.

Cic.

Tac.

Virg.

obsolete

Virg.

Virg.

Cic.

Plin.

Col.

Plin.

Plin.

It ought to be hamptyicus; for it is, in Greek, ἀμωπτύκος.

It may be written ptyisso or pitisso, for we find πτυίσσω, &c. hence pitisma might be written as well as
ma; but it seems that ptyisma is wrong, and that ptylisma comes from ptylizo (see ptylos), and should mean
violent agitation or noise.Puber is not used in the nominative singular. Some derive pubes from πύξω, the privy parts; but pubes
mainly comes from πύξω, which, besides youth or the goddess of youth, as I said at Hebe, has most of the meanings
puber-pubis, namely, flower of age, the privy part, the young people of a city or country, assembly or multitude of
people ripe of age. The p here may then be suspected to be for the aspiration, or, with more likelihood,
contraction of πύξω, which, as well as πύξω, means close to or come up to, formed from πύξω, I enjoy, acquire,
contract an alliance, &c. Certain it is, that pubes or puber-eris means a young person come up to the bloom of age,
able to contract marriage or an alliance. Whether pubes and impubes have the genitive case in is or eris, is very
uncertain. Festus used pubem, Plin. puer impubis, and Ov. puer impubes and anni impubes.—Perhaps pubis, as well
as pubis, existed.

PUDOR-oris†

pudEO³-ui-ūtumpudet†-uit or ūtum est,
pudendum est, &c.DE⁴pudetDIS³pudetSUB or SUP³pudetpude⁰FIOpud⁵ENDUS

pudendum

pudenda-orum

pud⁵ENSIM³pudensSUB³impudenspud⁵ENTERIM³pudenterIM³pud⁵ENTIAIM³pudens¹IUSCULUSDE⁰pudESCO³ (cujus rei or
re)

pudescIT

PER³pudescitpud⁵IBILISpud⁵IBUNDUSpud⁵ICUSIM³pudicuspudic²IM³pudic²

pudicITIA

IM³pudicitia

pudicITIVS

DE⁴pudicOIM³pudicopudi²MENTUMPRŌ⁰pud⁵IUMRĒ⁰pudium

shamefacedness, bashfulness, modesty,
chastity — virginity, maidenhead —
honour and character or reputation —
suspiciousness — shame, disgrace
I am ashamed, I feel shame — non te
hæc pudet, these things do not shame
thee

it shames, it impresses with shame, I am
ashamed, &c.

it shames no longer

it shames much

it shames a little

I grow ashamed; pudefactus, ashamed

shameful, that one is to be ashamed of

the privy member or privy part — thing

to be ashamed of

the privy parts — the breech or bum

bashful, modest, shamefaced

shameless, impudent, rude

somewhat impudent

bashfully, shamefully, modestly

impudently, shamelessly

impudence, shamelessness

rather impudent or basefaced

I am ashamed

it begins to shame or to make ashamed

it shames much, it is a great shame

shameful, to be ashamed of

shamefaced, bashful, modest — to be

ashamed of — ruddy

shamefaced, modest, chaste, honest

unchaste, lewd

chastely, honestly

unchastely, lewdly, immodestly

chastity, modesty — the goddess of chastity,

&c.

unchasteness

more chastely or honestly (some read pu-

dicivus, more chastely)

I deflower

I deflower; impudicatus, debauched

the groin, the privy part

disgrace, shame, dishonour

a divorce, a putting one's wife away

Cic.

Stat.

Plin.

Hor. Liv.

Plaut.

Ter.

Cic.

Ov.

Ter.

Cic.

Gell.

Cic.

Gloss. Or.

Aug. Min.

Cic.

Cic.

Cic.

Cic.

Cic.

Cic.

Cic.

Hier. Apul.

Prud.

Nepos.

Lampr.

Hor.

Ov. Stat.

Ov.

Cic.

Ov.

Tert.

Plin. Liv.

Cic.

Apul.

Gell.

Fest.

Gloss.

Plaut.

Ter.

† Its Greek correspondent is αἰδώς; whence αἰδωμαι, to express me pudet; but perhaps, by prefixing α, a contraction of αἰ, and changing α into ω, came pudet, &c. and perhaps pudor comes from παῖς ἄγος, a little boy or girl; because they are naturally bashful and shy, or ought to be so; itself from πᾶσι πᾶσι, a boy or girl, whence πᾶσι πᾶσι, I teach, admonish, reprimand or reproach; and, indeed, in "At nos pudet, quis cum sumus," nos pudet may be said to mean the thing reproaches or shames us; hence pudeo may mean, I reprimand myself or feel shame.

1. The person ashamed, or that feels shame, is generally in the accusative, or left understood (see 3, forming the last case, here); 2. the person which occasions the shame, by either being present or being thought of, may be in the genitive; 3. the thing occasioning the shame, if expressed, is sometimes in the accusative, as well as the person ashamed; but that thing is generally found in the genitive; 4. the verb of the action occasioning shame, may be in the infinitive, or introduced with some connective, such as quia, &c. 5. sometimes both the person receiving the impression of shame, and the thing occasioning that impression, are in the genitive, as in "Patris mei meum factum pudet," where meum factum is for meum factum, in Opat. 155. c. 46.

PR⁵UDI²ANUS porcusPR⁵UDI²OSUSR⁵UDI²OSUSR⁵UDI²OR⁵UDI²IOR⁵UDI²ORpudor²ATUSEX⁵pudoratusIM⁵pudoratusIM⁵pudoratepudori²COLORpudor²OSUS

PUDA or buda-æ

*PULCHER-chra-
chrum†, superl. pul-
cherrimus. Varro used
pulcer, and Florus
pulcerimus, &c.

PER²pulcherPR²pulcherpulch²ELLUSpulchr²ALIA-ium

pulchre

pulchr²ITUDO or itaspulchr²ESCO³

PULPITUM, as if pub-
licum, according to Pe-
rot.†

pulpi²O*PULS-pulsi², πῶλοςpuli²ARIUSpultarius^m or um^{o-i}puli²ICULApuli²FICUSPULMENTUM-i^apulment²ARISpulment²ARIUM

PULPA-æ¹ (from its being
mixed with pottage)

pulp²OSUS

pulpo

EX⁴pulpopulpa²MEN-imis^a

a hog sacrificed for shameful actions

shameful or shameless

scandalous, to be divorced or put away

I reject, abandon, divorce or put away

a rejecting or refusal

that rejects or puts away

full of shame

shameless

shameless

shamelessly, without shame

of blush colour

bashful, modest

paper (it is thought)

beautiful, fair, well-favoured, fine,
gay, splendid, clever, excellent—glo-
rious, renowned, honourable, stout,
valiant, stately, magnificent—plea-
sant, delightful, fortunate, happy

very fair, &c.

very handsome, &c.

somewhat handsome, &c.

sweet pretty cakes

handsomely, very well, wisely, bravely

(superl. pulcherrime)

fairness, beauty

I grow handsome or fair

the high part of the stage where the
poets recited—a scaffold—the stage

or pulpit or desk to speak orations in

I support with boards, I scaffold

food made of several ingredients (such as
meal, water, honey or cheese, and
eggs), pap, panado, water-gruel,
hasty-pudding, &c.

of or for pap, &c.

a pottage-dish, porringer, small pan

pottage, pap, gruel

that makes or is fit for pap, &c.

pottage, gruel, stewed meat

of or made with pottage

thick pottage or gruel, chopped meat

the fleshy part or brawn of any meat,
piece of flesh without bone—the pith

of wood or timber

brawny, fleshy

I cry as a hungry vulture does after
flesh

I pull flesh away, I consume

delicate dish, dainty bit

Fest.

Apul.

Plant.

Ter.

Cic.

Tert.

Vulg.

Petron.

Iren.

Iren.

Næv.

Gloss.

Voss.

Hor.

Virg.

Cic.

Ter.

Juven.

Cic.

Fest.

Ter.

Cic.

Cic. Non.

Cassiod.

Mart.

Plin.

Suet.

Sidon.

Plin.

Gloss.

Col. Plin.

Plin.

Aufon.

Plaut.

Plin.

Plin.

Perf.

Plin.

Apul.

Philom.

Apic.

Liv.

Gesner says, at pulcher, "hoc nomine colorem quasi quendam virtutis et omnis præstantiæ indicamus;" and again, pulchrum vocamus quicquid ab sua præstantia placere nobis indicamus: ita tamen, ut peculiarem quasi domum sibi in ærum judicio pulchrum constituerit." From this passage, instead of deriving pulcher, as some do, from πῶλος, which is equal to multimanus, and may mean, that is powerful by hands, that performs what would require many hands, I am inclined to look upon pulcher as a contraction of πῶλος, Ion. for πῶλος, beautiful by a variety of colours.—See polys and chraa.

But perhaps pulpitum comes from the Ion. πῶλος for πῶλος and πῶτος, as if πῶλοπατος, contractedly πατος, and πῶλοπατος, by changing π into ι; and, indeed, under πατος, we find pseudopatium.

<i>pulpa</i> ² MENTUM	fleshy venison (of a hare, boar, &c.), meat finely seasoned, dainty bit†	Plant.
<i>pulpus</i> -im	a sort of fish	Th. Pisc.
•PULVIS-ēris m. and f. (pulver-ēris †, <i>Apul.</i> pulvis-is ^m , <i>Catul.</i>)	the lists or place of exercise—dust or powder (arising from exercise or other cause)—the ore or sand of metal	Virg. Cic. Perf.
<i>pulvereus</i>	of dust—dusty, small as dust	Virg. Ov.
IM ² pulvereus	not attended with dust or much trouble	Gell.
<i>pulver</i> ⁷ ULENTUS	dusty, full of dust	Cic.
<i>pulver</i> O	I turn into dust—I break clods of earth to raise a dust, cover with dust	Col. Plin.
DE or DISpulvero	I beat or reduce to dust or powder	Plaut. Nae.
<i>pulverat</i> ¹ ICA-æ ^f or icum-ia	bounty to servants going to war, a surveyor's fee	Cod. Theod.
<i>pulverat</i> ¹ IO	a breaking or reducing to dust or powder—a laying of fine earth or mould about vines	Col. Serv.
<i>pulverizātus</i>	reduced into powder or dust	Veget.
<i>pulv</i> ⁸ ISCŪLUS ^m or iscū-lum ⁿ	small dust, a fine powder, an atom	Cat. Plin.
<i>pulv</i> ⁸ ICŪLUS	small dust, &c.	Solin.
PŪLEX-icis ^m (because bred in dust, <i>Isid.</i> §)	a flea—a little insect that feeds on pet-berbs	Mart. Col.
<i>puleium</i> or <i>pulejum</i> or <i>pulegium</i> or <i>pulecium</i>	<i>pulial</i> -royal, <i>penny</i> -royal, <i>pudding</i> -grass— <i>pulegium</i> sermonis, sweetness of speech	Plin. Cic.
<i>puleiātum</i>	wine of pennyroyal	Lampr.
<i>pulicāria</i> ^f	herb fleabane	Oët. Hor.
<i>pulicētum</i>	a place full of fleas	Gloss.
<i>pulic</i> ⁷ ŌSUS	full of fleas, troubled with fleas	Col.
<i>pulic</i> O	I breed fleas	Gloss.
•PŪMEX-icis m. and f., from <i>spuma</i> , <i>Isid.</i> be- cause formed by the con- cretion of foam	<i>pumice</i> -stone (used for smoothing paper or parchment, and to rub hair off one's body)—a stone eaten with age and become porous	Catul. Virg.
<i>pumiceus</i>	of a pumice—dry as a pumice	Stat. Plaut.
<i>pumic</i> ⁷ ŌSUS	full of pores or holes, full of pumice, like a pumice	Plin.
<i>pumic</i> O	I smooth or polish with a pumice	Apul.
EXPumico	I polish or make clear as if with a pumice stone	Tertul.
<i>pumicat</i> ¹ IO	a polishing or smoothing with a pumice	Id.
REPumicatio	a polishing with the pumice, a polishing of the buds of trees made rough by the frost that smooths or polishes	Plin. Gloss.
<i>pumicat</i> ¹ OR	smoothed or polished with a pumice	Plin.
<i>pumicat</i> ¹ US	the stern of a ship, the poop, the helm or government of a state—a ship	Cic.-Ov.
•PUPPIS-is ^f , from πῦρσι		

† *Pulpamentum mihi fames* (Cic.), hunger is the best sauce for me.

‡ *A*ulus and the old *Lexicons* prove, that the ancients used *pulver* instead of *pulvis*. Now, as I consider this *pulver* to be formed from πῦλδ, and a contraction of *icis*, contention, I thought I ought to present the list of places of exercise as the proper, and the other meanings as the figurative expressions. Vegetius, in thinking of *pulverizo*, when he used *pulverizatus*, must have had *ἰσχυρ* in view (which *ἰσχυρ* comes from *ἰσχυρ*, and means I contend, fight, exasperate); and *pulverizo* may be said to mean, properly, I beat and struggle with the thing, and it be reduced to many particles as small as powder.

§ But what if *pulex* were corrupted from *ψύλλος*?—See *psyllus*.

|| *Πῦρσι* means gods; the figures of those who were trusted to for the protection of the ships, were placed in the poop; *πῦρσι* is as if *πῦρσι*, that see every thing, from *ἰντῆρσι*, I inspect, view, look about.

⚔ Puppian	a tragical poet famous for moving the passion of grief	Hor.
• PŪRUS-a-um, from pūsus under peutho, changing into r, or from pūg; because what has been essayed by fire is pure—see pyr	pure, clean, fine, fair, upright, innocent, void, free, entire (without any restriction or exception)—smooth, open, even, sacred, holy—plain, unwrought, fit for sacrifice—pure, unmixed, transparent	Cic.
IM ³ purus	impure, unclean, foul, filthy, nasty, dirty, shabby, dishonest, wicked	Liv. Plin. Virg.
NE ³ purus	unclean, impure, &c.	Just.
pure	purely, cleanly, nicely—correctly, sincerely	Hor. Cic.
IM ³ purē	impurely, lewdly, dishonestly	Cic.
pure ³ FACIO ³	I purify, make pure	Non.
puri ³ FICO	I cleanse, purify, fine	Suet.
purificat ¹ IO	a purifying, a cleansing, a scouring	Plin.
purific ³ US	purifying, cleansing	Lactant.
puri ³ MENSTRIO	read puri menstruo, people employed in holy rites and abstaining from certain things for a whole month	Fest.
IM ³ purimus	most impure (impurissimus is better)	Gloss.
purime	most purely (purissimè is better)	Fest.
purITAS	purity, cleanness, pureness	Pallad.
IM ³ puritas	impurity, uncleanness	Cic.
purITER	purely, cleanly—innocently	Cat. Catul.
IM ³ puritia-iæ ^f	villainy, roguery, impurity	Plaut.
purITIES-iæ ^f	pureness, &c.	Varr.
purum ⁿ	the clear open air	Virg.
purO	I purge or cleanse, I make pure	Plaut.
DE ³ puro	I purge or cleanse, I make pure	Frontin.
IM ³ puro	I defile, make impure	Tert.
IM ³ purat ¹ US	defiled, impure	Ter.
IM ³ purate	impurely	Iren.
PURGO, as if purico or purigo, i. e. purum ago (rem à re, rem re)	I make clean, I cleanse—purge by physic—remedy, cure—clear or rid or put away, excuse or clear one of an accusation—expiate, atone	Cato Cels. Hor. Cic. Sil.
CIRCUMpurgo	I cleanse around or about	Celf.
COMPurgo	I purify, clear	Plin.
DEpurgo	I cleanse, purge, clear	Cato
EXpurgo	I purge or cleanse, clear or justify	Cic.
INTERpurgo	I clean and clear away branches of trees	Plin.
PERpurgo	I purge thoroughly, scour clean, clear fully	Cic.
PRÆpurgo	I purge beforehand	Cæl. Aur.
RÊpurgo	I cleanse again, cleanse diligently	Liv.
purga ¹ BILIS	that may be cleansed	Plin.
IM ³ purgabilis	inexcusable, that cannot be cleared	Ammian.
purga ² MEN or mentum	eff scouring, filth, purgation	Ov. Liv.
purgat ¹ E	cleanly	Non.
purgat ¹ IO	a cleansing or scouring, a purge, an excuse—women's monthly courses	Cic. Plin.
EXPurgatio	a purging, a cleaning or clearing	Plaut.
INTERpurgatio	a cleansing here and there	Litt. ex Col.
PERpurgatio	a purging quite away	Litt. ex Cels.
RÊpurgatio	a purging or cleansing	Litt. ex Col.

<i>purgatⁱivus</i>	<i>purgative</i>	Cel. Aut.
<i>purgatⁱor and rix</i>	<i>that cleanses or rids</i>	Apul. Ter.
<i>expurgator</i>	<i>that purges or voids</i>	Celf.
<i>expurgatorius</i>	<i>serving to purge or cleanse</i>	Macr.
<i>expurgatorium</i>	<i>purgative, serving to purge</i>	Celf.
<i>expurgⁱium</i>	<i>purgatory or a purgation</i>	Symmach.
<i>expurgⁱito</i>	<i>a purging or cleansing</i>	Cod. Theod.
<i>*PŪS-pōdos, πὺς or πῶς</i>	<i>I try to excuse myself</i>	Plaut.
<i>(podo or pod, in comp.)</i>	<i>the foot, a foot measure (see nepos; and for pus-pūris, see under pyon—see also pes)</i>	not used
<i>aⁱpus-pōdis^f</i>	<i>a martinet, kind of swallow (as if without feet)</i>	Plin.
<i>Æropus-pōdis^m</i>	<i>the son of Mars and Aërope—Æropus-i, a bill of Chaonia</i>	Paulan. Lit.
<i>ANTIpus-pōdis^m</i>	<i>one who dwells on the opposite part of the earth</i>	Cic.
<i>chēnopus-pōdis^f</i>	<i>herb like a goose-foot</i>	Plin.
<i>chytropus-pōdis^m</i>	<i>a pot with feet, a triivet</i>	Vulg.
<i>cārōnopus-pōdis^f</i>	<i>the herb buck's-horn</i>	Plin.
<i>cynopus-i^m</i>	<i>sort of shell-fish</i>	Plin.
<i>echinopus-pōdis^f</i>	<i>a kind of prickly herb</i>	Plin.
<i>emmatopus-pōdis^m</i>	<i>bird with legs of blood colour</i>	Plin.
<i>namaxopus-pōdis^f</i>	<i>the nave or ball of a cart-wheel</i>	Vitr.
<i>hecatompus-pōdis^m</i>	<i>a fish with a hundred or many feet</i>	Plin.
<i>mimantopus-pōdis^m (some imantopus, some hymantopus)</i>	<i>splay-footed—a bird so called from the slenderness of his legs</i>	Solin.
<i>hippopus-pōdis^m</i>	<i>that has a horse's foot†</i>	Plin.
<i>lagopus-pōdis^f</i>	<i>the white partridge, also herb hare's-foot</i>	Plin.
<i>Melampus-pōdis^m</i>	<i>a famous soothsayer and physician—one of Aëæon's dogs (blackfoot)</i>	Virg. Ov.
<i>Oëapus-pōdis^m</i>	<i>one of the people in Scythia called Oëa-podes</i>	Gloss.
<i>Œdipus-pōdis or pi^m, or Œdi-podes-æ</i>	<i>a king of Thebes who was a soothsayer, and skilled in interpreting riddles</i>	Senec. Plaut.
<i>polypus-pōdis or pi^m</i>	<i>the fish polypus—a swelling in the nostrils called polypus—a griping fellow, a pinch-penny</i>	Stat. Plin. Celf. Plaut. Gloss.
<i>prōpus-pōdis^m</i>	<i>that has large feet, a star at the left foot of the first of Gemini</i>	Gloss.
<i>scia or sciopus-pōdis^m</i>	<i>one of those in Ethiopia who, in hot weather, cover themselves with the shade of their feet</i>	August. Plin.
<i>strūthopus-pōdis^f</i>	<i>a woman whose feet are very small (as if sparrow-footed)</i>	Plin.
<i>tripus-pōdis^m</i>	<i>any thing with three feet—a tripod presented to heroes as an emblem of steadiness and constancy</i>	Lucr. Hor.
<i>chytropoda-æ^f</i>	<i>a pot with feet</i>	Gloss.
<i>tripoda-æ^f</i>	<i>a tripod</i>	Hor.
<i>PodALIA</i>	<i>a city of Lycia</i>	Plin.
<i>PodalIRIUS</i>	<i>the son of Æsculapius—an Italian who took the part of Æneas</i>	Ov. Virg.
<i>CATApodAS</i>	<i>on or following the steps of one</i>	Gloss.

† Said of a people called Hippopodes-nm.

<i>pod^oERIS^m-is^e-en, podēns</i> from <i>ἀρω</i> (see <i>aro</i>)	reaching down to the feet—substantively, a loose garment, surplice, cassock	Apul. Tert.
<i>Epodēs-is^m</i>	a sort of fish	Ov.
<i>podia-ia^f, podiāw</i>	piece of wood, in the form of a foot, to hoist up or bring down the sail	Luc.
<i>podicus</i>	performed on foot	Mart. Cap.
<i>Edipodionides-æ^m</i>	one descended from <i>Edipus</i> (see before)	Stat.
<i>Edipodionius</i>	of or belonging to <i>Edipus</i>	Ov.
<i>podismus-im</i>	a measuring ground by the feet	Veget.
<i>podismātus</i>	measured by the feet	Front.
<i>podium-iiⁿ</i> (podium for podia, <i>Salmas.</i>)	balcony, building jutting out for people to stand and behold things—part of the theatre for the emperor or great per- sonages to sit—sort of scaffold or stage for bee-hives	Vitr. Suet.
<i>acropodium</i>	the basis or foundation	Pallad.
<i>chytropodium</i>	a little skillet	Hygin.
<i>clinopodium</i>	the herb horse-thyme, wild basil	Pallad.
<i>cōronopodium</i>	herb crow's-foot	Plin.
<i>leontopodium</i>	herb lion's-foot	Plin.
<i>melampodium</i>	herb black bellebore	Plin.
<i>monopodium</i>	a table with only one foot	Plin.
<i>octapodium</i>	sort of veil which emperors wore	Gloss.
<i>polypodium</i>	herb polypody or oak-fern	Plin.
<i>monopodius-ii^m</i>	that has but one foot	Lampr.
<i>Pedolia^f</i>	a district of Lithuania	Geograph.
<i>polyposus</i>	that has a polypus or cancer in the nose	Mart.
<i>Empūsa-æ^f</i>	a hobgoblin	Aristophan.
<i>Pydna-æ^f</i>	a city of Macedonia	Justin.
<i>pyclius-im, πυκλος</i>	a vessel or tub to wash or bathe in (some read <i>pylum</i> , for the acc. <i>pyelum</i>)	Plaut.
<i>*Putor-ōris^m†</i>	a stink or filthy savour	Apul. Arnob.
<i>Puteoli-orum^m</i>	a maritime town of Campania†	Varr.
<i>Puteolanus</i>	of or belonging to <i>Puteoli</i>	Cic.
<i>Puticuli-orum or Puti- culæ-arum^s</i>	a place in the <i>Esquilæ</i> , where poor people and spendthrifts were promi- cuously buried	Pompon. Varr.
<i>putEO² (re)</i>	I stink, have an ill savour, am nau- seous	Hor.
<i>puter</i>	for <i>putris</i> , see hereafter	Varr.
<i>put²idus</i>	stinking, fusty, nasty, rotten, unsound— mad—affected, unpleasant	Catul. Hor. Cic.

I might say, as if *pætor* from *fætor* (changing *æ* into *u*, as in *munus* from *mænus*, and *murus* from *mærus*, &c. changing *f* also into *p*; for, as *β*, *ω*, *φ*, are letters of the same family, so, in Latin, are *b*, *p*, *f*, *v*; and, as we often see *φ* become *π*): but, as Horace has used *putidus* in the sense of *mad*, and as the same author has used *putris* in the sense of *lascivious*, it strikes me, at this moment, that *putor*, *puteo*, *putris*, &c. *putor*, *puteo*, &c. come from *φωτίζω* or *φωτίζω*, in the sense of I rave, am mad, which must have been used to I am loose or lead a dissolute life, I am disordinate in my desires; since *φωτός* means *madness*, inordinate, a strolling or roving about, and *φωτίζω*, not only a mad woman, but an inordinate woman, a street-*vagabond*, &c.—all which notions are near akin to corruption, and consequently stink, sink, &c. After all, I have had occasion to see, many times, that the Greek *u* was often changed, by the Latins, into *u*; and that *æ* and *u* are letters nearly allied; as we have seen, also, that they were apt to use *æ* instead of *u*, it is not double, that *putor*, *puteo*, *putris*, *fætor*, *fætor*, &c. come from *πυδω*, I cause to rot; whence *πυδωμαι*, I grow—see *pytho*.

So called, because of the stink of its water, which is hot. Some think, however, that the town took that name on account of its quantity of hot wells; if so, the first syllable should be short—see *puteus*.

So called, because that place had many holes in the form of wells, whereinto bodies were thrown; if so, the first syllable should be short: but Varro adds to this explanation, or rather because the bodies were therein to rot; and, in case, the first syllable should be long.

ōrip^utidus
putide

putid^u IUSCŪLUS

putid^u ŪLUS

put^u IS-IS-E

putESCO or ifco³

exputeſco

RĒputeſco

PUTROR-Ōris^m†

putrEO²-ui-itum

putrĀMEN-INISⁿ

putr^uĒDO-INIS, πρῶτον

putrĒDŪLUS

putre^o FACIO³

putre^o FIO⁴

putrefact^u IO

putrefact^u US

putrESCO³

COMputeſco

EX⁴puteſco

IM⁴puteſco

putri^u BILIS

IM³putribilis

IM³putribilITER

putri^o CAVUS

putr^u IDUS

RĒputridus

putri^o FLUUS

putri^o LĀGO-INIS^f

putris-IS-E

putruŌSUS

*PYLE

Hypsipyle-es or pyla-æ

pyla-æ^f

Æolipyla

PylADES-ISⁿ

PyladĒUS-

!PseudopylÆ-arum

Thermopyla

PRŌpylÆUM

pylaICUS

Pylene-es^f

HypsipylĒUS

that has a stinking mouth
rankly, formally, with too much affec-
tion, fantastically

somewhat unpleasant or too affected
somewhat rank or affected

stinking, corrupted (some read putris)

I grow rank, stink

I grow rotten, grow rank and stink
(some read exputrefco)

I rot

rottenness, corruption

I rot, am rotten (the supine is not used)

a rotting, rottenness

rottenness, corruption

somewhat rotten

I make rotten, cause to putrify, dissolve

I become rotten or putrified

a putrefaction

rotten, putrified

I grow rotten—lie mellow as land

I grow rotten (with others)

I grow rotten or putrified

I grow rotten or putrified

that may rot

incorruptible, not to be corrupted

incorruptibly

worm-eaten (it is said †)

rotten, corrupted

rotten or corrupted again

that flows with corruption

rottenness, worm-eatenness

rotten, filthy, nasty, wanton, lascivious

—that easily resolves into dust

full of corruption

a gate or door, a strait

the daughter of Thoas and queen of
Lemnos

a gate, a port, strait passage between
two hills

a pipe to let out the smoke‡

the faithful friend of Orestes—a famous
actor

of or belonging to Pylades

islands near the port of Iſis in the coun-
try of the Troglodites

straits which divide Greece

porch of a temple or great hall, gate-
house

pylaicus conventus, the diet or great
council of Greece

a town of Ætolia

of Hypsipyle, of Lemnos

Gloss,
Cic.

Cic.

Mart.

Lucr.

Cato Cic

Plaut.

Tert.

Lucr.

Hor.

Cypr.

Plin.

Ammian.

Col.

Pallad.

Aug.

Ov.

Cic. Col.

Plin.

Plaut.

Col.

Paul. Nl.

Hier.

Hier.

Lucr.

Cic.

Plin.

Eug. Tab.

Non.

Hor.

Virg.

Cal. Ann.

not used

Stat.

Cic.

Vitr.

Cic.

Scalig.

Cic.

Plin.

Liv.

Cic.

Liv.

Stat.

Ov.

† As macer and macror, maceo and macren, &c. so putor and putror, puteo and putres, &c.

‡ But the passage is to be read thus—"Quæ quum ita sunt tandem, ut mortalia consent, molli lentis, for-
putri, cava corpore toto," &c.

§ It is suspected that Vitruvius wrote Æoli pila; and, indeed, in some editions, we read Æolipila, for
the sense of sphaera, under pilus at pilot.

Pentapylon-i ^m	a temple of Jupiter so called, because of its porch with five rows of square pillars	Victor.
pylorus	the nether orifice of the stomach, mæcogut	Celf.
Pylos or Pylus-i ^m	an ancient city of Achaia (there were three of this name)—Pylus, of Pylos—Pylus, of Nestor (as born at Pylos)	Plut. Ov. Mart.
Hecatonpylos-i ^f	surname of Thebes (because of its hundred gates)	Plin.
heptapylor ^f or pylon ⁿ -i	a place with seven gates	Apul.
Hexapylor-i ^f	a place in Syracuse with six gates	Liv.
Eurypylus	the son of Telephus—a son of Hercules (a skilful soothsayer)	Ov. Virg.
Apulum-i, Απουλον	a city of Dacia	Ptol.
Apulia or Appulia, Ιαπωνία	a country of Italy situated near the Adriatic; Apulia-æ ^f , a veil made of wool of Apulia (it is thought)	Mart. Tertul.
Apuleius or Apulejus or Appulejus	name and surname of several Romans	Liv.
Apulicus	of Apulia	Hor.
Apulus	of Apulia	Luc.
*PYON	corrupted blood or matter, corruption; pyos, beestings or breastings	not used
Emphyēma-ātis ⁿ	a collection of corrupt matter	Medic.
Emphyicus	affected with putrified blood	Marc. Emp.
Empyus	that spits putrified blood	Medic.
Pus-pūris	putrid matter, corruption—railing, servile railery	Plin. Hor.
pur ^u ulentus, πυώδης	full of corrupt matter	Plin.
purulente	corruptedly, filthily	Plin.
purulentia, πυώδης	corruption	Tert.
purulentatio	a running into or filling with corruption	Cæl. Aur.
suppurO, πυώω	I breed filth or corruption, suppurate, fester	Col.
Exsuppuro	} I cleanse or take off the corruption	Tertul.
Exuppuro		
Dēpuratio	a cleansing of putrid matter	Celf.
Suppuratio, πύωσις	a gathering to matter, suppuration	Col.
Suppurat ^o rius	serving to bring sores to a head	Plin.
Suppurat ^u m	a sore grown to matter	Plin.
Pustūla or pūsūla	a blister, a blain, a small pock—St. Anthony's fire†	Celf. Col.
pustulosus or pusulosus	full of blisters or pustules	Celf. Col.
pustulESCO ⁿ	I grow to a blister or blain	Cæl. Aur.
pustulO	I send forth or throw out a blister	Tert.
pustulat ^u s or pusulatus	that has blisters or wheals—embossed or chased (said of silver†)	Gloss. Mart.
*PYR-pyros (pyri or pyro or pyr or pyros, in comp.); see uro, and under acmon	fire, heat, ardent fever; pyressio, I have a fever; pyrazo, I burn; pyroo, I burn, set fire to	not used
pyra-æ ^f	a funeral pile, a bonfire (see pyrus)	Virg.

Pustula is a sort of bump like a bubble or bladder, which, in artificial gems, shines like silver; and Turneb. says, that *pustula*, *pustula*, *posula*, and even *pustulatum* and *pustulatum*, are found in the same tense. Some think, however, that *pustulatum argentum* means very pure and well-fined silver.

<i>pyrāle-is</i> ⁿ	a furnace	Nepot.
<i>pyrāmis-idis</i> ^f	a pyramid, steeple, spire, shaft	Plin.
<i>pyramidātus</i>	made in the form of a pyramid	Cic.
<i>Pyramus-im</i>	a Babylonian youth—a river of Lesser Asia	Ov. Cic.
<i>Pyrameus</i>	pyramea arbor, the mulberry-tree (whose fruit is said to be full of the blood of Pyramus and Thisbe)	Sammon.
<i>Pyrrē-es</i> ^f	a town of Lycia	Plin.
<i>Pyrrēicus</i>	a sculptor of small statues	Prop.
<i>Pyrrēne-es</i> ^f	the daughter of Bebryx—a town of Spain (now St. Sebastian)—the Pyrenees	Sil. Gloss.
<i>Pyrenæus</i>	of the Pyrenees; Pyrenæi or Pyrenæi montes, the Pyrenees	Plin. Sil.
<i>Pyrenæus-i</i>	a mountain of Germany	Liv.
<i>Pyrenaicus</i>	of the Pyrenees	Gloss.
<i>Pyreneus</i> (three syllables)	a king of Thessaly so called	Auson.
<i>pyrētus</i>	an ardent fever—Pyrētus, a Centaur so called	Ov.
<i>A³pyretus</i>	that has no fever	Th. Phil.
<i>Lexipyretus</i> or <i>os</i>	fit for abating fevers or inflammations	Plin.
<i>A³pyrexia-æ</i> ^f	intermission of fever	Celf.
<i>Lexipyrexia</i>	abatement of the fever or pulse	Marc. Emp.
<i>pyriO, πυρίω</i>	I heat	Petr.
<i>pyriasis-is</i> ^f	a black stone which, with rubbing, burns the fingers	Plin.
<i>pyriäterium</i>	a warm room, a sweating-room	Gloss.
<i>pyrites-æ</i> ^m	a marcasite or fire-stone, thunder-stone, the mill stone	Plin.
<i>catōpyrites</i>	a precious stone from Cappadocia	Plin.
<i>pyritis-idis</i> ^f	a black stone which burns when rubbed	Plin.
<i>Empyrius</i>	imperial or highest (said of the heavens)	Theolog.
<i>pyrōdes-æ</i> ^m	a marcasite or fire-stone, the son of Cilix	Plin.
<i>Pyrois</i> (or <i>Pyroëis</i> , three syllables)-ōentis ^m	the star of Mars—one of the horses of the sun (as if burning)	Col.
<i>pyros</i> or <i>spyros</i>	best wheat	Ov.
<i>pyros²ACHNĒ-es</i> ^f †	a sort of wild olive-tree	not used
<i>pyros²AGRIOS</i>	herb celandine (as if wild wheat)	Plin.
<i>A³pyros</i> or <i>apyrus</i>	that has not been burnt; whence apy- ron, brimstone that has not been burnt	Apul.
<i>Autopyres</i>	made of flour and bran, i. e. of the wheat itself	Plin.
<i>Biospyros-i</i> ^f	herb stone-crop	Plin.
<i>Dipyros</i> or <i>us</i>	that has been twice in the fire	Mart.
<i>zōpyron</i>	herb puliol of the mountain	Plin.
<i>A³pyrōtos-im</i>	a carbuncle not hurt by fire	Plin.
<i>Zōpyrus</i>	a nobleman of Persia—a physiognomist so called—other men of this name	Justin.
<i>Pyrrōle-es</i> ^f	an ancient name of Delos	Cic. Gloss.
<i>Pyrrhos</i> or <i>pyrrichos</i>	red-haired	Plin.
<i>Pyrrha-æ</i>	the wife of Deucalion—a town of Eubœa	not used
<i>Pyrrhiāchus</i>	read pylaicus, and see under pyle	Ov. Plin.
<i>PyrrhiCHA-æ</i> or <i>ichē-es</i> ^f	a dance in armour	Liv.
<i>Pyrrhichārius</i> (some Pyrrhicarius)	that dances in armour	Suet. Plin.
<i>Pyrrhichius-i</i>	poetical measure (as dēus)	Ulp.

† *A³pyros* means bush of corn, chaff, reek, smoke, foam, scurf, dirt—see also under *clavus*.

Pyrrho-ōnis
Pyrrhonius
Pyrrhus

• *PYREN-ēnis*
pyren-ēnis^m

apyrēnus or *īnus*

• *PYRGOS*
ANTIpyrgos-i^f
tetrapyrgia-iæ^f
pyrgi-orum
purgis-is^f
Pyrgo-ūs^f
pyrgus-i^m
Neopyrgum

PYRUS or *pīrus*-i[†]
pyrum or *pīrum*-iⁿ, *ἄμυρος*

pyraster or *piraster*-tri^m
pyrātīcum, some *pyra-*
ceum, some *pyratum*,
some *piratum*

pyrētum, some *pyrātium*

• *PYTHO*
pythōn-ōnis, some *phyton*
(*Pytho* or *Pyth*, in comp.
is for *Apollo*)

Pythias or *Phinthias*-iæ^m
pythicus
pythion-iiⁿ
Pythis-is^m
Pythius-ii[†]

Pythius-a-um
Pythia-æ
Pythia-orumⁿ
pythōnites
pythium
Pytho-ūs^f

Pythōnīcus

pythion-iiⁿ
Pythomissa
Pythonos cōme-es^f (some
Pithonos come)

• *PYXOS*
ōnōpyxos
pyx^o*ACANTHUS*^m or *um*ⁿ
pyxīnus-a-um

a philosopher so called
a *Pyrrhonian*, a disciple of *Pyrrho*
Neoptolemus or the son of *Achilles* (as if
red-haired—a king of *Epirus*
a kernel or stone of fruit
a gem like the kernel of an olive (some
read *pyrena*)
that has no kernels, or that has soft
kernels
a tower (*pyrgo* or *pyrg*, in comp.)

a city of *Africa*
a town of *Etruria*
the herb dog's tongue
the nurse of the sons of *Priam*
a tower or castle—a dice-box
a city in Upper Saxony—another in *Ba-*
varia

a pear-tree (see under *pyr*)
a pear; *Pyrum*, *Martial's* place of re-
sidence
a wild pear-tree
perry

a plantation of pear-trees
I rot or make rotten, turn to dust
serpent (born, it is said, from the rotten-
ness of the earth after the deluge of
Deucalion) killed by *Apollo*—a pro-
phecy spirit or person

Damon's friend
of or belonging to *Apollo*, oracular
sort of bulb
a famous sculptor and painter
a surname of *Apollo*—a person that goes
to consult the oracle of *Apollo*
of or belonging to *Apollo*
a priestess of *Apollo*
games instituted in honour of *Apollo*
a conqueror in the *Pythian* games
a temple of *Apollo* (see *pythion* above)
the city of *Delphos* (because of its oracle
of *Apollo*)

magical, inspired with prophecy—adjec-
tively, of *Apollo*
a sort of herb
a woman inspired with prophecy
a place in *Asia* so called

box-tree or box-wood
a prickly herb, ass's thistle
for *pyxacantha* under *acantha*
of or made of box-tree, of box-wood

Gell.
Cic.
Virg.
Justin.
not used
Plin.

Mart.
not used
Ptol.
Strabo
Plin.
Apul.
Virg.
Liv. Hor.
Geogr.

Virg.
Plin. Mart.

Gloss.
Hier.

Gloss.
not used
Macrob.

Gloss.

Cic.
Val. Max.
Plin.

Plin.
Cic.
Gloss.

Prop.
Cic.
Ov.

Gloss.
Gloss.
Tibul.

Tert.
Gloss.
Apul.
Vulg.
Plin.

not used
Plin.
Plin.
Celf.

† *Vossius* tells us it ought to be written *pīrus*, and that it is not a Greek word; however, as *δενε* is the Greek correspondent, *pīrus* may have been formed by suppressing *a* and inserting *e*.

‡ Some derive *pythius* from *πυθίζωμαι*, I question or interrogate, examine, beg, hear, understand, know.

pyxi^{ῶνος}-īf
pyxis or *puxis*-īdis

pyxidātus
pyxidīcula

Pyxirates-æ^m
Pyxites
Pyxus-īf

**QUADRUS*-a-um (qua-
dri or quadru or quadr,
in comp. for four) †
quadra-æ^f

quadrūla
quadrūm
quadra^ḡ*gēni*

duodequadragenī
quadragenārius
quadragesīmus

undequadragesīmus
duodequadragesīmus
quadragesīmālis
quadrages^{is}

undequadragies
quadra^ḡ*ginta*, Ind.

undequadraginta
duodequadraginta
quadri^ḡ*angulus*
quadri^ḡ*cēni* or *gēni*
quadri^ḡ*cepsos*

quadri^ḡ*ennālis*

quadri^ḡ*fārius*
quadri^ḡ*finālis*

quadrifiniūm

quadri^ḡ*cēnārius*
quadrīmus
quadrīmātus-ūs
quadrīmūlus
quadrīnus

herb aristolochy
a box (properly, of *box wood*); also, an
apothecary's gallipot

made like a box
a little box or gallipot (some read *pixi-*
dula)

the Euphrates, so called near its springs
a river of Cappadocia
a town of Lucania called also Buxen-
tum

perfectly exact in dimension, square or
alike in every part

a square trencher—a square piece (of
bread or cheese or cake)—*square at*
the bottom of a pillar

a little square bit
a square, regular dimension or proportion
forty (*geni* for *deni* or *κorta*)

thirty-eight
of forty, containing forty
the fortieth

the thirty-ninth
the thirty-eighth
of or belonging to the fortieth or to Lent
forty times

thirty-nine times
forty (*ginta* for *κorta*)
thirty-nine

thirty-eight
that has four angles (see under *ango*)
four hundred (*cēni* or *gēni* for *centum*)

four-headed (see the note on *anceps*,
p. 101, Vol. I.)

of four years or happening every fourth
year (see p. 30, Vol. I.)

of four sorts (see p. 317, Vol. I.)
that serves as the boundaries of four
possessors (see p. 276, Vol. I.)

piece of ground with the boundaries of
four possessors (see 276, Vol. I.)
of or containing forty (see *quadrīceni*)

of four years old
the age of four years
nearly of four years old

of four, four, quartane

Apul.
Plin.
Scribon.
Plin.
Celf.

Plin.
Plin.
Plin.

Aust. del. im.

Virg.
Mart.
Vitr.
Solin.

Cic.
Col.

Plin.
Vitr.
Plin.

Val. Max.
Liv.

Bud.
Liv.
Plin.

Plin.
Liv.
Varr.

Auson.
Varr.
Idē.

Idē.
Cassiod.
Goel.

Idē.
Liv.

Liv.
Plin.
Plaut.

Plin.

† As if *cathorus* or *quatharus*, then *quadrus* or *quadarus*, and, contractedly, *quatus* or *quadrus*, from *καθαρός* regular and well-proportioned, pure, neat, even and smooth or flowing. Therefore *quadrus* comes not, as Ainsworth thought, from *quatuor*, which would have made *quadrus*, a figurative expression (see *quadra*, in Ainsworth); but its real and proper meaning is *neat and regular in dimensions, even and smooth, perfect*, and consequently exact; which notions we shall find in the verb *quadro* and its derivatives. Hence it is, that *quadrata compositio*, in Quintilian a *dictio* or *style*, *regular, smooth and flowing*, is equal to *quadra compositio*, the Greek correspondent of which is *ἀγὸς καθαρός*; hence it is, that *quadratus homo*, in Aristotle, is a *man regular, pure, steady, and wise*; and indeed, *καθαρός* (*ἀγὸς*) is explained, in Latin, by *qui se non contaminavit scelere*. But, while I deny that *quadrus* comes from *quatuor*, I say that *quatuor* itself comes from *καθαρός*, by inserting *u* for the aspiration, and changing *α* *ε* into *o*, and that it took this name from comparison; for |||| may be so disposed as to present a figure perfectly even; from which four lines the notion and appellation of a square arose, merely by distributing them so that one should close the top, and another the bottom, of the two extremes, whereby the figure  is obtained, and called *quadra* or *quadrūm* or *quadrantal* or *quadratum* (according to circumstances), only because of its presenting a figure even and regular in every one of its parts.

<i>quadrin⁹GENI or genti</i>	<i>four hundred (genti, &c. for centum)</i>	Liv. Cic.
<i>or gentēni</i>		Plin.
<i>quadringenāRIUS</i>	<i>of or containing four hundred</i>	Liv.
<i>quadrin⁹GENTĒSIMUS</i>	<i>the four-hundredth (gentesimus for centesimus)</i>	Plin.
<i>quadrin⁹GENTIES</i>	<i>four hundred times (genties for centies)</i>	Cic.
<i>quadringentūPLUS</i>	<i>four hundred times as many</i>	Gloss.
<i>quadrin⁹MĀNIS</i>	<i>having four bands (see under manus)</i>	Gloss.
<i>quadrO</i>	<i>I square or make square—agree, fall right, hit even, suit, fit</i>	Col. Cic.
<i>CONquadro</i>	<i>I make square</i>	Varr.
<i>quadr⁵ANS-antis^m (see do-</i>	<i>a fourth part, a quarter of a pound—a</i>	Gell.
<i>drans, p. 253, Vol. I.)</i>	<i>small coin, a farthing</i>	Plin.
<i>quadrans-antis</i>	<i>that agrees or fits</i>	Cic.
<i>quadrantĀL-ālisⁿ</i>	<i>a figure square every way like a die—</i>	Gell.
	<i>a bottle or vessel containing four mea-</i>	Plaut.
	<i>sures</i>	
<i>quadrantĀLIS</i>	<i>three inches or the fourth part of a foot</i>	Plin.
	<i>thick</i>	
<i>quadrantĀRIUS</i>	<i>of a fourth part—pertaining to or</i>	Sen.
	<i>bought for a farthing</i>	Cic.
<i>quadrantaria</i>	<i>a wench who prostitutes herself for a</i>	Quint.
	<i>trifle</i>	
<i>quadrĀRIUS</i>	<i>that is four square (it is thought)</i>	Cato
<i>quadrĀTĀRIUS</i>	<i>that measures or forms with the square</i>	Sidon.
	<i>rule</i>	
<i>quadrat¹IM</i>	<i>after the manner of a square, by squaring</i>	Sosipat.
<i>quadrat¹IO</i>	<i>a squaring or making square</i>	Vitr.
<i>quadrat¹OR</i>	<i>that measures or forms with the rule</i>	Cassiod.
<i>quadrat¹ŪRA</i>	<i>a squaring of any thing</i>	Hygin.
<i>quadrat¹US-a-um</i>	<i>squared—well-set or made or fashioned</i>	Liv. Col.
<i>QuadratA</i>	<i>a place at Rome with a temple of Apollo</i>	Fest.
<i>quadratE</i>	<i>in the form of a square</i>	Manil.
<i>quadrat¹UM-i</i>	<i>a square or form of a square</i>	Cic.
<i>quadr⁵UUS</i>	<i>square or squared</i>	Auson.
<i>quadrURCUS</i>	<i>for cadurcus, see p. 77, Vol. I.</i>	
<i>QUARTUS-a-um†</i>	<i>the fourth (quarti, in comp.)</i>	Liv.
<i>SUPERquartus</i>	<i>that exceeds by one fourth</i>	Mart. Cap.
<i>quartusDECIMUS</i>	<i>the fourteenth</i>	Tac.
<i>quartusDECIMANUSerde-</i>	<i>of the fourteenth, a soldier of the four-</i>	Tac.
<i>cumanus</i>	<i>teenth legion—that celebrates the Pass-</i>	Gloss.
	<i>over on the fourteenth day</i>	
<i>quartĀNUS</i>	<i>of the fourth class or legion—quartana,</i>	Tac.
	<i>a quartan ague</i>	Cic.
<i>quartanĀRIUS</i>	<i>divided into four parts (some read qua-</i>	Pallad.
	<i>ternarius)</i>	
<i>quartĀRIUS-ii</i>	<i>the fourth part</i>	Liv.
<i>quartĀTO</i>	<i>so as to stop at every fourth syllable or</i>	Cato
	<i>word</i>	
<i>quartĀTUS</i>	<i>quartata verba, words spoken so faintly</i>	Cato
	<i>that every fourth can hardly be heard</i>	
<i>†††quartū</i>	<i>three-fourths</i>	Col.
<i>quartū or ūm</i>	<i>fourthly, in the fourth place</i>	Gell. Liv.
<i>quartO (see quartato and</i>	<i>I divide into four parts, take the fourth</i>	Gloss.
<i>quartatus before)</i>	<i>part, retouch for the fourth time</i>	

† From *quartus* (mentioned in the note upon *quadrus*), by transposing the *r*.

QUÆTER	four times (as if <i>quatrè</i> , by transposing the r)	Plin.
quater ⁹ GEMINI	four times two, eight	Solin.
quaternarius	of four, four in number	Col.
quaterni-æ-2	four and four, four in a row	Cic.
quaternio-iōnis ^m	the number four	Bibl.
CONquaternO	I join by four and four	Gloss.
quaternat ⁵ IO	a dividing or ranging by four and four	Iren.
QUATRINI-æ-2	four	Varr.
QUÆTUOR (two syllables)	four (some write <i>quattuor</i>)	Cic.
quatuor ⁹ GEMINI	four times two, eight	Solin.
quatus	for cythus; quima for cyma	Pall.
TRIQUETRUS	triangular (<i>triquetrus</i> is for <i>triquatrus</i> ; see under <i>agora</i> , where a changes into <i>e</i> , in comp.)	Hor.
TRIquetrum	a triangular figure	Plin.
*QUÆRO ² -quæsi-qua-	I try to discover or come at the know-	Cic.
situm or quæstum†	ledge or possession of (by asking or	
(rem ab or ex or	seeking or enquiring or purchasing,	
de quo or inter quos,	&c.), excite or try to provoke—seek	Ter.
quem)	or look for—essay, endeavour, go	Ov.
	about—seek in order to conquer	Prop.
EXquæro	for <i>exquiro</i>	Plaut.
quæsi ¹ IO, or us-ûs	a demand, an enquiry, a seeking after	Plaut. Plin.
quæsi ¹ OR	an inquisitor or examiner, a judge	Virg.
quæsi ¹ UM	a demand, thing asked, thing obtained	Ov.
quæsi ¹ ÛRA	office of <i>quæstor</i> or of chamberlain	Tac.
quæsi ¹ IO	a seeking—a question, an inquiry, the torture	Plaut. Cic.
quæstionālĪTER	by questions, by questioning	Fulg.
quæstionĀRIUS	that tortures in order to get answers to questions	Scholias
quæstionĀTUS	tortured	Cypr.
quæst ² IUNCŪLA	a little question	Cic.
quæst ¹ OR	a treasurer or chamberlain, receiver of the tributes, <i>quæstor</i> or pay-master	Cic.
CONquæstor	an inquisitor or a searcher	Varr.
EXquæstor or exquæstore	that has been (but is no longer) a <i>quæstor</i>	Justin.
PRŌquæstor or proquæstore	a deputy or vice-treasurer	Ammian.
quæstorius	of or for a <i>quæstor</i> , or that has been a <i>quæstor</i> ; substantively, that has been a <i>quæstor</i>	Cic. Gloss.
quæstorium	the exchequer—the <i>quæstor</i> 's tent	Cic. Liv.
quæst ¹ ÛRA	the office of <i>quæstor</i> or treasurer	Cic.
quæst ¹ US-ûs	gain or profit, way of getting money	Cic.
quæst ² ICŪLUS	small gain, little profit	Cic.
quæstūĀRIUS	that works or acts for gain or profit	Sen.
quæstū ² ŌSUS	lucrative, profitable—studious of gain	Plaut. Cic.
quæstuosē	lucratively	Plin.
quæst ² ŪTO	I search or enquire diligently, seek	Ter.

† The Greek correspondent of *quæro*, is *ζητέω*. Gesner suggests that *quæro* comes from the interrogative *quæ* (see *qui*); but, as *qu* is often used for *c*, or the Greek *κ*, it seems to me that *quæro* comes from *καί*, used as an intensive particle, expressing diligently, earnestly, and *ζητέω*, I interrogate, as well as I speak, and even I bind or link: whence *ἀποκαί* (fut. *ἀποκαίω*), I interrogate, enquire, beg or ask; *ἀντιποκαί*, I interrogate, beg earnestly, enquire, &c. &c. That *καί* is susceptible of being contracted, we have many instances; as in *καί* for *καί* and *καί*; in *καί* for *καί*, and *καί* for *καί*, &c. *Quæro* might also be derived from *καί*, the threads of the thread, supposing *quæro* to mean, properly, I follow the thread in order to see what it leads to; but see the note on *quæro*.

<i>quæ</i> O ³ . <i>quæsi-quæsum</i> †	<i>I seek or try to obtain, pray, beseech, entreat</i>	Cic.
ACQUIRO- <i>quîsivi-quîsitum</i>	<i>I acquire, get, obtain</i>	Cic.
ANQUIRO (<i>an for am or ambi from</i> <i>αμφι</i>)	<i>I enquire about, set upon examination and trial of an offender (quem, in quem, de quo, capitis or capite or de capite, pecuniâ)—I make diligent search for (rem)</i>	Liv. Sall.
CONQUIRO	<i>I diligently seek or search—get together, rake up</i>	Cæs. Cic.
DISQUIRO	<i>I diligently search or enquire</i>	Hor.
EXQUIRO	<i>I search out, enquire—earnestly ask</i>	Ter. Virg.
INQUIRO (de re, in rem)	<i>I enquire, search, ask, demand</i>	Cic.
PERQUIRO	<i>I enquire further</i>	Ammian.
PERQUIRO (de re, in rem)	<i>I search narrowly or thoroughly</i>	Cæs.
RÊQUIRO (ab or ex quo rem)	<i>I seek again, look for, require, demand</i>	Ter. Cic.
ANQUISIT ⁴ E	<i>carefully, diligently</i>	Gell.
CONQUISIT ⁴ E	<i>accurately, diligently, curiously</i>	Auct. ad Her.
EXQUISIT ⁴ E OR IM	<i>exquisitely, curiously, exactly</i>	Cic. Varr.
INQUISIT ⁴ E	<i>accurately, nicely; whence the compar. inquisitiûs</i>	Gell.
PERQUISIT ⁴ E	<i>with strict search; whence the compar. perquisitiûs</i>	Cic.
ACQUISIT ⁴ IO, or US-ÛS	<i>an acquisition</i>	Front. Capel.
ANQUISITIO	<i>an enquiry</i>	Varr.
CONQUISITIO	<i>an enquiring, a seeking, a pressing of soldiers</i>	Cic.
DISQUISITIO	<i>search, enquiry, examination</i>	Cic.
EXQUISITIO	<i>a searching out, an enquiry</i>	Just. Imp.
INQUISITIO	<i>inquisition, search, inquest</i>	Cic.
RÊQUISITIO	<i>a searching</i>	Gell.
EXQUISIT ⁴ ITIUS	<i>not natural, gotten by art</i>	Litt. ex Sen.
CONQUISIT ⁴ OR	<i>a searcher, an inquisitor, officer for pressing soldiers</i>	Cic.
DISQUISITOR	<i>that searches, an inquisitor</i>	Aug.
INQUISITOR	<i>a searcher, an inquisitor</i>	Cic.
PERQUISITOR	<i>that enquires thoroughly</i>	Plaut.
EXQUISIT ⁴ US	<i>sought for, exquisite, excellent</i>	Cic.
IR ³ RÊQUISITUS	<i>not sought for</i>	Sidon.
RÊQUISIT ⁴ UM	<i>the requisition or demand or want</i>	Sall.
RÊQUIT ⁴ ITO	<i>I often ask or seek or enquire</i>	Plaut.
PERQUITAT ⁴ US	<i>opusculum perquiratum†</i>	Claud. Mam.
PROQUITAT ⁴ US	<i>promulgated</i>	Sidon.
*QUALUS-IT ⁴ (qualum ⁿ , Cato), contracted from <i>κάλανδος</i>	<i>a frail or twig basket out of which wine runs when it is pressed, colander—a coop or basket for hens to lay in—a basket or hamper wherein women put their spindles and bottoms of thread</i>	Virg. Col. Hor.
QUASSILLUS ³ or um ⁿ -i	<i>a wicker basket or hamper or pannier, the basket wherein women slaves kept their spinning-work</i>	Cat. Cic.
quassillARIA	<i>a spinster or female spinner</i>	Petron.

According to Prob. *quæsiui, quæsitum*; but observe, that it is seldom used, except *quæso* and *quæsumus*; however, to be found among the ancients, in the infinitive, part. present, the gerund *endus*, &c. and the 2d persons sing. of the present indic.

If *perquiratus* is from *quærito*, it will mean much sought after; if from *quirito*, as a derivative of *quirites* 4, Vol. I. at cura, it will mean well known to the people.

quaffillarius
 •QUATIO³-quaffi-quaff-
 sum†

SUPERQUATIO

quaffi¹US-a-umquaffi¹US-ûsquaffi¹O

CONQUASSO

quaffa¹BILISquaffi³ABUNDUSquaffat¹IO

CONQUASSATIO

quaffat¹ÛRAIN³quaffat¹USquate²FACIO

quaXO

CONCÛTIO³-cuffi-cuffum

DECUTIO (rem cui)

DISCUTIO

EXCUTIO

SUPEREXECUTIO

INCUTIO (rem cui)

PERCUTIO (quem re)

DISPERCUTIO

RĒPERCUTIO

PRÆCUTIO

RĒCUTIO

SUCCUTIO

PERCUFFI¹A-æ†IN³concuſſi¹EDISCUſſi²EXCUſſi² OR EXCUſſi²CONCUſſi¹IBILISIN³diſcuſſibilis

PERCUſſibilis

RĒPERCUſſibilis

RĒCUſſibilis

CONCUſſi¹IO, OR US-ûsDĒCUſſi², OR US-ûsDISCUſſi²EXCUſſi², OR US-ûsINCſſi², OR US-ûsINTERCUſſi², OR US-ûsPERCUſſi², OR US-ûsRĒPERCUſſi², OR US-ûs

that diſtributes the taſt to ſpinſters

I brandiſh, wag—I thruſt or ſhove out

—ſhake, jog or jolt—make one ſhiver,

batter, ſhatter

I burſt forth ſhaking (ſaid of paſſion)

ſhattered, broken

a ſhaking

I ſhake much or violently—I break

I ſhake or deſt—deſolate, ruin

that may be ſhaken

tottering, ready to fall

a ſhaking, a ſhattering

a ſhaking

a ſhaking

unſhaken, unbroken

I cauſe to ſhake, drive with violence

I croak like a frog†

I ſhake—ſtrike, terrify, agitate (for

cæcûtio—ſee under cæcus)

I ſhake or ſtrike off

I ſhake off, make fall, daſh to pieces—

drive away, diſcuſs, digeſt, examine

I ſhake off, ſtrike out, ſearch, canvass,

examine thorowly, I dupe or cheat

I ſhake out a thing at large

I ſtrike or ſmite or daſh upon—drive

into, throw

I ſtrike, ſmite, ſlay, kill—daunt, aſto-

niſh

I beat out, daſh to pieces, break

I ſtrike or beat back, repel, refleſt or

reverberate—I throw back againſt

I ſhake before or firſt

I repel, ſtrike back or again

I ſhake or jog, joggle, jolt

a bruife

firmly, without being ſhaken

exactly

exactly, ſtrictly, critically

that may be ſhaken

unſhakeable

that may be ſtruck or ſmitten

that may be ſtruck back or refleſted

that may be ſtruck back

a concuſſion, a ſhaking

a ſhaking off or beating down

a ſhaking, a diſcuſſion

a ſhaking or ſtriking off

a daſhing or claſhing or bruifing

a ſtriking here and there

a ſtriking, a beating

a ſtriking, a refleſting back

Gloſſ.
 Virg. Ter.
 Liv.
 Curt.
 Avien.
 Hor.
 Cic.
 Plaut. Virg.
 Cat. Cic.
 Luc.
 Macr.
 Liv.
 Cic.
 Plin. Val.
 Gloſſ.
 Cic.
 Feſt.
 Ov.
 Cic.
 Hor.
 Cæſ.
 Cic.
 Cic.
 Dig.
 Plin.
 Cic.
 Cæſ.
 Cic.
 Plaut.
 Sen.
 Quint.
 Ov.
 Auguſt.
 Ov.
 Cæſ. Aug.
 Auguſtin.
 Mart. Cap.
 Sen.
 Tert.
 Cl. Man.
 Cæſ. Aug.
 Cæſ. Aug.
 Gloſſ.
 Plin.
 Tert. Plin.
 Sen.
 Gloſſ. Plin.
 Jët. Tac.
 Gloſſ. Sen.
 Cic. Plin.
 Plin. Sen.

† From κατὰ and ἵμ, I go, I come, or ἵμ, I ſend, &c. ; as κατῆμι means not only I deſcend, but I come
 or again; as quatlo means I ſhake or brandiſh, which is equal to I occaſion to move up and down or here and there
 and, as Terence has uſed quatio, in the ſenſe of I thruſt, whereby he ſeems to have had in his eye κατῆμι
 κατῆμι (ſee biemi under bee), my derivation cannot but be juſt. Obſerve, that the pret. quaffi is ſeldom uſed

† Some read quaxæ, ſome coaxæ—ſee the notes on coaſſo and coaſſatio, p. 46, Vol. I.

RĒcussio, or us-ūs	a reiterated shaking	Gloss. Plin.
Succussio, or us-ūs	a shaking or jolting	Sen. Plin.
Percussio ALIS	that strikes or beats in measure	Cassiod.
Concuss ¹ OR	that shakes or jumbles	Tert.
Discussor	a searcher, an enquirer or examiner	Macr.
Excussor	a win-over; excussor equus, a horse	Gloss.
	that flings his rider	Paull.
Incussor	that strikes or smites upon	Cic.
Percussor	an assassin, a murderer	Non. ex Lucil
Succussor	a jolter, that trots hard	Plin.
Discussorius	that has force to discuss or dissolve	Plin.
Excussorius	serv-ing to shake out	Tert.
Concuss ¹ ŪRA	a shaking or concussion	Veget.
Percussura	a striking or beating	Sen.
IN ³ concuss ¹ US	unshaken, undaunted	Modest.
IN ³ discussus	unexamined	Scæv.
IN ³ excussus	not struck off	Stat.
IN ³ cussus	unshaken, unshakable	Ov.
IM ³ percussus	unstruck	Tertul.
IR ³ repercussus	not refused yet	Virg.
RĒcussus	struck again, stricken to and fro	Plaut.
Excuss ¹ IA ^f or ium ^a	a brush or rubber (some read axitia)	Plin.
Cut ¹ ILIA	a lake in the country of the Sabines,	
	wherein a woody island floated	Lucr.
Concuss ¹ O	I shake, agitate	Tertul.
Excussō	I shake or strike off	Gloss.
RĒcussō	I strike back	Non.
Succussō	I shake or jog, joggle, jolt	Manil.
Excuss ¹ BĪLIS	that may be shaken or struck off	Cæl. Aur.
RĒcussabilis	that may be struck back	Gloss.
Succuss ¹ ĀRIUS	that jolts or trots hard	Gloss. Non.
Succussar ¹ IO, or ūra	a shaking or jolting or trotting hard	Non.
Succuss ¹ OR	that trots hard or jolts	Cic. Hor.
*QUE†	and, also, for, since—or	Ter.
Qŏque	also, truly, verily, really	Cic.
*QUE O ⁴ -īvi-ītum†, or	I am able, I can, I may (with a verb	Apul.
queor ⁴ -quitus-sum	in the infinitive or understood)	Hor.
NĒquo	I cannot	Apul.
qu ¹ IENS-euntis or iuntis	that can or is able, being able (hardly	
	used)	Arnob.
Nequiens-iuntis for euntis	unable, that cannot	Sipont.
qu ¹ ENTIA	power, ability (was used by the an-	
	cients)	Apul. Pacuv.
Nequitur or nequitum (est,	it is impossible, the thing is impossible	
Ec. understood)		Liv. Fest.
Nequinunt or nequinont	for nequeunt	Cic.
INQUIO or inquams	I say	

From the Greek enclitic *us*, or from *kal*, in the sense of *and*. Observe that, as *ti*, *xi*, *yi*, are often in enumeration, and often merely as syllabic additions, so *que*, in Latin, is elegantly used in enumeration, as a syllabic addition. When *que* is repeated, the first may be translated by *both*, and the second by *and—que*, as well as *que*, is always annexed to some other word.

From *kal*, used as an intensive particle, and *īa*, I go; for, of him who moves stoutly, it may be said, that he can go about doing a thing.

The primitive meaning of *queo*, viz. *I move stoutly*, may have been extended to that of *I go with violence, and flashing*; whence it will not appear extraordinary, that, as Terence used *cadere sermones* (literally, to speak) for to converse or talk away with others in company, the verb *inquio* should mean *I say* (I come and cutting or interrupting what has been said, with this my speech), of which verb we find *inquio* or *inquis*, *inquis*, *inquis*, *inquimus*, *inquitis*, *inquunt*; *inquisti* (thou hast said); *inquiam* (I shall say); *inquies* (he will say); *inquies*, *inquies*, *inquies*, *inquies*; *inquies* (I should say); *inquies* (speak); *inquies*, *inquies*. Perhaps *inquies*, *conquies*, &c. placed as derivatives of *carneo* (κρέας), come from the same source, as *inquies* may, really, have been extended to the meaning of *I offer violence*, *I pollute or defile* by flashing or peeling, &c. See *at inquies* and *at conquies*.

<i>qui</i> ^v is- <i>quævis</i> - <i>quidvis</i> or <i>quodvis</i>	any one or any thing whom or which you incline	Cic.
<i>qui</i> - <i>vis</i> - <i>CUNQUE</i> , &c.	any whatever	Mart.
<i>cuius</i> ^{sing.} <i>quorum</i> ^{m. and n.} <i>quarum</i> ^{f.} (see <i>cujas</i> ; see also the note on <i>cui</i>)	whose, of whom, of which, belonging to whom or which, &c. Hence this is the genit. or possessive case of <i>qui-quæ-quod</i> , or of <i>quis</i> , &c. simple or compound	Cic.
<i>cui</i> ^{sing.} <i>quibus</i> or <i>queis</i> ^{pl.} the dative of <i>qui-quæ-quod</i> , or of <i>quis</i> , &c. simple or compound †	to whom, belonging to whom, also, for whom (meaning designed or intended for, to become the property of, &c. see <i>cui</i> under <i>cujas</i>)	Cic.
<i>quâ</i> (<i>quâ</i> or <i>quâ</i>) see at <i>nē</i> . <i>Quâ</i> may be the nom. fem. sing. of <i>quis</i>	which way, where, in what part—by what means or method or way—as far as—as or inasmuch as or considered as	Cic. Virg. Sall. Ov. Liv.
<i>qua</i> with <i>qua</i> for correspondent	both (for the first), and (for the second); or not only (for the first), but (for the second)	Cic. Plin.
<i>quæ</i> - <i>CUNQUE</i>	which way soever, by what place soever	Cic.
<i>quæ</i> - <i>QUAM</i> ⁹ - <i>TENUS</i> or <i>quæ</i> - <i>dantenus</i>	somehow, in some measure, in part (from <i>quidam</i> and <i>tenus</i> with <i>parte</i> understood)	Plin.
<i>quæ</i> - <i>LIS</i> ^{m.} - <i>is</i> ^{f.} - <i>e</i> ^{nt} (<i>cul</i> est or <i>quali</i> est for <i>qualis</i> est, <i>Plant.</i>)	of what kind or sort or fashion, what or what manner of (person or thing), such as, like as	Cic.
<i>qualis</i>	(serving to form comparisons) as or just as	Virg.
<i>qualis</i> , with <i>talis</i> for correspondent	as (for <i>qualis</i>), and such (for <i>talis</i>)	Cic.
<i>qualis</i> ⁹ - <i>CUNQUE</i>	whatsoever, of what sort soever	Cic.
<i>qualis</i> - <i>LIBET</i>	whatever, whatsoever	Cic.
<i>qualis</i> - <i>NAM</i>	whatever, whatsoever	Apul.
<i>qualis</i> - <i>QUALIS</i>	whatever or whatsoever	Ulp.
<i>nequæ</i> - <i>is</i> ⁿ	hurt, damage (hardly used)	Fest.
<i>qualitas</i>	quality, manner, sort, fashion, condition or nature	Cic.
<i>qualiter</i>	like as, after the manner of, so as	Plin.
<i>qualiter</i> - <i>CUNQUE</i> or <i>qualiter</i> <i>qualiter</i> }	howsoever, after what fashion or sort soever }	Col. Ulp.
<i>qual</i> - <i>ÛBET</i> or <i>quælibet</i>	any way whatsoever	Catal. Quint.
<i>quæ</i> - <i>PROPTER</i>	wherefore, why, for which reason	Ter.
<i>quæ</i> - <i>QUA</i> or <i>quæque</i>	on what part soever, which way soever	Plaut. Cic.
<i>quæ</i> - <i>QUA</i> ⁹ - <i>VERSUS</i> or <i>versus</i> (see at <i>verto</i>)	on every side, every way (some read <i>quoquo</i> <i>versus</i>)	Cæf. Cic.

The sign of the dative case is *cui*, in this work; but, besides those places wherein it will be found, it is to be observed, that, as the possessor may, in any circumstance, be made by the dative; so, when there is an allative of the thing, the person is to be in the dative, if this thing can be considered as not only being, but coming, and even having been, a possession to that person; and it is to be observed, besides, that, as a thing is used in the place of a person, so the thing possessing, or becoming possessed, or having possessed, may also be made by the dative: hence as we say *eripere rem alicui*, so in this line on Franklin, *eripuit celo fulmen sceptrumque animi*, both *celo* and *tyrannis* are in the dative, because *fulmen* was what belonged to heaven, and *sceptrum* what belonged to kings. Hence, a noun governed by the English *from*, is to be made by a dative, whenever it can be proved, that this noun was a sort of possessor, I mean, when the thing taken from it was something notaneous, but naturally belonging to and forming a part of it. Sometimes two accusatives are found governed by a verb, the one for the thing and the other for the person; but then a preposition, governing the allative, is understood either before the person (such as after *celo* and *rego*, or any other verb denoting intreaty, or *apud* is understood), or before the thing (such as *ad* after verbs denoting teaching, which *ad* means, then, towards the attainment of).

From *quis* and *alius* (whence *alius*), other, another; for *qualis* necessarily enquires for some other object to be brought into comparison with the one already in view, and *alis* was anciently used for *alius*.

quaQUAM (<i>see at ne</i>)	any where (<i>with motion</i>); <i>some read</i>	Suet.
quARE	quoquam) wherefore, why, to the end that, for which reason	Cic. Virg. Gloss.
quARENI	why not (<i>see quidni</i>)	Cic.
quATENUS (<i>some read qua-</i> <i>tinus</i>)	so far forth as, how long, how far— <i>for</i> as much as, seeing that	Cic. Patere. Hor.
quAVIS	which way soever, by what place soever	Cic.
quam from <i>qui</i> and <i>qua</i> together (<i>quam may be</i> <i>the accus. sing. fem. of</i> <i>quis or qui; the plural</i> <i>of which is quas, as</i> <i>quem is the accus. sing.</i> <i>mas. whose plural is</i> <i>quos—see quantum and</i> <i>after quamvis</i>)	how much or how (<i>falling upon a verb</i> or its participle, or upon an adjective or an adverb), as far as or as much as; very much or very (<i>with an ad-</i> <i>jective or an adverb in either the</i> <i>positive or superlative</i>); than (<i>in com-</i> <i>parisons, or after some word denoting</i> <i>contrarily or differently</i>)—after or after that (<i>with relation to time or</i> <i>circumstances</i>)—as much as, as long as—rather than	Ter. Patere. Ter.
quamCITO	immediately, as soon as possible; interro- gatively, how soon?	Cic. Ter.
quam (<i>preceded by tam</i>)	as (<i>for quam</i>), as (<i>for tam</i>)—or, as (<i>for quam</i>), as well (<i>for tam</i>)	Cic. Ter. Sall.
quam (<i>followed by tam,</i> <i>chiefly with adj. or adv.</i> <i>in the superl.</i>)	in proportion as (<i>for quam</i>), and so likewise or in the same proportion (<i>for</i> <i>tam</i>). Hence these form inverted gradations.	Lucr. Em. Cic. Ter. Plin. Lucr.
quamDE	how—than (<i>this is rather obsolete</i>)	Lucr. Em.
quamDIU (<i>some quandiu</i>)	how long, till when, as long as	Cic.
quamDUDUM	how long ago	Ter.
quamLIBET or quamlibet	as you will, howsoever or though ever so (<i>with an adj. or an adv.</i>)	Plin. Lucr.
quam MAGIS, followed by tam magis or tanto ma- gis or tanto, with an adj. or adv. in the compar.	inasmuch the more (<i>for the first</i>), in so much the more (<i>for the second</i>). Hence these form inverted grada- tions.	Lucr.
quam MOX	how soon	Plaut.
quamOBREM	why? what for?	Cic.
quamPLURES	quas ob res, idem	Cic.
quamPLURIMUS	many, several (<i>some read complures</i>) many a—quamplurimò, much, at a high rate	Cato Cic. Marr.
quamPOTIUS	rather than	Cic.
quamPRIDEM	how long ago, or how long since	Cic.
quamPRIMUM	immediately, as soon as possible	Prop. Cic.
quamPRIUS or priusquam	before that, in a manner prior to although	Cic.
quamQUAM or quanquam	as much as you will, ever so, though very much	Cic.
quamVIS	beside, except, unless, but only in proportion as, according as besides that (<i>read it separately</i>) as well as—as, as it were, as if at any time, ever (<i>un from unus</i>)	Ter. Lucr. Liv. Ter. Cic. Cic.
PERquam	never—nunquam non, constantly, al- ways—nunquam quidquam, nothing in the world—nunquam unquam, never	Plaut. Sen. Ter.
PRÆTERquam		
PRŌquam		
SUPERquam		
TANquam		
UNquam		
NUNquam (<i>the initial n is here</i> <i>for ne</i>)		

nunquam postea ripides-is	that never snatched afterwards (see rapio)	Plaut.
nonnunquam	sometimes, now and then	Cæf.
NEQUAM, adj. ind. (comp. nequior ^{m.} and f. nequius ⁿ superl. nequissimus)	nought, good for nothing, dishonest, a bad thing, also adv. lewdly—lazy, idle, unfruitful—lewd, careless, inconsiderate	Plaut. Col. Cic.
SEQUAM†	not good for much, not advantageous	not used
SEQUIOR ^{m.} and f. sequius ⁿ	less, less good or perfect, less advantageous	Ulp. Ammian.
SEQUIUS or SECUS	less well or not so well, less	Liv. Virg.
NEQUITER (see nequam before); compar. nequiùs, superl. nequissimè	wastefully, negligently—lewdly, roguishly—craftily, slyly	Cic. Plaut. Plin.
NEQUITIA, or ies	wastefulness, lewdness, licentiousness, wantonness, sly malice, craft, tartness, remissness, negligence	Cic. Ter.
NEQUIO or or	I am good for nought, &c. (see nequam before)	Prisc.
QUANDŌ, from quam and endo for in (see under alius and ne)	when?—when or at what time? (indefinitely)—since or seeing that	Ter. Plaut. Cic.
ECQUANDŌ	and when? pray, when?	Cic.
am or nunquandŌ	whether at any time, whether ever	Cic.
siquandŌ	if at any time	Cic.
quandoCUNQUE	whenever, at what time soever	Plin.
quandoLIBET	whenever, at what time soever	Laët.
quandoQUE	one time or other, after some time, hereafter—whenever	Cic. Hor.
quandoQUIDEM	for as much as, whereas, seeing that	Cic.
QUANTUS-a-um, as if quantus† (quantus-æ-a, how many? Prop.)	how great, how much, how brave or noble or fine or precious, as much as, as great as	Cic.
quantuscUNQUE	how much soever, how great soever	Plin.
quantusLIBET	how great soever	Ter.
quantusQUANTUS	how great soever	Liv.
quantusv13	as great as you will, how great soever	Cic.
quantus (with tantus before)	as or as great (and then tantus means so much or so great, or as much or as great)	Ter.
quanti	for how much? at what rate? of how great consequence?	Cic.
quanti, quanti	at what rate soever	Plaut.
quant ^u ILLUS	how very little, how small	Plaut.
quantillum or d	how little	Cæcil.
quantisper	for a little while	Plin.
quantitas	quantity, bigness, extent	Ter.
quantid	by how much (with a compar.)	Sulp.
quanti ^o CIUS	as soon as possible	Cic.
quanti ^o OPERE (see opus)	how greatly, as greatly	Cic.
quant ^u ULUS	how little, how small, as little as	Cic.
quantuluscUNQUE	how little soever	Ulp.
quantulusLIBET	how little soever	Gell.
quantulusQUISQUE	ever so little	

If nequior comes from nequam, why should not sequior and sequius come from sequam? This termination tus is a contraction of αὐτός (for αὐτός, see autus), as in τερῆτος, which, as well as τερῆς, has the same as tantus.

<i>quantulo</i> ² MINUS	how much less	Sen.
quantulum	how little, how much—as much or as far as	Plaut.
quantulumcunQUE	how little soever	Cic.
quantum-i ^o	how much, how great, so much as, what an advantage—the whole	Cic.
quantum (adv.)	as far as, as much as—how	Plaut.
IN ¹ quantum	as much as, as far as	Tac.
quantumcunQUE	how much soever, as much as	Ter. Hor.
IN ¹ quantumcunQUE	as much as can possibly be	Ov.
quantumLIBET	although, notwithstanding	Cic.
quantumVIS	ever so much, as much as you will, although—very	Sen.
quāsi, as if quamfi	as if, as it were, in a manner, as though—almost or about, near upon—of the same import, to the same purpose	Veget.
quēis	for quibus (dat. and abl. plural of quis or qui)—queiscum for quibuscum	Cic.
quēmadmodum (quem is the acc. of qui and quis)	after what sort or manner, how, like as or even as—by what means or how	Plaut.
ques	anciently for the plural nom. of quis, and the plural acc. quos	Enn.
quī (quī, contracted from quei)	how, by what means, why—how? (interrogatively)	Ter. Cic.
quīA	because	Cic.
quīANAM	why? wherefore, pray?	Virg.
quīANE	why? because of what?	Virg.
quīCUM	for quo cum or qua cum, with whom, with what, with which	Ter.
quīDUM	why then? why, pray?	Ter.
quīPOTE (for qui pote est?)	how is it possible? how can that be?	Perf.
quid (for quidni, see p. 169, Vol. II.)	what? what shall we say besides? what sort? why or what need of? how great? how many?—something, any thing	Cic.
NUMquid or numquid	whether—what (interrogatively and exclamatively)	Ter.
NUNquidNAM	whether, as also any thing, interrogatively	Plaut. Sen.
quīDEM (see at nē)	truly, verily, indeed, also or too, at least, however—but	Cic.
Ēquidem (as if etquidem)	truly, indeed, verily	Nep.
siquidem	if so be, for as much as	Cic.
quin (n is here for ne)	why not? aye, and more than that—yet, for all that, therefore, nay but, but if	Cic.
quin (after a negation or an equivalent)	but or but that, that not, &c.	Ter.
quīNETIAM or quin etiam	moreover, furthermore, besides	Cic.
quīNIMMO or quīnimmo or quīnimō	yea, and what is more, nay rather	Plaut.
quīPPE (as if quidpe)	for, because—to wit, that is to say, namely, surely, yea	Sall.
quīPPINI	why not?	Cic.
quīPS for quīs	was used by the ancients (it is said)	Plaut.
quīRquīr	for quīsquis	Varr.

quis ^m -quæ or quæ—quid or quod ⁿ , as if <i>quis</i> , it is said, from <i>ris</i> ; the Dor. using to change <i>r</i> into <i>x</i> . Why not from <i>rai</i> and <i>ris</i> ? This <i>quis</i> , &c. is either interr. or indef. —see at ne	what (in the sense of <i>what kind or man- ner of</i>); also <i>who</i> or <i>which</i> (for <i>what person or what thing</i>)— <i>which</i> (as in <i>which of them, which of us, &c.</i>)— <i>some or any</i> (in the sense of <i>some one of or any of or either of</i>); see <i>cujus</i> and <i>cui</i> here	Ter. Cic. Flor.
Aliquis-qua-quid or quod, &c.	see p. 19, at <i>alius</i>	
ecquis or qui—qua or quæ— quid or quod	<i>who? which is it? ecquid or ecquo for an or num, and ecqui for num any body or any thing</i> (interroga- tively)	Cic. Cic.
numquis	<i>who, which, what</i>	Ter.
quisNAM-quænam-quid- nam or quodnam or quippiam	<i>who, which, what</i>	Cic. Cic.
ecquisnam, &c.	<i>any one, any thing</i>	
quisPIAM-quæpiam-quid- piam or quodpiam	<i>should be divided</i>	
quisPUTAS	<i>any person, any thing, any one</i> (for <i>ne- quisquam</i> , see p. 169, Vol. II.)	Cic.
quisQUAM-quæquam- quidquam or quod- quam or quicquam	<i>every one—whosoever, whatsoever— each of two</i>	Cic. Ter. Quint.
quisQUE-quæque-quid- que or quodque or quicque	<i>every one, each</i>	Cic. Cic.
unusquisque, &c.	<i>whosoever, whatsoever, any one</i>	
quisQUIS ^m . and f. quidquid or quicquid	<i>if any one</i>	Cic.
siguis-a-id or od (see ne)	<i>whither? to what place? for which cause or reason—to what end or pur- pose—because that or to the end that; also, with comparatives, by how much</i>	Ter. Hor. Cic.
quod (this quod points out, in this work, that the action is considered as attended with motion, in regard to change of place)	<i>how far, till when, how long</i>	Non. Cic.
adquod	<i>whither—</i>	Cic.
ecquod	<i>as long as, whilst, as far as, as much as —as to, with respect to—how long, how soon</i>	Cic. Liv. Ter.
quoad	<i>as long as, as far as</i>	Suet.
quoadUSQUE	<i>wherefore, therefore</i>	Cic.
quocIRCA	<i>with whom</i> (see <i>quicum</i> here before)	Cic.
quocUM	<i>whithersoever, what way soever</i>	Hor.
quocUNQUE	<i>which thing, that which, all—for which, on that account</i>	Cic. Plaut.
quod, the neuter of qui or quis	<i>as far as, as much as</i>	Ter.
quod or quoad	<i>that, because, as—for as much as, whereas, in that—since or after</i> (ut coming also from <i>ut</i> , it is no wonder that <i>ut</i> and <i>quod</i> should be indiffe- rently used for the same conjunctive purpose—H. Tooke)	Cic. Ter. Plin.
quod, conjunction (a con- traction of quodde used by Lucilius, itself from <i>rai</i> <i>et</i> <i>li</i> †)	<i>after a certain fashion or manner</i>	Cic.
quōDAMMODO		

As *qu*, in Latin, is sounded like the French *qu*, that is, like the Greek *κ*, so *rai* *et* *li* became, in Latin,
actually *qu* *oti*—*quoddi*—*quodde*—*quod*.

<i>quodcunqUE</i> (<i>see quicunque</i>)	<i>whatsoever, every bit or part of</i>	Cic.
<i>quodPIAM</i> (<i>see quispiam</i>)	<i>any thing, something; aliquod quodpiam membrum, some certain part or member</i>	Cic.
<i>quodsemelarrripides-is</i>	<i>that has caught it twice</i>	Plaut.
<i>quodVIS</i> (<i>see quivis</i>)	<i>any thing you please</i>	Cic.
<i>unumquodvis</i>	<i>any one thing</i>	Lucr.
<i>quoi</i>	<i>for cui</i>	Catul.
<i>quojus</i>	<i>for ejus</i>	Cic.
<i>quom</i>	<i>for quum</i>	Plaut.
<i>quodminus</i>	<i>for utnon or quin, that not—but that</i>	Ter. Cl.
<i>quomODO</i>	<i>how, in what manner—by what means—as or in the manner that</i>	Cic. Ter. Plaut.
<i>quomodecunqUE</i>	<i>howsoever, in what manner soever</i>	Cic.
<i>quomodeLIBET</i>	<i>in whatever manner</i>	August.
<i>quomodonAM</i>	<i>how, pray? (for quonammodo)</i>	Cic.
<i>quonAM</i>	<i>whither, to what place, to what end; quonammodo? how or in what manner?</i>	Cic.
<i>quondam</i>	<i>formerly, heretofore—some time, in time</i>	Cic.
<i>quoniam</i>	<i>to come, when once or whenever</i>	Virg.
<i>quodPIAM</i>	<i>because—since that, for as much as</i>	Ter. Plaut.
<i>quodQUAM</i>	<i>into some place or other</i>	Ter.
<i>quodQUO</i> (<i>see at verto</i>)	<i>into some place or other</i>	Cic.
<i>quodQUOMODO</i> or <i>quodquo modo</i>	<i>whichever soever—by any whatever after any manner whatsoever, in whatever manner</i>	Ter. Cl. Cic.
<i>aliquosecus</i>	<i>to some other place</i>	Ulp.
<i>quovis</i> (<i>see quivis</i>)	<i>whither or to what place you will</i>	Ter.
<i>quousque</i>	<i>how long? till what time?—how far?</i>	Cic. Lin.
<i>quom or quum</i> (<i>see cum and tum</i>)	<i>when, since, whereas, seeing</i>	Plaut.
<i>quar, but chiefly cur</i> (<i>as if quoi rei</i>)	<i>why, what for, wherefore</i>	Cic.
<i>*QUIES-ētis</i> (<i>from κοιμᾶν, I rest, lie down</i>)	<i>rest, ease, quiet, vacation, inaction, sleep</i>	Cic.
<i>Quies</i> had anciently its genitive in <i>quiei, Frisc.</i>	<i>—peacefulness, leisure—calm, respite; dura quies, death—a resting-place or den—adjectively, quiet, calm</i>	Virg. Lin. Virg. Lin. Sall.
<i>inquies-ētis</i>	<i>disquiet, lack of rest—adjectively, unquiet, restless</i>	Plin. Sall.
<i>requies-ētis or ei</i>	<i>repose, rest, quiet, ease, refreshment—respite, intermission</i>	Cic. Virg. Auton.
<i>irrequies-ētis</i>	<i>unquiet, restless</i>	Cic.
<i>quiesco³-ēvi-ētum</i>	<i>I rest, sleep, repose myself, am quiet, do nothing, leave off, let alone—am neuter, meddle not—am calm or still—hold my tongue—am allayed or abated—cause to be quiet (rem)</i>	Cic. Curt. Virg. Ter. Or. Sen. Catul. Cic. Cic. Cell. Cic. Apul. Cic. Virg. Scrib. Firmic. Hier.
<i>acquiesco</i> (<i>re or in re</i>)	<i>I rest in—am eased, acquiesce, am satisfied with</i>	
<i>conquiesco</i> (<i>à or de or in re</i>)	<i>I am at rest, leave off, delight in, am content with—am allayed</i>	
<i>interquiesco</i>	<i>I rest between whities</i>	
<i>perquiesco</i>	<i>I rest or repose</i>	
<i>requiesco</i> (<i>à or de or in re</i>)	<i>I rest, rely upon—I make quiet or still</i>	
<i>irrequiescibilis</i>	<i>that gives no rest</i>	
<i>quiescētia</i>	<i>repose, a resting</i>	
<i>requiescētia</i>	<i>rest, repose</i>	

quiet ¹ ORIUM	a burying-place	Gloss.
Rēquietorium	the tomb (as a place for rest)	Inscr.
quiet ¹ US-a-um	at rest, still	Cic.
IN ¹ quietus	restless, busy, troublesome	Liv.
Rēquietus	at rest, that has rested	Col.
IN ¹ IR ¹ quietus	restless, troubled	Sen.
TRANSquietus	tranquil	Plaut.
quietE	quietly, peaceably	Cic.
IN ¹ quietē	restlessly	Solin.
IN ¹ quietITAS	restlessness, disquiet, trouble	Ammian.
quietŪDO	rest, repose	Gloss.
IN ¹ quietudo	restlessness, disquiet, trouble	Sen.
quiet ¹ O or or	I calm	Prisc.
IN ¹ queto	I disquiet, disturb	Suet.
quiet ¹ ALIS or alus	Pluto or Orbus (as death gives rest)	Fest.
IN ¹ quietat ¹ IO	a disquieting or disturbing	Liv.
quietat ¹ OR	that loves rest, that calms	obsolete
IN ¹ quietator	that disquiets or disturbs	Tertul.
TRANQUILLUS (tran for trans and quillus for quietus)	smooth, calm, undisturbed, quiet, still— pacified, reconciled—a Roman surname	Cic. Plaut.
TRANQUILLE	quietly, calmly, without trouble	Suet.
TRANQUILLITAS	calmness, quietness, stillness, a calm—a title to princes	Cic.
TRANQUILLŌ	at a quiet time, in a calm season	Cic.
TRANQUILLUM	fair and calm weather	Eutrop.
TRANQUILŌ	I make still or calm—I smooth	P.in.
*QUINQUE (indecl.)†	five (quincu or quinqu or quinque or quingu or quin, in comp.)	Sen.
quinquagēNI-æ-a	five (geni for deni or novæ)	Cic. Plaut.
centumquinquageni	a hundred and fifty	Cic.
duodequinquageni	forty-eight	Plin.
quinquagēNARIUS	fifty years old—containing fifty	Plin.
quinquagēSIMUS	the fiftieth	Cato Varr.
undequinquagesimus	the forty-ninth	Plin.
duodequinquagesimus	the forty-eighth	Cic.
quinquagINTA (ind.)	fifty (ginta for novæ)	Cic.
undequingenta	forty-nine or fifty all but one	Virg.
duodequingenta	forty-eight or fifty all but two	Liv.
quinquagIES or ēsies	fifty times	Col.
quinquatRIA-iōrum ⁿ	a feast in honour of Minerva, kept on	Plin. Plaut.
or atria-iarum ^f	the fifth day after the ides of March,	Gloss.
quinquatRUS-uum ^f or	rubence so called, or because it lasted	
atres-ium ^m	five days	
quinMATUS-ūs	the age of five	Plin.
quinquERTIO-iōnis or	that plays the five principal games (ertio	Liv.
ertius-ii	here comes from ars-artis)	Gloss.
quinquERTIUM	the exercising the five principal games	Fest.
quinquIES	five times	Cic.
quinquŌ	I purify on the fifth day (it is said)	Gloss.
QUIN ² GēNI or genti (or	five hundred (geni, genti, and genteni,	Cic.
genteni or centi)	here come from centum)	
quingentARIUS or quin-	of five hundred weight, of the five hun-	Veget.
genarius	dredth legion	Plin.
quingentSIMUS	the five-hundredth	Cic.
quingentIES	five hundred times	Cic.

Plaut. (Æol. *quintus*) Dor. *quintus*, changing both *qu* and *qu* into *q*; the *q*, however, is preserved in *quintus*, but is again suppressed in *quini*, &c.

QUINTUS or quintus (quintu or quint, in comp.)	the fifth, also, a prænomen of several Romans	Liv. Gloss.
quintusDECIMUS	the fifteenth	Plin.
quintadecimanus or quintadecumanus	a soldier of the fifteenth legion	Tac.
quintALE-is ⁿ	a hundred pounds weight	Gloss.
quintANIS	at every fifth stake or place	Plin.
quintANUS	the fifth in order—a soldier of the fifth legion—of or for the fifth legion	Plin.
quintARIUS	every fifth, that is of the fifth	Tac. Gloss.
quintILIS or quintilis	July (it being the fifth month with the Romans)	Front. Cic.
QuintILIUS or Quinti- lius	a nobleman of Cremona so called; Quin- tilius Varrus, a Roman præfect so called	Euseb. Suet.
Quintilia	the mistress of the poet Licinus	Catul.
QuintiliANUS	a noted rhetorician so called	Juv.
Quintilian or Quinti- liani	young men who celebrated the games de- dicated to Pan	Fest.
Quintius or Quinticius	a noble Alban (whence Quintia or Quinctia gens)	Liv.
Quintia	a lady so called	Catul.
QuintiANUS or Quintius, &c.	of or belonging to Quintius or Quinctius	Liv.
quintO	fifthly	Gell.
quintUM	the fifth time	Liv.
SUPERquintum	a fifth over and above	Mart. Cap.
QUINI-æ-2	five	Cic.
terquini	fifteen	Auson.
quinquus	the tenth	Prud.
quinARIUS	containing five—substantively, a silver coin of five asses	Plin. Varr.
semiquinarius	that cuts off or separates five in the middle; semiquinaria, sort of cæsura law forbidding to lend money to a son under twenty-five years of age	Gloss. Plaut.
quinavicenaria lex	the number five	Tert.
quinto-iōmis ^m	how many? (the answer is made by unus, duo, tres, &c.)	Plaut.
*QUOT†, pl. ind. (quot or quotu, in comp.)	as many (for quot, and so many, for tot)	Ter.
quot (with its correspond- ent tot)	how many soever	Cic.
quotCUNQUE	how many? (the answer is made by singuli, bini, trini, &c.)	Cic.
quotENI-æ-2	how many times, how often, as often as, when	Cic.
quotIES (anciently quo- tiens)	as often as, so many times as	Cic.
quotiesCUNQUE	how many soever	Litt. ex Plin.
quotLIBET	how many soever, as many as	Cic. Murr.
quotQUOT or quotquotque	how many; quotumo die, on what day	Plaut.
quotUMUS	what in number	Cic.
quotUS	whatsoever or ever so little—what per- son (let his rank, &c. be what it will)	Tibul. Cic.
quotusCUNQUE	whichever among many	Cic.

† From *quæra* for *quæra*; whence *quæra*, and with the apostrophe *quot*. This *quot*, in speaking of duration of time, may have the noun of time in the accusative, or in the ablative.

quotusvis	of what number you please	Plaut.
•RABIA-æf† (see rabies, here)	outrageousness, fierceness, rage, fury	obsolete
rabio ² or rabo ² or rabo ¹	I rage or am mad, am enraged or outrageous	Non. Sen.
rab ⁵ IDUS	outrageous, furious, raging—mad (of dogs, &c.)	Gloss.
PRÆ ² rabidus	very outrageous, in a great rage	Catul. Plin.
rabide	outrageously, madly, ragingly	Sen.
RabiENUS	jocosely for Labienus (as if that tears to pieces)	Cic.
rab ⁵ ES-ĕf	outrageousness, fierceness, rage—madness (of dogs, &c.)—venom or poison	Sen. Plin.
rab ⁷ OSUS	outrageous, angry, raging—full of rage, frantic—mad (of dogs, &c.)	Sen. Plaut.
rabioſe	ragingly, furiously, madly	Hor.
rabioſ ⁸ ULUS	maddish	Cic.
RabIRIUS	name of several men	Cic.
RABŪLA-æm (some derive it from rado, some from ῥάβω (I bark))	a jangling fellow, a wrangler or brawler, a pettyfogger	Cic. Ov.
rabulus	wrangling, that brawls	Cic.
rabulATIO, or ātus-ūs	a brawling	Sarib.
RAPIO ³ -pui-ptum (the compositions in ripio hereafter)	I violently pull, hastily take, snatch away—plunder—ravish or use violence—carry off (as death)—hale, drag, hurry	Mart. Cap.
DISrapio	I tear asunder	Virg.
rap ⁵ AX-ācis	ravenous, devouring—rapacious, covetous—very desirous (of any thing)	Cic. Plin.
rapacIDA-æc	a robber, a plunderer	Hor.
rapacITAS	robbery, plunder, extortion	Plaut.
rap ⁵ IDUS	rapid, violent, swift, vehement or hot, ravenous—tempestuous, boisterous	Apul.
AD ² rapidus†	very rapid or swift, &c.	Ov. Suet.
PRÆ ² rapidus	very rapid or swift, &c.	Cic.
rapide	violently, hastily, swiftly, &c.	Plaut.
rapidITAS	swiftness, quickness, hastiness	Cic.
rapioſ ⁸ ULUS	somewhat swift or rapid, &c.	Ov.
rap ⁵ INA (see rapa)	robbery, pillage, depredation	Lucr.
rapinATOR	a plunderer, &c.	Gell.
rap ⁵ O-ōnis	a plunderer	Sen.
rap ⁷ IM	hastily, swiftly	Cic.
rap ⁷ IO, or us-ūs	a ravishing, a snatching away	Cæf.
rap ⁷ OR	that takes by force—a robber	Mart. Cap.
raptorIUS	serving to take away	Cic.
		Ter. Cic.
		Plaut. Phædr.
		Cæl. Aur.

The Latins often neglected the aspiration in words of Greek extraction; as in *radix*, *riges*, &c. The particle *ra* (a contraction of *ῥαδιος*, lightly, rashly, easily, from *ῥαδιος*, easy, inclined to something) might then become *ra*. That *ra* used to serve for compounding words, we see in *ῥαδιος*, I run or walk up and down, from *καίω* (burn); and in *ῥαδιος*, from *ῥαδιος*, boldness, vivacity (see the note of *rabidus* and *rapannus*). Now, *ra* is violence, attack or onset, oppression, &c. whence *claw* or *claw*, I use violence, oppress, &c. and as, by the use of *ra* into *ra*, we find *ῥαδιος* or *ῥαδιος* or *ῥαδιος*, for I seize with violence, snatch, take, press, oppress, ill-treat, &c. it is obvious, that *rabia*, which may be considered as meaning *rash violence*, &c. *rabies*, &c. as well as *rapio*, &c. come from the same source, namely, from *ra* and *claw*; nay, *rabulus* and *rabula* claim the same origin—for, why should they not, on account of their brawling (which ill-treats the ears), come from *rabio* or *rabo*, while *gemulus* comes from *gemo* and *garrus*? This observation suggests to me, that *capio* perhaps comes from *ra* for *κατά* and *πιάω*.—See the notes on *quæro* and *querens*.

"*Adrapidā febri affligari*;" but Gronov. reads *rapidā febri*, &c.

rap¹UM	booty, plunder, robbery	Liv.
rap¹ŪRA	a carrying off (some read <i>captura</i>)	Plin.
rustirap³US	a robber of tombs or graves, that snatches	Plaut.
	viſuals at the funeral feaſts	
rinnirapus	a ſencer who, with a net, ſnatches away	Jur.
	the creſt of his adverſary's helmet	
rap¹O	I take by violence, drag about, hurry	Virg.
	away	
rap¹ITO	I drag about	Gell.
ABRIPO³-rīpui-reptum (ſee	I ſnatch away, carry off (rem or in	Cic.
under repo)	rem)	
ARRIPIO (ad or in rem)	I ſeize or ſnatch, catch, lay hold of	Cic.
CORRIPIO (rem or quem)	I ſnatch—ſeize, lay hold of—baſten—	Virg. Hor.
	ſlip or ſlink away—reprove, reprimand, check—diminiſh, ſhorten	Plin. Suet.
DIRIPIO	I pluck down, ſteal or filch	Virg.
DISRIPIO	I tear aſunder—rob, ſpoil, pillage	Or. Cic.
ERIPIO (cui rem or quem re)	I tear aſunder	Plaut.
	I take away by force—I ſnatch away, reſcue	Ter. Cic.
IRRIPIO	I hurry in	Cic.
PRÆRIPIO (cui rem)	I ſnatch away from or before another—	Plaut.
	I have the ſtart (of one) in taking	Cic.
PRORIPIO	I ſnatch or take away—ſlink away—	Hor. Lit.
	buſt forth	Cic.
SUB or SURRIPIO (ſurpo ³ -ni, Lucr. and	I ſteal or take away privily, intercept,	Cic.
Hor.)	anticipate	
CORREPT¹E	ſhortly, not protractedly, by making a ſyl-	Gell.
	lable ſhort	
CORREPT¹IO (ſee under repo)	a checking or rebuking, a ſhortening	Gell.
DIRIPTIO , or <i>us-ūs</i>	a plundering or pillaging, a tearing	Cic.
	aſunder	
EREPTIO	a carrying off	Cic.
SUB or SURREPTIO	a ſtealing or taking by ſtealth	Apul.
ARREPTITIVUS or <i>icius</i> (ſee	a fanatic, one poſſeſſed by the devil	Vulg.
under repo)		
SUB or SURREPTITIVUS	ſtolen, gotten by ſtealth	Plaut.
CORREPT¹OR	a reprover or rebuker	Sen.
DIRIPTOR	a robber, a ſpoiler, a plunderer	Cic.
EREPTOR	a raviſher, a plunderer	Cic.
CORREPTORIUS	ſerving to reprove, for reproving	Gloſſ.
INDIRIPT¹US	unpillaged	Tac.
ſurpite	for ſurripite	Hor.
ſurptus	for ſurreptus	Plaut.
ſurpuerat	for ſurripuerat	Hor.
rabo	for arrabo, ſee arrhabo	Plaut.
*RACEMUS ; ^{m†}	a bunch of grapes, cluster of ivy-ber-	Plin.
	ries, &c.	
racem¹ARIUS	pertaining to cluſters of grapes or berries	Col.
racem²PER	that bears cluſters or berries	Or.
racem³OSUS	full of cluſters or berries	Plin.
racem¹OR	I glean after the vintage	Varr.
racemat¹IO	a gleaniſh after the vintage	Ter.
racemat¹US	hung with cluſters of grapes or berries	Plin.
Racilius	a Roman tribune ſo called	Cic.

† Some derive *racemus* from *ramus*; ſome from *rado*; others from *ῥάκ-ῥάγος*;—the latter ſeem to be right.
ſee *rabus*.

*RADIUS-ii^m, from *ῥᾶδος*
or its diminutive *ῥᾶδία*
or *ῥᾶδος*, by suppressing
ε—see *rhabdos*

radia

radi⁸OLUS

radi⁷OSUS

radio or or (rem re)

diradio

irradio (rem re)

oradio

preradio

subradio

radiat³ILIS

radiat¹IO, or us-ûs

diradiatio

irradiatio

*RADIX-icis^f, from *ῥᾶδιξ*,
a branch, because roots
under ground are like
branches—see *rhiza*

multiradix-icis^c

radic¹ITUS

eradicitus

radic⁷OSUS

radic⁸ULA

radicESCO³

radicOR

EX or eradicO

eradicat¹IO

radicat¹US

RĪDICA† or rīdica-af

ridic⁸ULA or redicula-æ

*RADO³-rāi-rāsum† (see
rōdo here)

abrado

adrado

circumrado

ON or corrado

derado

a spoke of a wheel, a beam of the sun or
bright star—the brightness of the
eyes, the weapon of a fish supposed to
be a ray (being like a rod and sharp)
—the rod or staff used by geometri-
cians and astronomers, a Jacob's
staff, a weaver's shuttle—a strickle
for measuring of corn—the lesser bone
of the arm between the elbow and
wrist, the bigger bone of the shank—
a sort of long olive

the nave of a wheel

a little long olive

full of rays, shining, bright

I cast forth beams, shine, glitter

I spread or dispose in the fashion of
beams

I shine upon, lighten

I glitter around

I brighten, glitter much

I give lustre, I brighten

disposed like beams (radiatilis umbra)

a casting forth rays or beams, brightness

a spreading of vines

a casting forth beams

a root, the root or ground of any thing,
foundation or principle, primitive
word, the foot or bottom of a hill—a
radish

that has many roots

by the roots—from the root, down to the
very root, utterly

from the very root, utterly

full of roots

a little root—herb soap-weed (good to
wash wool)—sort of radish root

I begin to take root

I take root, I shoot roots; radico, I cure
by means of roots (such as bear's-foot,
&c.)

I root up, pluck up by the root

a rooting out

rooted, that has taken root

a prop (particularly for a vine)

a little stake or fork

I rub against, grate, scrape, scratch,
skim along—I shave—I scratch out,
cancel

I scrape off, rake—I shave—I tear up
with difficulty

I shave or shear—I rake

I shave around—scrape around

I scrape or rake together

I shave or scrape off

Ov.
Plin.

Virg.

Plaut.
Celf.

Col.
Gloss.

Col.
Plaut.

Ov.
Col.

Sedul.
Isidor.

Ov.
Tertul.

Fortun.
Plin. Gloss.

Vitr.
August.

Cic.

Col.

Apul.
Cato Cic.

Plaut.
Plin.

Col. Plin.
Celf.

Sen.
Plin.

Veget.

Varr. Ter.
Tert.

Col.
Col.
Sen. Gronov.
Col.

Petron. Suet.

Col. Plin.
Ter.

Plin. Col.
Plin. Celf.

Ter.
Plin.

† Radica is supposed to come from *radix*, because a prop has the effect or stands instead of a root.
I From *ῥᾶξω*, as if *ῥᾶξω*; whence, by changing *τ* into *δ*, and suppressing the aspiration, came *raddo*, and,
contractedly, *rado*—see *rhabdos*.

Erado
INTERRado
IN or IRRado
PRærado
PRÆTERRado
SUBrado
SUPERRado
rad^sŪLA
*radul*ANUS
rallus^m or *ralla*^f or *rallum*ⁿ
(some write rulla for ralla)
*ra*²MEN-*inis*ⁿ
*ra*²MENTUM
*ra*mentA-*æ*^f
*ra*ment²ŌSUS
*ra*³ILIS
INTERRafilis
CIRCUMRa³IO
*ra*³IS-*is*^f
*ra*³OR-*ōris*
INTERRafor
*ra*forius
*ra*³TRUMⁿ or *ra*ster^m-tri
*ra*st³ELLUM
*ra*³ŪRA
*ra*³US-*ūs*
*ra*³US-a-um
IN or IR³ra³us
*sē*mirasus
SUPERarasus
*ra*³ITO
*ra*ia-*æ*^f†
*rō*Ō³-*rō*si-*rō*sum (*from rado, Ainsworth*)
ARodo
AD or ARodo
CIRCUMrodo
CORrodo
DĒrodo
Īrodo
OBrodo
PERrodo
PRÆrodo
*ro*³IO
*ē*ro³ſio
CORro³IVUS

I scrape off or out—scratch or blot out—
I tear up entirely
I shave or scrape off in the middle, lop off or prune
I shave or scrape upon
I shave or scrape in front
I scrape or rake
I shave or prune underneath
I scrape or rake above
a thing to scrape off with
radulana pix, pitch scraped off (see under raucus)
a scraper, a razor—rallum, the staff wherewith the ploughman puts the earth from the share (see rallus under rarus)
a chip or fragment, filings, shavings
a chip or fragment, filings, shavings
a chip or fragment, filings, &c.
full of chips or filings, &c.
that is or may be shaven or smoothed
shaven about, polished, filed
a scraping round about
kind of hard pitch beat to powder, and put into medicines
that shaves or scrapes
that lops off here and there
servng to shave or scrape; ratorium, a razor or scraper
a rake or harrow (the singular raster is seldom used)
a little harrow or rake, a spade
a shaving or scraping, the scrapings
a scraping or shaving
scraped, peeled, made smooth, polished, scraped out
unshaved, &c.
half shaven or scraped
scraped, filed, polished
I often shave or scrape
a fish called a ray or a skate
I gnaw—I eat or wear away, I consume
—I gnash or grind—backbite or speak ill of
I gnaw off or nibble
I gnaw, nibble—rob or plunder
I gnaw about—I detract or backbite
I gnaw, corrode, fret
I gnaw or nibble
I gnaw off or out, eat into
I gnaw about
I eat or gnaw through
I gnaw or eat at the end or in front
a gnawing or nibbling
erosion, an eating, a consuming
corrosive

Col. Ter.

Hor.

Plin.

Cato

Cato

Lucr.

Cato

Plin.

Col.

Plin.

Gloss.

Plin.

Marc. Emp.

Plin.

Plaut.

Cels. Am.

Plin.

Plin.

Plin.

Col.

Feil.

Gloss.

Gloss.

Ter.

Varr.

Col.

Varr.

Ov.

Plaut.

Catal.

Plin.

Gell.

Plin.

Hor. Or.

Mart. Cic.

Plin.

Plin. Cic.

Plin. Hor.

Cic.

Cic.

Col.

Plaut.

Plin.

Plaut.

Plin.

Plin.

Sen.

† *raia* means *healing, soundings of body*; but the Latin *raia* is supposed to come from the Celtic *raia*

ROS ¹ OR	that gnaws or consumes	Ambros.
ARRO ² OR	that gnaws or plunders or robs	Sen.
SĒMIROS ¹ US	half gnawed or consumed	Arnob.
ĒRŪCA-æ ^f	a palmer or canker-worm, herb rocket	Col.
ROSTRUM-ī ^m (from <i>rodo</i> , as <i>rastrum</i> from <i>rādo</i> , Gefner) †	the beak or bill or nib of a bird, the snout of a fish or beast—a man's nose —stem or beak of a ship—curved point	Cic. Plaut. Virg. Col. Cic.
ROSTR-ORUM	place of common pleas, or the scaffold whence orators harangue (ornamented with beaks of ships taken from the Antiates)	
ROSTRĀLIS	like a beak, or fit for the rostrum or capitol	Sidon.
SUBROSTRĀNUS (or <i>arius</i> or ātus, Gloss.)	an enquirer after news, an exchange- walker	Cic.
ROSTRĀTUS	rostrated, beaked, snouted; rostratus im- petus, a shock made by means of the beak	Plin.
ROSTRĀ ³ ŪLA	the bird called a snipe	Gloss.
REPENDIVOSTRUS	whose beak is crooked (see at <i>pando</i>)	Quinct.
ROSTRĒLLUM	a little bill or beak—little snout	Col. Plin.
ROSTRŌ	I cut or open with my beak or point	Gloss.
ROSTRĀNS	cutting or opening; rostrante vomere, with the plough-share thrust in	Plin.
•RĀMUS-ī ^m †	a bough or branch, arm of a tree—arm or branch of the sea or of a mountain —a pole or club—a root	Cic. Plin.
RAMĀLE-īs ⁿ	a dead or withered branch	Stat. Col.
RAMĒUS	of a bough or branch	Ov.
MULTIRAMIS	that has many boughs or branches	Virg.
RAM ¹ ŌSUS	full of boughs or branches	Apul.
RAM ³ ŪLUS or USCŪLUS	a little branch or bough, a shoot	Plin.
RAMUL ¹ ŌSUS	full of little boughs or sprigs	Col. Plin.
RĀMEX-īcis ^m	a rail or bar (set athwart a pale or gate)—a pectoral vein—burst- ness or rupture (by the guts falling into the cuds)—a disease affecting the exterior part of the scrotum	Col. Plaut. Juv. Cels.
RAMIC ¹ ŌSUS	bursting, that has a rupture	Plin.
RĀNA-æ ^f , (supposed from the Celtic <i>ran</i>)	a frog, toad, paddock, ruddock; <i>rana</i> <i>piscatrix</i> , the frog-fish—a push or swelling in the tongue of beasts	Plin. Col.
RANĒTUM-ī ^m	a place where frogs are	Gloss.
RAN ³ ŪLA-æ ^f	a little or young frog, a tadpole—a swelling in the tongue	Apul. Veget.
RAN ³ UNCŪLUS-ī ^m	a little frog or tadpole—the plant crow- foot or <i>ranunculus</i>	Cic. Plin.
RANCEO ² -ui ³ §	I am mouldy or musty or rank (see hereafter)	obsoleto

I cannot pass this word, without observing, that *rostrum* seems to come from *ῥῶς* (though *rodo* may not be the same origin); whence *ῥῶσμαι*, I rush upon or headlong into; *ῥῶδαι*, vehement, violent, &c. *ῥοχέιον*, violence, &c. and *ῥῶγος-ῥος*, a hammer, a mallet; from which latter, *rostrum* may have arisen, as *rostrum* or *rostrum*; and, indeed, the beak in birds, &c. is for them a sort of hammer to strike with. The beaks of ships were the chief part with which the ancients battered their enemy's ships; and we see, in Pliny, that the mallet is the head of a hammer to strike or beat with.—In all these, we see, not a mere gnawing, but shock, force, and impetuosity.

From *ῥῶσμαι*, by suppressing the aspiration as well as *o* and *n*. Its other Greek correspondents are, *ῥῶδης*, &c. *ῥῶδης*, &c.

Ainworth supposes *ranceo* to come from *ῥῶς*, I corrupt, destroy.

<i>ranc</i> ⁵ ENS	musty, rank	Lucr.
<i>ranc</i> ESCO ³	I grow rank or musty	Arnob.
<i>ranc</i> ⁵ IDUS	musty, rank, stale, rammish—unpleasant —naughty, mean, pitiful	Hor.
PRÆ ² rancidus	very musty or unpleasant	Plin. Jur.
SUB ³ rancidus	somewhat musty or stale	Gell.
<i>rancide</i>	mustily, nastily, stinkingly	Cic.
<i>rancid</i> ³ ULUS	somewhat rank or mouldy	Gell.
<i>rancid</i> OR	I grow rank or musty	Mart.
<i>ranc</i> ³ OR-ōris ^m	mustiness, rankness—malice, spite, ran- cour	Fulg.
<i>ranc</i> O ¹ or <i>raceo</i> ¹ or <i>ran- ceo</i> ²	I cry like a tyger†	Pallad. Hic.
•RĀPA-æ ^f , ῥάπυς, or ῥάφης	the rape-root (see <i>napus</i> and the note on rhapbanus)	Philom.
<i>rapum</i>	a rape, nape, turnip—excrescence coming from the root of trees	Col.
<i>rapācius</i> or <i>īcius</i>	of a rape or turnip (see under <i>rapio</i>)	Sen.
<i>rapācia</i> or <i>īcia</i> -orum ^m	the tender leaves of rapes	Plin. Cat.
<i>rapīna</i> (see under <i>rapio</i>)	a bed of rapes, field of turnips	Plin. Can.
<i>rapistrum</i>	wild mustard, carlock	Col.
<i>rap</i> ³ ULUM	a little rape	Col.
•RĀRUS-a-um, ῥαῦρος	thin, not thick grown or set—seldom seen, unusual, extraordinary, rare, scarce, excellent—subtle, scarcely per- ceived	Hor.
PER ² rarus	very scarce or rare, &c.	Tac.
<i>rare</i> or <i>enter</i>	rarely, seldom, thinly	Cic.
<i>raritas</i> , ῥαιότης	scantiness, thinness, fewness, scarceness— sponginess, hollowness, laxity	Lucr.
<i>rarity</i> UDO	thinness, hollowness, lightness	Plin.
<i>raro</i>	rarely, seldom	Col. Gell.
PER ² raro	very seldom	Plin.
DĪ or DISRARO	I make thin, cut away here and there	Cic.
INTERRARO	I thin or cut away here and there	Col. Cal.
<i>rare</i> ESCO ³ , ῥαιῖμα	I grow thin, dwindle away, grow less —grow clear	Col.
<i>rare</i> ² FACIO ³ , ῥαιῖω	I make thin or scant, rarify	Stat.
<i>rare</i> ² FIO	I am rarified; rarefactus, rarified	Lucr.
<i>rarefact</i> ¹ IO, ῥαιῖωσις	a thinning or rarifying	Medic.
<i>rarefact</i> ¹ IVUS, ῥαιῖωτις	rarifying, that can rarify	Gloss.
<i>r</i> ³ ALLUS (see under <i>rado</i>)	thinness; ralla, sort of thinness gar- ment	Plaut.
RĀTIS or rātes-is ^f †	pieces of timber pinned together, a float or raft, a ship—a boat, a lighter	Cic.
<i>ratiarius</i>	a bargeman or that makes barges	Virg.
<i>ratiaria</i> or <i>rataria</i> -æ ^f	a raft or float	Paull.
<i>rati</i> US quadrans	a small coin with the impression of a barge, or money paid for a ferry	Veg. Gell.
<i>Rat</i> Æ-arum	Leicester (some Ratiford or Ratby)	Gloss.
<i>Rat</i> ANEUM	a town of Dalmatia	Cambd.
<i>Rat</i> UMENA-æ ^m	a charioteer so called	Plin.
<i>Rat</i> UMENNA porta	a gate so called at Rome	Fest.

† It is supposed, by some, that *ranceo* means I set dogs upon the scent.

† The Greek correspondent is ῥαῖδια; but perhaps *ratis* is as if *radis* from *rado*, in the sense of I flow, changing the quantity of *a*; perhaps it comes from ῥαῖω (I flow, because a raft floats), whence changing the *n*, in *ῥαῖω*, into *a*, which the Dorians often did—see *demo*.

*RAUCUS-a-um†

IR¹raucus

SUB³raucus

rauca

rauci²sonus

raucitas

raucEO²

rauc⁵EDO

rauc⁵IDULUS

raucESCO³-ui

IR¹rauceſco

raucIO⁴-rauci-raufum

IR¹raucio

raucOR

OBraucat¹US

RAVIS-is†

rauiO⁴

rau⁵US

rau⁵IDUS

rau⁵ILLUS

rau⁵ISCELLUS

rau⁵ULUS

rabULANUS, as if ravu-

lanus

rabuscULUS, as if ra-

vusculus

†Ravenna-æ†

Ravennas-ātis

Rauraci or Raurici-orum

*RĒſ

read for redad

re²baptizO

rebaptizat¹OR

rebibO³

recalx

recalFIO⁴

recalſa¹US

recalvatio

recavEO²

recau¹UM

rechāmus

recharmidO

recidivatus-ūs

hoarse, harsh, jarring—unpleasant, dis-

agreeable

hoarse, &c.

somewhat hoarse

a worm that breeds in the root of an oak

(perhaps we should read eruca)

hoarse sounding

hoarseness

I am hoarse (see raucio here)

hoarseness

somewhat hoarse

I grow hoarse

I grow hoarse

I am hoarse

I am or grow hoarse

I am hoarse, I talk hoarse

hoarse, made hoarse

hoarseness

I cry or bawl till I am hoarse, I talk

hoarse

hoarse—of a colour between yellow and

grey, roan, russet

yellowish, tawny or brown

whose eyes are of a dark tawny colour

whose eyes are of a dark tawny colour†

somewhat hoarse

yellowish, tawny or brown; but some

radulanus—see under rado

tawny (said of a vine bearing a tawny

grape)

a city of Italy

of or belonging to Ravenna

a people of Gaul

see the key (for reduo, see after retro

here)

as readopto for redadopto, &c.

I baptize again (see under baptio)

that baptizes again

I drink again

for recalxans (see under calx-cis, the

heel, &c.

I grow warm again (see under calor)

warmed again

a making or being bald in front (see

under calva)

I give security

a receipt, an acquittance

a truckle or pulley used in drawing wa-

ter (see under chæno)

I take another name than Charmides||

a reviving or renovation (see under

cado)

Cic. Barth.

Plin. Val.

Cic.

Plin.

Lucr.

Plin.

Prisc.

Idid.

Hier.

Gloss.

Cic.

Gloss.

Prisc.

Gloss.

Solin.

Plaut.

Plaut.

Plaut.

Cic.

Varr.

Col.

Fest.

Plaut.

Sidon.

Plin.

Plin.

Sil.

Colum.

Cæs.

August.

August.

Th. Prisc.

Commod.

Scribon.

Cæl. Aur.

Vulg.

Gloss.

Novella

Vitr.

Plaut.

Tert.

From κραυγή (clamour, vociferation), itself from κραζω (I croak, bawl, vociferate,) Morl. suppressing κ, from κραζω (hoarseness), suppressing β, &c. Ainiworth. Some read ravistellus, some ravastellus; but some, gravistellus or gravastellus, as if a grave old man. From ρέω (I flow, fall down or slip, decay, &c.); whence ρέω (a flowing or running)—see rbeo. From charmido, I take the name of Charmides; which proper name comes from χαρά (joy, gladness, acts to fight, fight, battle); the latter from χαλω—see chæro.

reclamitator
reclinus
reclinatorium
recoctus from coquo

recogitatio, or us-ûs

recordO
recorporativus

recriminOR
recriminat'io
recuperativus

recurfio
redactus-ûs (from ago)

redarator (from aro, I
plough)
redargutio

redarmatus
redhostimentum
rediculus (from eo)

redimiculO (see under
emio)

redinunt
reditivus (from eo)
referendarius (from fero)

retestinO
restabri venti (from flo)
refluxus-ûs
refocillator

refractio
refragatus-ûs
refragium

refrondescO³ (see frons-
dis)
refruticO

regammans
regelatio
reglescO³ for reglisco; }
regiesco is wrong }

regratio
regredO³
rehiscO³
relibO
reluâO (cui)
reluminatio

reluvia
remancipO

a gainsayer (from reclamito at clamo)
reclining, bending back (see at clîno)
a couch (see at clîno)
sodden again, often boiled—cast anew,
refined, purified—well practised or
exercised

a considering again or recalling to mind
(from recogito at ago)
for recordor at cor
that may restore to corpulency (see at
corpus)

I recriminate (from crimen at cerno)
recrimination
recovered or regained (from recupero
at capio)

for recursus-ûs under curro
money arising or brought back from things
fold
a god of the fields (some read reparator)

a crimination (from redarguo, p. 40,
Vol. I.)

armed again (from armo under aro)
a requiting (see under hostis)
a god so called (as if that causes to go
back)

I put on a fillet or head ornament

for redeunt (see redeo at eo)
renovated (chiefly read redivivus)
an officer that answers petitions
I hasten back (see under festus)
winds that blow contrary (it is thought)
a reflux (from fluo)

is attributed to Apulius (from focillo
under foveo)

refraction (see under frango)
for refragatio, p. 327, Vol. I.
a resisting, an opposing (see p. 327,
Vol. I.)

I bring forth leaves or twigs again
I bring forth shoots again (see p. 335,
Vol. I.)

in the form of T (see gamma)
a thawing (see gelo, p. 352, Vol. I.)
I increase, I grow (see under glia) }

a withdrawing (see under gradior)
for regrado, p. 376, Vol. I.
I gape again, mutter against (see hio)
I taste again
for reluctor
a shining or enlightening—(relumino,
p. 60, Vol. II.)

for redivia or reduvia on the following page
I recover or get back (mancipo, p. 100,
Vol. I.)

Id.
Vopisc.
Gloss.
Stat. Flor.
Catal.

Tert.

Tac.
Cael. Aur.

Aug.
Aug.
Gloss.

Apul.
Scæv.

Serv.

Boeth.

Dist. Cr.
Gloss.
Fest.

Gloss.

Fest.
Anastaf.
Cassiod.
Paull.
Apul.
Gloss.

Dig.
Lutat.
Egepp.

Sidon.

Hildebert.

Gloss.
Aggen.

Fest.

Cod. The.
Ennius.

Gloss.
Papinian.
Apul.
Gloss.

Salmaf.
Boeth.

remant

remeligo-inis[†]

rememoratio

remigerO

remissivus

remorbescO³renanciscOR³

renatO

renovaiivus

renovator

resuscipIO³retransEO⁴RETRO (from re, as from
in comes intro)

retrolatus

retrosecus

retrotrimeter-tri

REDUO

red³VIA or redivia or re-
dubia-æ[†]

reduvius or redivius

reduvio[†]ŏsus

RECENS-entis||

recens or recenter

recentO

REGO³-rexi-rectum¶
(rem or quem)

PERREGO

re³A (via understood)re³E (see hereafter)NEC³re³Dre³IO (see hereafter)re³D (itinere, underst.)re³OR and rixre³ŪRAre³US-a-um (see here-
after)

desunt rivos, camposque remant†

delay, stop (it is thought)†

a reciting or bringing to mind

I return (Gronov. reads remigro)

that releases (remitto at mitto)

I grow ill or sick again (from morbus)

I get back

I swim back (from no)

renewed (from renovo at novus)

that renovates (from renovo at novus)

I resume 'suscipio under capio)

I go through again (transeo at eo)

behind, back, backward, on the back

part—before or in times past

brought back or withdrawn (see p. 292,
Vol. I.)

to the hind part of the head

read retro trimeter, and see under
metronI put on again or cover again (see the
note on induo at in)a quick or looseness of the skin about the
root of the nails

an insect called a tick

rough and standing up or out as a quick

new, fresh, newly or lately made or done,
newly come, near, not far removed—

fresh, not tired

freshly, newly, lately or of late—recen-
tissime, very lately, &c.

I make fresh again, I renew

I rule or govern—I manage or guide—
hold strait, keep down—set right,
admonishso perhaps we ought to read, instead of
perego for expergefacio

strait way, strait on

directly, well, rightly, not amiss, deser-
vedly, safely, well in health, in dueform—virtuously, honourably—beco-
mingly, fitly, well or very well (in

granting)

unjustly, ill—nothing (in answers)

a governing or ruling, management

straitway, strait on

that governs or rules, &c.

the setting right or managing

ruled, governed—right forward, direct,

strait, upright or erect—unbiased,
just, honest, plain, good

Enn.

Plaut. Lucil.

Sarisb.

Plaut.

Cæl. Aur.

Ennius.

Fest.

Augustin.

Fest.

Inscr.

Arat.

Innocent.

Cic.

Plin.

Cod. Theod.

Tac.

Quinct.

not used

Cic. Plin.

Ver. Schol.

Col.

Læv. ap. Fest.

Cic.

Cæl.

Virg. Pallad.

Plin.

Gell.

Virg. Curt.

Ov. Cic.

Paull.

Ter.

Cic.

Cæl.

Ter.

Cic. Plant.

Cic.

Anton.

Cic. Col.

Goef.

Paterc.

Liv.

Cic.

† Remant, i. e. repetant. Perhaps we should read redinant—see redimunt before, and the note on prodes at eo.

† Lambin reads remorago. Scaliger thinks it comes from remello (I stop or delay)—see mello.

† Solin. has used reduviae-arum for reliquiae-arum under lingua.

† Perhaps as if reicent (from reicio for rejicio, which, besides I throw back, may have meant I throw out and
out or spring anew, &c.)† Rego probably comes from ῥέγω, changing ζ into γ, and suppressing the aspiration, which ῥέγω means the
same as the Latin facio; its future, ῥέξω, shows how the preterite rexi came to be formed; and ῥαγίς or ῥαγίς
active, ready, quick), how the supine came to be rectum. However, it is proper to recollect, that rego means
more than facio; and that, its Greek correspondents being ῥέγω and ῥέξω, the verb rego does not differ much
from duo.

IN³re³us
 re³u³um
 re³u³facio³
 re³u³tudo
 reg³ibilis
 IR³regibilis
 reg³imen-inisⁿ
 regimentum
 reg³io-ionis^f (see è re-
 gione here)

CONregio

regionāliter
 regionārius
 regionātim
 E regione
 reg³ito
 reg³num, as if reg³inum,
 or from the Celi. regn,
 I reign

INTERregnum

reguO (in re, in loco, per
 urbes)

CONregno

regna³or
 regnai³rix

re³x-rēgis (regi in comp.)
 —see exrege hereafter

INTERrex

PRōrex

regālīolus or regga-
 violus

regālis
 regalīa-iumⁿ

regaliter

EX³rege

regi³ficus
 regifice
 regilla-æ^f
 reg³illus-im
 Regillus-a-um
 Regilli-orum or æ-arum
 Regillanus
 Regilliānus

bent or bending, not strait
 a right line, honesty, integrity
 I make right or upright
 rightness, evenness, rectitude
 that may be governed or managed
 ungovernable, unmanageable
 government, rule, regimen—the rudder
 or stern of a ship
 government, a ruling
 a country or climate or quarter, border
 or coast, part of a city or town, a
 ward, limit or boundary—a road or
 highway—a country (as opposed to a
 city)
 a region with a certain compass or di-
 strict
 from quarter to quarter, ward by ward
 a land-surveyor
 from quarter to quarter, ward by ward
 over against, opposite, in a strait line
 I manage or govern
 a realm or kingdom, kingly government,
 one's own possession—dominion, rule or
 government—a metropolis
 the space between two reigns
 I reign, am a king, am eminent, bear
 rule or sway—enjoy myself, live as I
 please
 I reign (in conjunction with)
 a governor or king
 a governess, queen-regent; regnatix
 domus, the imperial house
 a king (sometimes a queen), chief or
 head or superintendent—a tyrant†—
 great man, chief governor or tutor—
 the king of Persia—prince of the blood
 —a patron
 a regent, that officiates instead of the king
 a viceroy
 bird of a yellow colour, in continual ho-
 stility with the eagle (as if king of
 birds)
 royal, kingly, like a king
 royalty, fees of honour granted by the
 king, royal robes, &c.
 in a princely or kingly manner
 that has been a king or ruler
 royal, princely, magnificent
 in a kingly or princely manner
 a kingly or princely dress
 a petty king
 of or belonging to Regilli or Regillæ
 a town of the Sabines
 of Regillæ or Regilli
 a person made emperor for the sake of his
 name

Non.
 Ov.
 Gloss.
 Aggen.
 Ammian.
 Veget.
 Liv.
 Ov.
 Ammian.
 Cic.
 Virg.
 Nep.
 Varr.
 Gell.
 Frontin.
 Liv.
 Cic.
 Varr.
 Cic.
 Hor.
 Virg.
 Liv.
 Cic.
 Hor.
 Tert.
 Virg.
 Tac.
 Cic.
 Sall.
 Hor.
 Ter. Cal.
 Juv.
 Cic.
 Gloss.
 Suet.
 Gloss.
 Cic.
 Id.
 Liv.
 Gloss.
 Virg.
 Cic.
 Plaut.
 Gloss.
 Liv.
 Suet.
 Suet.
 Fest.

† "Impune quilibet facere, id est, regem esse."

regĪNA	a queen, a mistress or governess—a great woman or lady	Cic. Suet.
regĪUS	of a king—royal, kingly, princely	Liv. Cic.
regius morbus	the king's evil (some think it means, also, the jaundice)	Cels.
regĪA	a palace, a king's court—sort of olive-tree	Virg. Col.
regĪE	in a kingly or princely manner	Cic.
RegĪum Lepidi	a town of Gaul so called	Gloss.
RegĪenses-ium	inhabitants of Regium Lepidi	Plin.
regŪLUS	a petty king, a small prince—a bird called a wren—surname of a Roman	Liv. Plin. Hor.
SUBregulus	a viceroy	Ammian.
regula-æ	a rule, square or ruler, stick where-with any thing is held right, basket of olives to put olives in—instrument for setting bones—pattern, example	Col. Cels. Cic.
regulĀRIS	regular, made according to rule	Plin.
IR ³ regulāris	irregular, out of rule	Sarib.
regulārĪTAS	regularity	Gloss.
IR ³ regulāritas	disorder, irregularity	Gloss.
regulārĪTER	regularly, by rule	Macrobo.
IR ³ regulārĪter	irregularly, disorderly	Gloss.
regulĀTIM	regularly, by rule	Veget.
regulŌ	I regulate	Cæl. Aur.
ARRĪGO-rexi-rectum	I prick up or raise up—rouse, encourage	Ter. Sall.
CORRĪGO	I correct, set right, reform or amend	Cic.
RĒCORRĪGO	I correct anew, redress, amend	Senec.
DĪRĪGO	I level or aim, shoot or go strait, direct, guide or steer—range or set in array	Cic. Virg.
ĒRĪGO	I erect or set upright, raise up, rouse or excite, re-establish	Cic.
SUBĒRĪGO	I raise up, prick up	Sil.
PORRĪGO (por for porro, see under porrus)	I stretch out, reach forth, hold forth—prolong, lengthen out	Cic. Ov.
AR APPORRĪGO	I stretch out or lay down (near one)	Ov.
EXPORRĪGO	I stretch out, hold forth	Ter.
RĒPORRĪGO	I stretch back	Petron.
OR SURRĪGO	I raise up, prick up, lift on high	Sen. Liv.
ARRECTĀRIUS	erected, set upright, set on end	Vitr.
DIRECTARIUS	one that comes to a dining-room in order to steal	Ulp.
CORRECTĒ	correctly	Gloss.
DIRECTĒ or DĒ	directly, straightly, simply	Cic.
ĒRECTĒ	rightly, uprightly	Gloss.
PORRECTĒ	in a manner extended or stretched	Ammian.
DIRECT ³ angulus	that is in a right angle	Mart. Cap.
DIRECT ³ lineus	that is in a strait line	Mart. Cap.
DIRECT ³ IM	directly, straightly	Apul.
CORRECT ³ IO	correction, amendment	Cic.
DIRECTIO	direction, aim or mark	Quinct.
ĒRECTIO	a lifting up, a rearing, an erection	Vitr.
PORRECTIO	a stretching out, an extension	Cic.
SUBRECTIO	a raising up or pricking up (see furrectio after pergulanus here)	Amob.
CORRECT ³ OR	a corrector, an amender	Ter.
EX ⁴ CORRECTOR	that has left off being a corrector	Urfat.
DIRECTOR	a director or guider	Gloss.

Dīrectū^m
 Porrectum
 CORRECTURA
 Dīrectura
 IN³CORRECTUS
 IN³DIRECTUS
 SUPERRECTUS
 Porrectus (*see* porrectus,
 p. 430, Vol. I.)
 EXPORRECTUS
 CORRIGIA or corigia-æ^f
 CORRIGIARIUS
 CORRIGIATUS
 CORRIGIBILIS
 IN³CORRIGIBILIS
 CORRIGIO
 PERGO³ (*for* perrigo)-per-
 rexi-perrectum
 EXPERGO
 EXPORGO
 SURGO (è or à loco)†
 AD or ASURGO (*cui*)
 CIRCUMSURGO
 CONSURGO
 DESURGO
 EXSURGO or EXURGO
 INSURGO (*cui*)
 PRÆSURGO
 RESURGO
 EXPERGE⁹FACIO³
 EXPERGE⁹FIO⁴
 EXPERGEFACTIO
 EXPERGEFACTUS
 EXPERGEFICO
 EXPERGEFICUS
 PORG⁵ENS
 EXURGENS *for* exsurgens
 PORGI
 EXPERISCO³
 EXPERGISCOR³ experrectus-sum
 EXPERGIT⁴E
 EXPERGITUS
 NOCTISURG⁵IUM
 PERG⁵ULA-æ^f, *from* pergo,
as regula *from* rego,
and tegula *from* tego
 PERGULANUS
 SURREGIO

right, justice, equity
 the expanse, the extent
 office of a corrector, correction
 a direction or laying out by a line
 uncorrected
 indirect, out of the line or order
 raised above or aloft
 stretched or reached out—extended or
 laying out in space, lying along—dead
 —delaye¹, prolonged
 stretched out—smooth, without wrinkles
 —brisk, active
 a shoe-latchet, a thong of leather
 a maker of leather thongs
 tied with latches or thongs
 corrigible, that may be corrected
 incorrigible
 I make thongs of leather
 I go on, proceed (*in re*)
 I awaken
 I stretch out, hold forth
 I rise or get up (*as if* surrigo me)
 I rise up, get up, grow up
 I rise round about
 I rise (*with others*) by way of respect or
 against
 I arise from
 I rise up, rise out of
 I rise up against
 I rise before
 I rise again, grow up again
 I awaken, stir up
 I am awakened or roused up
 a waking
 awakened
 I awaken
 that awakens
 for porrigens
 rising up
 for porrigi
 I awake or rouse or stir up
 I awake, am roused
 watchfully
 awakened (*by another*)
 alarm by night to make people rise
 sort of gallery or balcony or part jutting
 out, place for exposing paintings, &c.
 to view or sale; trail or frame of
 wood in the form of an arbour—place
 for teaching publicly—place for whores
 to stand for being viewed or hired—
 a little cottage
 of a trail or frame in the form of an
 arbour
 a rising up (*for* surrectio, *see* before)

Cic.
 Min. Fel.
 Auson.
 Vitruv.
 Ov.
 Quint.
 Ammian.
 Plaut. Sm.
 Prop.
 Ov.
 Pers. Gl.
 Col.
 Cic.
 Cic.
 Suet.
 Val. Mar.
 Cathol.
 Cathol.
 Litt. et Lat.
 Cic.

Gell.
 Comic.
 Cic.
 Cic.
 Tac.
 Cic.

Hor.
 Liv.
 Virg.
 Avien.
 Liv.
 Cic.

Suet.
 August.
 Lucr.
 Gell.
 Apul.
 Val. Mar.

Sen.
 Stat.
 Plin.
 Cic.
 Apul.
 Suet.
 Fest.
 Plin.

Suet.
 Plaut.
 Prop.
 Col.
 Arat.

† Liv. Andron. has used surregit for surrexit, and sorctus for surrectus.

CONFURVATIO

DESURVATIO

INSURVATIO

RESURVATIO

PERFECTURUS

INEXPERTURUS

SURVATIO

PORREXI

*REMUS†-im (remi, in comp.)—see *eremus* under *eresso*

remIGO (ē loco)

ADREMIGO

EREMIGO

SUBREMIGO

remEX-IGIS

SEMIVEMEX

remigatIO

remigSIUM

BIVEMIS

DECIVEMIS OR DECEMREMIS

UNDECIVEMIS

PENTIVEMIS†

QUADRIVEMIS

QUINQUEMIS

SEPTIVEMIS

TRIVEMIS

remILLUS-A-UM

remUNCULUS

SURREMO

*REN§-rēnis^m (or rien, Plant.)

renALIS

SUBRENALIS

renICULUS

renOSUS OR RIENOSUS

renULUS OR UNCULUS

*REPO³-psi-ptum, ῥέπω, see *serpo*

AD OR ARREPO (ad rem, cui rei)

CORREPO

DEREPO

DIRREPO

EREPO

IRREPO (in rem)

a respectful rising

a going to stool

an insurrection (sedition is better)

a rising again, resurrection

about to rise and go

not awakened

I often rise

for porrexī

an oar to row with—remi-orum, the

arms of one who swims; alarum remi;

the wings of birds

I row or go with oars, or ply the oars

I go with oars, row (towards a place)

I sail over, row through, pass through

I row a little or gently, help with rowing

a rower, a waterman

a galley or ship that goes with sails and oars

a rowing or going with oars

a rowing or noise of oars

a galley with two oars on each bench

a galley with ten oars on each bench

a galley with eleven oars on each bench

a galley with five oars on each bench

a galley with four oars on each bench

a galley with five oars on each bench

a galley with seven oars on each bench

a galley with three oars on each bench

broad and flat at one end like an oar

a sort of fishing-boat (perhaps for lembunculus)

I seize or snatch (inque manum surremit hastam)

the kidneys or reins (chiefly plural)—the loin (Nemes)

of or belonging to the reins

behind the reins

a small rein

nephræic

a small rein

I creep or crawl (as serpents)—go softly

—run along (as roots in the ground),

spread (as vines)

I creep to or into

I creep or sink into

I creep down

I creep or come softly

I creep out or up or over

I creep in or into

Cic.

Marc. Emp.

Gloss.

Tert.

Cic.

Ov.

Cat.ap.Gell.

Stat.

Cic.

Ov.

Cic.

Flor.

Plin.

Virg.

Cic.

Seren.

Cic.

Hor.

Cic.

Plin.

Plin.

Gloss.

Cic.

Liv.

Gloss.

Liv.

Fest.

Gell.

Fest.

Cic. Gloss.

Cæl. Aur.

Veget.

Marc. Emp.

Gloss.

Marc. Oët.

Plaut. Quint.

Col.

Plin.

Cic.

Plin.

Phædr.

Hor.

Cic.

**ῥίμω* is given, in Greek Lexicons, as meaning a baker's peel and a shovel; *remus* then might be supposed to come from *ῥίμω*, as the blade of an oar is somewhat like a baker's peel—see the last meaning of *palma*. Ainsworth thinks *remus* comes from *ῥέπω*, which means an oar, from *ῥέπω* or *ῥέπω*, I row; but *ῥέπω* or *ῥέπω* means, only, I agitate, move, stir; and, as *ῥέπω* means I break, cut, strike, dash, drive, &c. which meanings very properly suit the action of an oar, I think that *ῥέπω* and *ῥέπω* are of the same family, and that *remus* may, without any impropriety, be derived from *ῥέπω*; (suppressing *γ*), which means, properly, a dashing of the waves. Celsus Lexicon at *ῥέπω* and *ῥέπω*.

Quinquemmis or *penteris* is better. *Penteris*, under *eresso*. From *ῥέπω* (suppressing *φ*, Ainsworth), the sides of the belly under the ribs, the parts about the breast, as *carapax*, *intelligit*, &c. whence *μετασπινος*, the back of a man or beast. But some derive *ren* from *ῥίμω*, see *rebo*.

INTROrepto
 OBrepto (cui)
 PERrepto
 PRÖrepto
 SUB or SURrepto

rep^sENS (see rēpens under
 rhēpo)
 reptⁱILIS
 IRreptⁱIO
 OBreptio
 SUB or SURreptio
 reptⁱITIVUS or icius
 OBreptitius
 SUBreptitius

OBreptitiz
 OBreptⁱIVUS
 SUBreptivus
 OBreptⁱIVE
 IRreptⁱOR
 reptⁱO
 ADrepto
 Erepto
 IRrepto
 OBrepto
 PERrepto

rept^sABUNDUS
 reptatⁱIO, or us-ūs
 SUBreptⁱITO

*RES-rēi, from řiu (see
 rheo); whence řnov,
 speech, and řnuā, to
 which, besides the mean-
 ings word, speech, poem,
 is added that of res,
 Hebr. Gl. V.—see also
 Gesner at res. Some
 however derive res from
 řřw—see the note on rego
 see also vērūs

re^sCŪLA or re^scūla
 res^oPUBLICA
 reAPSE or reipſa or rēvera

RĒUS-i
 KON or CORREUS

reUS-a-um
 reĀTUS-ūs
 reOR²-rātus-sum, from
 res, Perot.

I creep into
 I creep in privately, take by surprise
 I creep through, crawl over
 I creep forth, grow
 I creep along or from under, come
 awares
 creeping—low, vulgar

a reptile
 a creeping in or into
 a creeping in privately
 a coming unawares or by surprise
 that moves creeping on
 taken by surprise
 done sily, taken unawares (see under
 rapio)

sily, by taking unawares
 taken by surprise
 done sily, taken unawares
 sily, by taking unawares
 that creeps in or into
 I creep along, crawl, go sily
 I creep to or into
 I often creep out or over
 I creep in little by little
 I creep in, take by surprise
 I creep about or all over
 that moves creeping or crawling
 a creeping or crawling
 I often creep or slide in
 a thing (incorporeal, and sometimes cor-
 poreal), fact, deed, juncture, present
 occasion, any business or post or em-
 ployment, money, wealth, profit, ad-
 vantage—an affair, a concern, abi-
 lity, substance, circumstances, a pur-
 pose or point in hand, the act of
 ventry—a cause in law, a way or
 manner—a state, an empire—the
 commonwealth—an argument, a sub-
 ject or matter to be treated of—power
 (perhaps valour or success or fortune)
 the universe, the world (but, in the
 plural)

a trifling matter
 a commonwealth or state
 in very deed, in truth, not in show (re-
 apse is sometimes divided, as in re-
 tamen apse, Lucr.)
 a defendant, culprit or pannel—a surety
 arraigned with another, a security for
 another
 arraigned, impeached—obliged to per-
 form
 suspected guilt, state of a person ar-
 raigned
 I suppose, judge, deem or think, I ima-
 gine

Apul.
 Hor.
 Col.
 Plin.
 Col. Cic.
 Plin. Hor.
 Sidon.
 Augustin.
 Arnob.
 Apul.
 Sall.
 Ict.
 Plaut.
 Prosp. App.
 Symmach.
 Cod. Theod.
 Cod. Theod.
 Cod. Theod.
 Hor.
 Plin.
 Sen.
 Stat.
 Plaut.
 Ter.
 Sen.
 Quint. Pl.
 Cat.
 Cic.
 Ter.
 Plaut.
 Virg. Ped.
 Plaut.
 Liv.
 Ov.
 Apul. Pl.
 Cic.
 Cic.
 Cic. Tac.
 Ulp.
 Cic. Virg.
 Mart.
 Cic.

rat¹io-iōnis^fIR⁵ratio

rationāBILIS

IR⁵rationabilis

rationabilITAS

IR⁵rationabilitas

rationabilITER

IR⁵rationabiliter

rationālIS†

IR⁵rationalis

rationalITAS

rationalITER

IR⁵rationaliter

rationāRIUS

rationarium

rationāTOR

rat⁸IUNCULArat¹ōrat¹us-a-umrata-x^frat⁹IFICOratificat¹IOrat⁹HABITIOrat⁹CINORratiocinat¹IOratiocinat¹IUSratiocinat¹ORratiocinat¹USratiocin⁵IUMIR⁵ritus-a-umIR⁵ritO

rite

ritus-ūs (rites-is^m, Stat.)

rituāLIS

ritualITER

*RESTIS-is^f, accus. em er

im

reason, cause, respect, consideration, regard, way, means or manner, expedient, condition or terms proposed, business or affair, purport or meaning, a cause or suit in law—a design or purpose—account, reckoning

want of reason

reasonable, rational

unreasonable, irrational

reasonableness, rationality

unreasonableness

reasonably, rationally

unreasonably, irrationally

reasonable or endowed with reason—

rational or grounded on reason—logical, proving by argument—ratiōnā-

lis-is^m, a receiver-general

unreasonable, irrational

reason, rationality

rationally, by reasoning

unreasonably, irrationally

of an account or reckoning

a book of accounts, a register

an accountant

a small reason—a little reckoning or account

certainly

judging, believing, thinking, supposing, deeming—established, ratified, confirmed, authentic, good in law, steady

a rate or proportion

I ratify, confirm, establish

ratification

an approbation or ratification

I reason or consider—account, reckon

a reasoning or debating

of or for reasoning or debating

a reasoner or debater, an accountant or auditor

accurately considered or reckoned

a reasoning or debating, reckoning, account

void, vain, of no effect or force

I make void (see under hir)

rightly, aright, with due form and ceremony—in due form and course of law

a rite or ceremony—course or order—

way or fashion or manner

of or for ceremonies or rites or customs

duly, rightly

a balter, cord or rope—a rope (of garlic, onions, &c.)—the ring (in a dance)

Cic.

Cæf.

Plaut.

Tertul.

Sen.

Quinct.

Apul.

Apul.

Apul.

Hier.

Cic.

Cels.

Sen. Gloss.

Quinct.

Tert.

Sen.

Tert.

Ammian.

Suet.

Ulp.

Cic. Ter.

Tert.

Nep.

Cic.

Capit.

Moderns

Moderns

Ist.

Plaut. Cic.

Cic.

Cic.

Cic.

Vitr.

Col.

Cic.

Ist.

Cic.

Plaut.

Cic. Plin.

Curt.

Cic.

Ammian.

Col.

Plin. Ter.

Rationale is, breast-plate of the high priest (Bibl.); rationalia-ium, book of accounts, register (Ulp.) From *ress*, as from *præsto* we get *præstes*; because, when a cord ties things, it makes them stand still (rot.) I mark it as from the Greek, only because *sto* comes from the Greek. Its Greek correspondents are, *σταθῆναι*, *σταθῆναι*.

<i>restiarius</i>	a rope or cord maker	Fest.
<i>resticulus^m or icula^f</i>	a little rope or whip-cord	Ulp. Varr.
<i>resticularis or arius</i>	a rope or cord maker	Gloss.
<i>restio-ionis (see under sto)</i>	a rope or cord maker—that sells ropes or cord—a person banged	Suet. From.
* <i>RETE-isⁿ†</i>	a net or snare or trap (see retiaculum)	Plaut.
<i>retia-ia^f</i>	a net, snare or trap (seldom used)	Virg.
<i>retiaculum</i>	read rete jaculum, a casting-net	Prisc.
<i>retiarius</i>	a fencer with a net to throw over the head of his adversary	Plaut.
<i>reticulumⁿ or iculus^m</i>	a little net, net-purse, basket of osiers, lattice	Quind.
<i>reticulatus</i>	made like a net or lattice	Plin.
<i>retina</i>	one of the coats or tunics of the eye like net-work	Gloss.
<i>reticulumⁿ or ola^f</i>	a little net	Apul. Aug.
<i>retis-is^f</i>	a net, snare or trap	Varr.
<i>retium</i>	a little net	Hier.
CIRCUM <i>retio</i> ⁴	I surround with nets	Sidon.
<i>irretio (quem re)</i>	I take in a net, entangle, ensnare	Cic.
<i>obretio</i>	I surround with nets	Lucret.
<i>irretit¹ or</i>	that ensnares	Boet.
<i>irretitus</i>	ensnared, allured	Cic.
* <i>RHA (see under barbarus and pontus, and the note on rabia)</i>	a root much used in physic—the river Volga or Tanais	Ammian. Pompon.
* <i>RHABDOS (rhabdo or rhabd, in comp.)</i>	a wand, twig or switch, stick or staff, red or tipstaff, veins of gold and silver in metals, lines or streaks in garments	not used
<i>rhabdos-is^f</i>	a meteor like a wand	Apul.
* <i>RHADINOS†</i>	tender, delicate	not used
<i>rhadinē-es^f</i>	a nice (tender or dainty) girl	Lucret.
* <i>RHABOS‡</i>	bandy-legged, crooked	not used
<i>PERrhabia</i>	a town of Macedon—a city near mount Pindus	Plin. Prop.
<i>PERrhabus-im^m</i>	an inhabitant of Perrhabia—a surname of Pindus	Plin.
* <i>RHÆNO or rhazo</i>	I sprinkle, distill, bedew	Prop.
<i>Rhanis-idis^f</i>	a nymph who was one of Diana's companions	Ov.
* <i>RHAMNUS-im^m</i>	the white bramble, buckthorn, rhenberry bush	Plin.
<i>Rhamnus-untis^m</i>	a town of Attica, a town of Crete	Plin.
<i>Rhamnūsis-idis</i>	of Rhamnus (relating to a feminine), also Nemesis	Ov.
<i>Rhamnusus</i>	of Rhamnus—Rhamnusia, a surname of Nemesis	Ter. Catul.

† *Rete* is supposed, by some, to come from *retire*, I hold, &c. but perhaps it comes from *rete* or *rete* which, according to Suidas, means the same as the Latin *fluidus*, *fluens*; for snares are often made with running knots. Its Greek correspondents are *rete*, *rete*, *rete*.

‡ "Etym. *Pāon dicitur, facile circumagitur, Jardin des Racines Grecques*. However *dinus* comes not from *but from dinis*; the former meaning *quatio* (I shake), and the latter *circumago* (I whirl, turn round, &c.) *Pallagor* the same book, is said to come from *Pia* and *dinatas*, because a young shoot is easily curved or bent—*Pallagor* is also there said to come from *Pādiac* (*facilis*) and *Qua* (*jacio*); because a bough is easily agitated by the wind. Hence my derivation of *rabia*, &c. and of *rapio*, becomes somewhat supported.

§ The author of *Le Jardin des Racines Grecques*, at *Pādiac*, says, "Etym. *Pādiu Cāris, corrumpere* *but may not Pādiac*; be for *Pādiac* or *Pādiac*; from *Pāi*, which, besides *fluid*, *streaming*, and *that labours under a flood* means *crooked*, *lent*, *bandy-legged*; *Pādiac* may have become *Pādiac*; whence, changing *i* into *e*, arose *Pādiac* see at *rist*.

• RHĀPHĀNUS† or rā-phānus-im, ῥάφανος or ῥάφαν	a radish—something in the form of a huge radish to punish adulterers with	Plin. Catul.
rhapbanus (or raphanus) algidenfis	the long radish clear throughout	Gloss.
rhapbanus syrius	the sweet radish	Gloss.
Raphana-æ ^f	a city of Decapolis	Plin.
Raphanides Thasæ	a sort of radishes of Thasos	Cæl.
rhapbaninus or raphaninus	of the radish	Plin.
rhapbanitis or raphanitis-itidis ^f	a kind of iris	Plin.
rhapbanos agria	sort of wild radish, horse-radish	Plin.
• RHAPTO	I sew, mend and put together; rhapsis, a needle	not used
rhapheion or peion-in	herb lion's-paw (as if a seam)	Plin.
rhabbius-ii ^m	animal shaped like a wolf and spotted like a leopard	Plin.
rhapsodia	a rhapsody, books of poems, &c. rhapsodia A, book the first, &c.	Cic.
• RHASSO or rhēssō or rhēgnyo or rhēgnymi	I break, tear to pieces, strike, drive, destroy, fall, dip or dye	not used
rhāca-æ or rācha or rāca	a hair-brained fellow (whence a rake)	Gloss.
rhāchis-eos	the chine-bone of the back	Medic.
rhacbitis	a disorder in the chine-bone	Medic.
rhac ³ ion-in	garment of several pieces or rags (a diminutive of ῥάκος, ragged garment)	Gloss.
rhacōma-ātis ⁿ	a ragged garment—a sort of rhubarb	Gloss. Plin.
CATARACTA or catarracta ^f or cataractes-æ ^m	a drawbridge—great fall of water, catarract, sluice or lock, cormorant fowl—disease in the eyes	Liv. Plin.
CATARACTRIA-riæ ^f	a sort of spice or sauce	Medic.
Syrac ² ūs æḡ-arum ^f . Pl.	the capital city of Sicily	Plaut.
Syracānus or ius	of Syracuse	Cic.
Syracōsius	of Syracuse	Nep. Gloss.
Rhādāmanthus† or Radamanthus	the son of Jupiter and Europa (king of Lycia, and a severe judge in hell)	Ov. Virg.
Rhadamanthēus	of or belonging to Rhadamanthus	Chiliad.
halmirhāga-æ ^f	sort of nitre	Plin.
rhagas or ragas-ādis ^f	a chap or cleft (see rhox here)	Gloss.
rhagādes-um ^f or adia-orum ⁿ	chaps, clefts in the hands or feet, chilblains—the piles	Plin.
hæmorrhagia ^f	rupture of a blood-vessel	Litt.
phlēborrhagia ^f	rupture of a vein	Plin.
rhagma or rhegma-ātis ⁿ	a rupture (rhegmo, in comp.)	Gloss.
Rhammei or Rhadamei-orum	a people of Nabathæa in Arabia	Plin. Harduin.

† From the participle 'Pā and φανός; "παρὰ το 'Ραδίας φανισθαι, tertiā die à satione profilit et è terrā erumpit,"—see phans at phao. Others derive rhapbanus or raphanus from 'Ραφός (see rapa); but even this may come from 'Pā and φαν.

Perhaps from the participle 'Pā and δαμάω—see damas.

I suspect sy to be here for syr (see syn); rac to be for rhac, from 'Ράκω, as 'Ράκς is derived from it (see ρ), and usæ to be for the plural termination of usa, as islands or places almost surrounded by water take this termination—see uson; for Syracuse is naturally fortified by the sea, which breaks and is powerful there.

Rhamnes or Ramnes or Rhamnenses or Ram- nenses-ium, also Rhamnētes or Ramnētes Araxes-is ^m	a people or tribe so called (these are supposed to be Tuscan names)—see rhamnus	Gloss.
rhēctæ-arum ^f Rbēgium ⁿ	a large rapid river dividing Armenia from Media sort of earthquakes	Virg.
Rhēginus-a-um	a rupture; Rhegium or Rhegium-ii, a city of Italy, now Reggio	Apul. Gloss. Plin.
Rbēx ⁹ enor-ōris	of or belonging to Rhegium—Rhegini- orum, inhabitants of Rhegium	Ov. Sil. Cic.
Rhexia-iæ ^f rbōx-rhōgos or rhōgē-es rōgus-i ^m	the son of Naustibous (from ῥῆξις, an eruption, a fracture, and ἄνθρωπος, a man; see aner) a sort of alkanet (an herb) a cleft or chap	Hom.
rogālis-i ^m -is ^f -c ⁿ rogārius	a funeral pile (it was made with wood cleft)—word for a funeral pile of or for a funeral that attends a funeral-pile and takes care of it	Plin. not used Cic. Quint. Ov. Gloss.
sōrex-īcis, ῥῆξις-ἄνος [†] sōricētum sōricinus *RHAX-rhāgos rbācīnus-i ^m (as if rha- ginus)	a rat, a field-mouse (see sys) a rat's hole or nest of a rat or field-mouse a grain of grape a fish of a brown dun colour	Col. Plin. Plaut. not used Plin.
Leptorhāges or rages-um ^f rbagion-ii ⁿ	small grapes like currants venomous spider with very short feet (like a small grain of grape)	Plin. Plin.
rbagois-īdis ^f rbagoīdes-is ^f RHEDA or rēda-iæ ^f (Gallic)	that has the figure of a grain of grape third coat that encompasses the eye a chariot, a coach, a cart	Gloss. Cels. Cic.
rhedārius or redarius- a-um rhedarius or redarius-i ^m *PIRBEDIUM or epiirrhedium Rhedo-ōnis	of or serving for a coach or cart a coachman, a carter a sort of close cart, a waggon an inhabitant of the Duchy of Bri- tanny	Varr.
rēdo-ōnis ^m	a fish having no back-bone or perhaps no prickly fin on his back	Quint. Quint. Cels.
VĒRĒDUS or verēdus PARAVĒredus VĒredārius *RHEMBO	a post-horse a palfrey or horse of a large size a post-boy or post-master I go round, roll, wind, wander or ramble	Auloe. Mart. Fel. Cod. Jun. not used
rhombus	a spinning-wheel, reel, whirl—reeling instrument for witches to fetch the moon out of heaven—a birt or turbot —a rhomb (see rhomboides)	Ov. Prop. Juv. Capel.
rhombōīdes-is	that has four sides parallel and unequal, approaching in shape to a rhomb	Mart. Cap.
rhomb ⁸ ūlus-i	the diamond in cards	Gloss.

† The Æolians formed ῥῆξις from ῥῆξ and ῥῆξω-ῥῆξω; the Latins formed *forex* from ῥῆξ for ῥῆξ and ῥῆξω, as if at first *fyrex* or *jurex*, and then *forex*, that rat having a snout somewhat like that of a hog, and gnawing things to pieces by gnawing.

<i>rhomphæa</i> or <i>rhomphæa</i> or <i>romphea</i> or <i>rumpia-</i> <i>æf</i>	<i>a tuck or sword</i>	Liv. Flacc. Gloss. Gell.
<i>romphæālis</i> • RHENCHO <i>PARarencho-ōnis</i> (some <i>para-</i> <i>renchus-i</i>)	<i>of a sword or tuck</i> <i>I snore, snort</i> <i>a man who would feign himself asleep in</i> <i>favour of his wife's gallants; if he</i> <i>disliked any, he used to say, I sleep not</i> <i>for every body</i> <i>a snoring or snorting, a scoff</i>	Prud. not used Lucil. Gloss.
<i>rhonchus-i</i> (<i>rhonchi, in</i> <i>comp.</i>) <i>rhoncho</i> or <i>isso-as</i> • RHĒO (<i>see rivus here</i>)	<i>I snore</i> <i>I flow, stream, drop, distill; also, I</i> <i>speak</i> <i>the plant borage (some write borago)</i> <i>a town of the Sabines in Umbria</i> <i>of or belonging to Reate—inhabitant of</i> <i>Reate</i> <i>a Roman family so called</i> <i>trees growing on the banks of rivers or</i> <i>in channels</i> <i>I clean streams or rivers</i> <i>that cleans rivers or channels (it is</i> <i>thought)</i> <i>streams serving to water fields and gar-</i> <i>dens</i> <i>Arcadia (a country of Peloponnesus, par</i> <i>for pan)</i> <i>a surname of Calisto (as if the Ar-</i> <i>cadian)</i> <i>of Parrhasia or Arcadia</i> <i>the mother of the Gods, also called</i> <i>Maia</i> <i>a river of Bithynia</i> <i>the river Rhine between Germany and</i> <i>France—a small river of Italy</i> <i>an inhabitant of the Rhine, a German</i> <i>of or belonging to the Rhine</i> <i>of the other side of the Rhine</i> <i>sort of garment coming down to the</i> <i>navel only (worn by people about the</i> <i>Rhine)</i> <i>freedom in talk, sauciness of speech</i> <i>who is too free with his tongue</i> <i>a refutation, also a proclamation</i> <i>a king of Thrace so called</i> <i>a people of the Alps</i> <i>a country so called</i> <i>memoirs or books serving to refute</i> <i>of the country Rhetia or Rhetia</i> <i>resin or resin (it flows from trees)</i> <i>resin or resin</i> <i>of or like resin</i> <i>of the nature of resin</i> <i>of or belonging to resin</i> <i>made or mixed with resin—soft, effemi-</i> <i>nated</i>	Mart. Sid. Plaut. not used Gloss. Apul. Sil. Val. Liv. Cic. Gell. Gell. Inscr. Fest. Virg. Ov. Ov. Macr. Plin. Cæs. Sil. Perf. Mart. Plin. Sidon. Quinct. Sen. Gloss. Virg. Hor. Claud. Gloss. Plin. Virg. not used Plin. Plin. Cæl. Aur. Litt. ex Mart. Mart. Juv.
or <i>corrāgo-inisf</i> <i>Reāte-is^a</i> <i>ReatINUS</i>		
<i>Remmia gens</i> <i>Rēte-arumf</i>		
<i>retO-as</i> <i>ret^sARIUS</i>		
<i>retrices-umf</i>		
<i>Parrhāsia-æ</i> or <i>e-esf</i>		
<i>Parrhasis-idisf</i>		
<i>Parrhasius</i> or <i>Parasius</i> <i>Rhēa</i> or <i>Rea-æ</i>		
<i>Rhēbas-æ^m</i> <i>Rhēnus-i</i>		
<i>Rhenus</i> <i>RhenANUS</i> TRANS <i>rhēnanus</i> <i>rhēno</i> or <i>rēno</i>		
<i>parrhēsia</i> (<i>par for pan</i>) <i>parrhesiastes-æ</i> AN <i>arrhesis-cos</i> <i>Rhesus</i> <i>Rhēti</i> or <i>Rhæti-ōrum</i> <i>Rhetia</i> or <i>Rhætia-æf</i> ANT <i>irrhētica-ōrum</i> <i>Rheticus</i> or <i>Rhæticus</i> <i>rhētine-esf</i> <i>rhēina-æ</i> <i>resinACEUS</i> <i>resinĀlis</i> <i>resinĀrius</i> <i>resinātus</i>		

<i>resin</i> ⁷ ŌSUS	full of resin, gummy, clammy	Plin.
<i>resin</i> ⁸ ŪLA	a bit of resin	Aroob.
ΔΡΟΡΡΗΤΟΝ-Ι ⁿ	a secret place, a privy	Gloss.
ῥΗΤΟΡ-ΟΡΙΣ (acc. emor a)	a rhetoric master, a rhetorician, an orator	Cic.
ῥΗΤΟΡΙΚΕ-ΕΣ or ΙΚΑ-Æ ^f	rhetoric, oratory	Cic.
ῥΗΤΟΡΙΚΕ	rhetorically, eloquently	Cic.
ῥΗΤΟΡΙΚΟΣ-Α-ΥΜ	rhetorical; substantively, a rhetorician; comparatively, rhetoricōteros, more orator-like (for which rhetoricōtero is found)	Cic.
ῥΗΤΟΡΙΚΟΣ-Ι ^m	a book of rhetoric	Quint.
ῥΗΤΟΡΙΚΑ-ΟΡΥΜ ⁿ	books or precepts of rhetoric	Cic.
ῥΗΤΟΡΙΚΟ	I teach rhetoric	Non.
ῥΗΤΟΡΙΚΟΡ	I speak according to the rules of rhetoric	Terul.
ῥΗΤΟΡΙΣΚΟΣ	a little or young orator (doubted)	Gell.
ῥΗΤΟΡΙΣΣΟ	I speak rhetorically	Non.
Α ^r ῥΗΤΟΣ	a deity of heretics (as if unutterable)	Terul.
ῥΗΤΡΑ-Æ ^f	an oracle or excellent law	Amman.
ῥΕΥΜΑ-ΑΤΙΣ ⁿ	a rheum	Hier.
ῥΕΥΜΑΤΙΚΟΣ	rheumatic, troubled with rheum or sharp humours	Plin.
ῥΕΥΜΑΤΙΔΙΟ	I have a rheum (idio for izo)	Th. Phil.
ῥΕΥΜΑΤΙΣΜΟΣ	the disease of rheum, rheumatism, a flux	Plin.
ΑΜΦΙῤῥΕΥΣΙΣ-ΙΣ ^f	a roll on which the rope is wound (in a machine to heave up burdens)	Vitr.
ῤΙΑ-Æ ^f	a sort of poppy	Plin.
ῤΙΟΝ-Ι ⁿ	a promontory of Achaia	Plin.
ΧρΥΦΟΡΡΗΟΑΣ-Æ ⁿ	a river so called (there were several of the name)	Plin.
ΧρΥΦΟΡΡΗΟΑΣ-ΑΡΥΜ	a people of the river Phasis or Chryso- rheas	Steph.
ΑΛΞΙῤῥΗΕ-ΕΣ	a nymph (the mother of Æsacus)—some read Alyxothoe	Or.
ΑΜΦΙῤῥΗΕ	a sea-nymph	Hesych.
ΚΑΛΙῤῥΗΕ or ΚΑΛΙῤῥΗΟΕ	a beautiful girl so called—a well by Athens	Plut. Sol.
ὈϋῤῥΗΕ	the daughter of the centaur Chiron	Or.
ῤΗΕΑ-Æ or ΕΑΣ-ΑΔΙΣ ^f (see the primit. rhoa)	sort of poppy—erosion of the caruncle in the great angle of the eye	Plin.
ΔΙΑῤῥΗΕΑ-Æ ^f	a looseness, lax, flux	Gloss.
ΓΟῤῥΗΕΑ	the running of the reins	Cic.
ῤΗΕΥΣ	the horse of Mezentius	Medic.
ῤΗΕΥΣ or ῤΕΕΥΣ or ῤΗΕΤΥΣ or ῤΗΕΤΥΣ-Ι ^m (see rhoicus)	one of the giants or centaurs so called (as if fluent)—an inventor of plastic or moulded work in clay—a king of the Marrubians	Virg.
ῤΗΕΥΜ	promontory near Troy	Or.
ῤΗΕΥΣ or ΕΙΥΣ	of or belonging to Rheum, Trojan	Virg.
ῤΗΟΙΚΟΣ or ῤΗΕΥΣ	fluid (see the note on rheos, see also under this here)	not used
ΔΙΑῤῥΗΟΙΚΟΣ	that has a looseness	Theod. Phil.
ῤΕΜΟῤῥΗΟΙΚΟΣ	that has the piles	Firmic.
ῤΕΜΟῤῥΗΟΙΔΕΣ-ΥΜ ^f	the piles (idas, in the accus.)	Celf.
ῤΕΜΟῤῥΗΟΙΣ-ΙΔΙΣ ^f or ῤΗΟΥΣ-Ι ^m	a serpent whose bite occasions a total loss of blood	Luc.
ῤΗΟΛΥΣ-Ι ^m	one of the architects that built the labyrinth of Lemnos	Gloss. Plin.

DĒriuo (rem cui or de re, in re)	I convey (water), drain—derive from one to another—turn aside, intercept, embezzle	Plaut. Ter. Cic.
DĪriuo	I convey (water), drain	Apol. Plin.
Ēriuo	I drain, convey off	Plin.
CORRġuat¹IO	the running of water in one stream	Cic.
DĒriuat¹IO	a draining of water or turning its course—derivation (of words)	Quint. Vitr.
Ēriuat¹IO	a draining or conveying off	Mart. Cap.
INTERRġuat¹IO	a bounding or distinguishing by brooks, &c.	Gramm.
DĒriuat¹IVUS	that is derived; derivativum, a derivative	Boet.
DĒriuat¹OR	that derives (one thing from another)	Mart. Cap. Cic. Plin. Ter. Plin. Plaut. Nemef. Plin. Claud. Tert. Plin. Plaut.
INTERRġuat¹US	bounded or distinguished by brooks, &c.	
RŪGA-æ†, furiæ	a wrinkle or furrow—a plait, fold, crumple—severe look, austerity	
ARRUGIA or atrogia-ia†	a channel or conduit for water, cavity in a mine	
CORRUGIS	wrinkled, full of plaits	
rūg¹OSUS (or inofus, Cæl. Aur.)	full of wrinkles, shrivelled—withered, furrowed	
rugosITAS	a being full of wrinkles	
CORRUGUS-ia	a channel or cavity	
rugO	I have wrinkles or crumples or plaits, am shrivelled	
CORRUGO (frontem)	I wrinkle, frown, knit the brows	Col. Plin.
Ērugo	I take away wrinkles, smooth	Gell. Gloss. Plin. Gloss. Gloss. Varr. Sert.
IRRUGO	I make wrinkled	
CORRUGAT¹IO	a being wrinkled	
Ērugat¹IO	a taking away wrinkles, a smoothing	
IRRUGAT¹IO	a wrinkling	
IRRUGAT¹OR	that wrinkles	
RŪMA-æ†	a dug, teat or pap—hollow part of the throat	Plin. Fel. Non. Plin. Lucr.
rumEN-inis	a dug, teat or pap—hollow part of the throat—the belly or paunch	
rumEX-icis	herb sorrel or four-dock—sort of weapen or dart†	
RumIA-ia†	the goddess of suckling children	Varr. Col. Sidon. Ap. Varr. Non. Aug. Or. Plin.
rumINO or or, also rumigo	I chew the cud—meditate, think, ruminate	
EXrumino	I chew the cud	
Rumin²A	the goddess of suckling children	
Rumin²US	a surname of Jupiter—of or for suckling	
rumin²ALIS	of or belonging to chewing the cud or suckling	

† *Furiæ* comes from *ŕiua*; and the etymology is right, if, as the author of *Le Jardin des Racines Grecques* asserts, the Latins anciently used *ruta* and *rita* for *ruga*: but *ruga* may come from *ῥυα* or *ῥυα* (*rugare* *Senectus*), changing *σ* into *γ*; whence *ῥυγος* (*rugosus*) still from *ῥυα*.

† From *ŕiua*, says the author of *Le Jardin des Racines Grecques*—see the word *Rome* (*monts François* *Græc*), as well as *Rumilia*, *rumen*, *ruminalis*, *rumino*, &c. and *rumor*. These may rather come from *ῥυα*; *ŕiua* itself comes from *ŕiua*—see *rho* here.

§ *Rumigeftri*, in Gell. is also interpreted a sort of darts. The manuscript has “*geſa*, lancea spari, *rumigeftri* facies,” but read *rumices*, *trifaces*. Scaliger reads *rumigeftri* facies, deriving *rumigeftri* from *rumas*.

|| “*Cocbleæ enruminantes*,” Gellner reads, *Cocbleæ* *ex se ruminantes*.

<i>ruminalis</i> or <i>rumina</i> <i>ficus</i>	<i>the fig-tree under which Romulus and Remus were suckled</i>	Tac. Ov.
<i>ruminal</i> ¹ IO	<i>a chewing the cud—a calling to mind, meditation</i>	Plin. Cic.
<i>ruminal</i> ¹ OR and <i>rix</i>	<i>that chews the cud</i>	Arn. Col.
<i>rumis</i> -is ^f	<i>a teat or dug</i>	Varr.
<i>rumo</i> (<i>see hereafter</i>)	<i>I suck—I chew the cud</i>	Gloss. Fest.
<i>irrumo</i>	<i>I give suck or milk—obscenely, I pump or toss</i>	Gloss. Mart. Col.
<i>subrumo</i>	<i>I put to the dug, I put (a calf or lamb) to another dam</i>	
<i>irrumat</i> ¹ IO	<i>obscenely, a pumping or tossing</i>	Catul.
<i>irrumat</i> ¹ OR	<i>obscenely, that pumps or tosses</i>	Catul.
<i>Adrumētum</i>	<i>a maritime town of Lybia</i>	Plin.
<i>Rumon-ōnis</i> ^m	<i>an ancient name of the Tiber</i>	Serv.
<i>abrum</i> ³ US	<i>sweaned, no longer sucking</i>	Varr.
<i>subrumus</i>	<i>a sucking lamb</i>	Varr.
<i>Rūmor-ōris</i> ^m , from <i>pūw</i> ,	<i>a rumour, talk, fame—a flim-flam tale, a story—reputation (good or bad)—a stream or course of water—rumore secundo, with the tide</i>	Ter. Cic. Plaut. Cic. Virg.
<i>I flow, a rumour being only a noise of words which flows or spreads among the people</i>		
<i>Adrumo</i>	<i>I report (see rumo, &c. before)</i>	Fest.
<i>conrumo</i>	<i>I noise about, make a report</i>	Gloss.
<i>rum</i> ² USCŪLUS	<i>a little rumour or report</i>	Cic.
<i>rum</i> ² FERO or <i>fico-as</i>	<i>I spread a report, blaze abroad</i>	Plaut. Gloss.
<i>rum</i> ² GERO-as	<i>I raise or spread reports (obsolete)</i>	Fest.
<i>rumigerat</i> ¹ IO	<i>a spreading of reports abroad</i>	Lampr.
<i>rumiger</i> ³ ŪLUS	<i>a tale-bearer, news-monger</i>	Ammian.
<i>rum</i> ¹ ITO	<i>I spread a rumour</i>	Fest.
<i>RŪTA</i> -æ ^f , <i>pūtā</i>	<i>rue, herb-grace (from pūw, in the sense of I release)</i>	Plin.
<i>rut</i> ¹ ACEUS	<i>mixed with or made with rue</i>	Plin. Val.
<i>rut</i> ¹ ATUS	<i>made or pickled with rue</i>	Plin.
<i>rut</i> ¹ ŪLA	<i>small rue</i>	Cic.
<i>Eurytus</i>	<i>a king of Oechalia, a Centaur slain by Theseus—one of the Argonauts</i>	Ov. Flacc.
<i>Eurytion-ionis</i> ^m	<i>one of the Argonauts—the son of Lycaon, a skilful statuary</i>	Ov. Virg.
<i>Eurytis-īdis</i>	<i>Iole, the daughter of Eurytus</i>	Ov.
* <i>RHĒPO</i> (<i>future rhpō</i>)	<i>I decline, bend down, incline, desire</i>	not used
<i>chamærepēs</i> or <i>riphes</i> or <i>rōpes-is</i> ^m (<i>also chamærepes, Gloss.</i>)	<i>a sort of date-tree, dwarf palm</i>	Plin.
<i>chamæropis-ōpis</i> ^f	<i>herb germander (drunk in wine, it eases the pain in the sides and reins)</i>	Plin.
<i>rēpens-entis</i> (<i>see under pendo and rēpo</i>)	<i>sudden, hasty, unexpected</i>	Cic.
<i>repent</i> ¹ ALĪTER	<i>suddenly</i>	Fulg.
<i>repente</i>	<i>suddenly, all on a sudden</i>	Cic.
<i>repente</i>	<i>suddenly, all on a sudden</i>	Cic.
<i>repentim</i>	<i>suddenly</i>	Gloss.
<i>repentinus</i>	<i>sudden, unexpected, unawares</i>	Cic.
<i>repentinus</i> or <i>ō</i>	<i>suddenly, unlooked for</i>	Last. Cic.
<i>repentinus</i>	<i>suddenly</i>	Apul.

RHŌPE-es

rhōpālon
rhōpalon-īⁿ
rhōpalīcus verſus

*RHIN-rhinos

rhino^oCEROS-ōtis^m (ſee
under CERAS)

rhinocerotīcus
ANARRHINON or UM
ANTIRRHINON-īⁿ

*RHINE-es. ſim
rhina-æ^f
rhin^oION or ārium-īi

*RHIPTO

Rhīphæus or Rhīpæus or
rīphæus
Rhiphæus
Rhiphæi or Rhipæi
Rhiphæ-es^f
Rhiphæus or Ripheus
RĪPA-æ^f†

Argiripa-æ

ripāRIENSIS
ripari^oŌLUS

ripARIUS
ripātĪCUM
ripENSIS
FRĒripĪA-iōrum^a
rip^aŪLA-æ^f

*EURIPICE-es^f
EURIPIDES-is
EURIPIDĒUS
EURIPUS-ī^m

*RHIZA-æ (rhizo or rhiz,
in comp.)

adrarrhiza-æ^f†
glycyrrhiza or ci-æ^f
rhizIAS-iæ^m
RHIZINIUM

inclination, what has the power of in-
clining one to a thing, the turn of the
ſcale, moment, impulse or impelling
force, danger, ruin or deſtruction

a cluck or ſtick or bat, alſo a ſword
a nonuphar or water-lily
a verſe that begins with a monosyllable,
then increaſes gradually (as a club
does)

the noſe, the noſtrils (rhino or rhin, in
comp.)

a beaſt ſo called, becauſe he has a horn
in his ſnout — veſſel with a long
ſnout

of or like a rhinoceros

herb ſnap-dragon like pimpernel

a file, the fiſh skate
a skate

a medicament to take off calloſities in the
eyes (as if a little file)

I throw, launch, overthrow; rhipizo,
I blow; rhīpe, a blaſt of wind, throw
or blow or agitation

Scythian, Muſcovian

a Trojan ſo called

the inhabitants of Scythia or Muſcovy

a midland town of Peloponneſus

a Centaur ſo called

the bank of a river—the ſea-ſhore or
ſea-side

a city of Italy (at firſt called Argi, then
Argiripa, and, laſtly, Arpi)

that guards the frontiers

belonging to or frequenting banks or
ſhores

of or belonging to banks or ſhores

a tax paid on banks or ſhores

that is about or near the ſhore

the environs of the ſhore

a little water-bank

a ſort of bulruſh

an excellent tragedian ſo called

of or belonging to Euripides

a narrow ſea between Boeotia and Eu-

bæa, another in Sicily—a canal, pool,

ditch or trench, inlet, creek

root, plant that bears no flower, ſtalk or

ſtem, ſhoot or ſprig

herb ariſtology

plant the root of which is ſweet

the juice of the root laſerpiſium

a town of Dalmatia

not uſed

not uſed

Plin.

Gloſſ.

not uſed

Plin.

Juv.

Sidon.

Plin.

not uſed

Plin.

Celf.

Paull.

not uſed

Stat. Virg.

Gloſſ.

Virg.

Stat. Virg.

Stat.

Ov.

Cic. Plin.

Servius

Vopisc.

Marc. Em.

Plin.

Id.

Ammian.

Apol.

Cic.

Plin.

Laert.

Cic.

Plin.

Cic.

Suet.

Hypoc.

Apol.

Plin.

Plin.

Plin.

† *ἡ ῥίζα*, impetus, illud, quod à *ῥίζω*, projicio, quia ibi impetus aquæ ſiſtitur, vel quod in eam aqua
faciunt," Ainsworth.

† *ἡ δάρα* from *ἀδρῆς*, thick, large, rich—ſee *hadras*.

glycyrrhizites-æ^mglycyrrhizon-iⁿ

polyrrhizon

Rhizus-im

Rhizinum or Rifinum

•RHŌA or rhōa

rhotites-æ^m•RHŌDON-iⁿ (see rosa)cynorrhodon-iⁿ

oxorrhodon

cynorrhodos flos

Rhodā-æ^f

Rhodānus

Rhodanicus

Rhodanitis-idis

rhodā-ia-æ^f

rhodinus

rhodites-æ^mRhodōpē-es^f (see lower)

Rhodopēius

Rhodōpis-idis or ōpe-es

rhodōra-æ^f

Rhodos-if

Rhodiācus or iensis or
ius•RHŌNNYO or rhōnnymi
(see the note on robur,
and that on rostrum,
under rōdo, at rādo)

philorhomæus

rhōsis-eos

Rhos or Rhossus-if

Rhosius or iācus

Roscius

Roscius or ānus

Rōma or Rēma-æ^f

Romæa-orum

Romandii or andui-
orum

Romandiōla-æ

Romānensis or ānienis

Romania

Romanicus

Romanitas

Romanūla porta

Romanus-a-um

Romane

wine of that sweet root

liquorice

herb having many thick roots

a town of Magnesia

a city and river of Dalmatia

pomegranate-tree; rhœa, the pomegra-
nate (see robur and its derivatives,
and rhœa at rhœo)

wine of pomegranate

a rose (rhodo or rhod, in comp.)

the sweetbriar rose, the flower of the
red lily

vinegar scented with roses

the flower of the red lily

a town of the Rhodians

the river Rhone

of or belonging to the Rhone

of the Rhone (relating to a feminine)

sort of root that smells like a rose (see
lower)

of or belonging to or made of roses

a precious stone of a rose-colour

a queen of Thrace so called, the daugh-
ter of the river Strymon—a high
mountain in Thrace

of or belonging to Rhodope, Thracian

a beautiful courtesan of Thrace

herb with a leaf like a nettle and a
flower like a rosethe island of Rhodes (its coin had the
impression of a rose)

of Rhodes

I strengthen; rhōmaleos, strong; rhō-
maios or rhomaicos, Roman or of
Rome, Latin; rhōme, strength, power

a lover of the Roman nation

strength, firmness, sound health

a town of Syria

of Rhosus

an excellent actor—a tribune of the
people

of Roscius

Rome (Romī, in comp.)

festivals or games kept at Rome

inhabitants of Normandy

a country of Italy so called

imported to Rome

politeness of manners—a part of Greece
so called

of or belonging to Rome, Roman

the empire of Rome

a gate of Rome so called

of Rome, Roman; substantively, one born
at or free of Rome

after the Roman manner

Col.

Plin.

Plin.

Plin.

Plin. Liv.

not used

Plin.

Gloss.

Plin.

Oët. Hor.

Plin.

Plin.

Plin.

Inscr.

Sidon.

Diosc.

Plin.

Plin.

Gloss.

Virg.

Ov.

Plin.

Plin.

Plin.

Plin.

Gloss. Col.

not used

Cic.

not used

Plin.

Plin. Cic.

Cic. Hor.

Cic.

Plin. Enn.

Gloss.

Gloss.

Gloss.

Cato, Inscr.

Fortun.

Gloss.

Cato

Tert.

Varr.

Virg.

Gell.

<i>RomīLIA</i> -æ ^f	a part of Greece so called—one of the tribes or wards of Rome, the ward of Romilius	Gloss. Cic.
<i>Romilius</i>	a Roman so called; also, of Romilius	Gloss.
<i>RomŭLUS</i> -i (see Remus here)	the twin brother of Remus—the father of Aventinus	Liv. Gloss.
<i>Romulus</i> -a-um	of or belonging to Romulus or Remus	Virg. Hor.
<i>Romula</i> -æ ^f	a part of Cisalpine Gaul; romula arbor, the fig-tree under which Remus and Romulus were found	Gloss.
<i>RomulæA</i> ^f	a town in the country of the Samnites	Gloss.
<i>Romulensis</i> ^c	a Roman colony in Gaul	Plin.
<i>RomulŭS</i>	of Romulus, of Rome	Ov.
<i>Romulidæ</i> -arum ^m	the Romans	Perf.
<i>Romulus</i> or <i>ēius</i>	a Roman so called; adjectively, of Romilius	Gloss.
<i>Rēmus</i> -i†	Romulus's brother	Liv.
<i>RēmōNA</i> ^f or <i>ōnium</i> ⁿ	} the habitation of Remus	} Gloss.
<i>RēmōRIA</i> ^f or <i>orium</i> ⁿ		
<i>Remora</i>	Rome (see under <i>mōra</i>)	Ennius.
<i>RēmŭLUS</i>	surname of Silvius, a king of the Latins	Ov.
<i>RēmŪRIA</i>	(see <i>Lēmures</i> and <i>Lemuria</i> , under <i>lēma</i>)	Ov.
<i>RēmŪRINUS</i>	of Remus; Remurinus ager	Paullin.
* <i>RHŌPHĒO</i>	swallow	not used
<i>rbophĒTUM</i>	an egg boiled soft (so as to be easily swallowed)	Gloss.
* <i>RHYNCHOS</i>	the beak or snout, mouth or jaw	not used
<i>Oxyrhynchus</i> -i ^f	a town of Egypt so called, because the inhabitants worshipped the river mullet so called	Strabo
<i>RUNCA</i> -æ ^f †	a plane which joiners use, a bill for cutting brambles, &c. (obsolete)	Fest.
<i>runcĪNA</i> -æ ^f	a plane—the goddess of weeding	Col. Aug.
<i>runcinO</i>	plane, smooth with a plane	Varr.
<i>DĒruncino</i>	plane or smooth as with a plane	Plaut.
<i>DĒruncinat</i> ¹ IO	a planing or smoothing	Col.
<i>DĒruncinat</i> ¹ OR	that smoothes	Aug.
<i>SUBruncinator</i>	the god of weeding	Servius
<i>DĪ</i> or <i>DĒruncIO</i> ⁴	in "dirunciant purgant," Fest. perhaps we should read, diruncinant or deruncinant	
<i>SUBruncĪVUS</i> or <i>ĪNUS</i>	that serves to mark the extent of a piece of land	Hygin.
<i>RUNCO</i> §	I weed	Plin.
<i>AURUNCO</i>	for <i>averrunco</i> (au is then for ab, as in <i>aufero</i>)	Gloss.

† I place *Remus* here, because, in Greek, his name is both 'Ρῆμος and 'Ρίμος; but Victor de Orig. Gen. thus accounts for the names of *Romulus* and *Remus*—"Romulum à virum magnitudine appellatum; non Græci lingua, 'Ρῶμος virtutem dici, certum est. Alterum vero Remum dictum à tarditate, quippe talis natura hominis antiquis remorum dicti."—See under *mōra*.

‡ Varro says "Runcinare à runcina, cujus origo Græca 'ρύγχος; hence, if *runca* was anciently used for *runcina*, as Festus tells us, this *runca* comes from 'ρύγχος; and, indeed, a plane, as well as a bill, acts as a sharp beak pecking here and there.

§ "Aruo, i. e. ruico, runco," Ainsworth. This derivation is wrong; *runco* comes from 'Ρύγχος, because we pull the weeds with any finger and the thumb, which are sufficient for the purpose, in the act of pulling, the form of a beak pecking is made; if we weed with any instrument, this acts also like a beak pecking here and there.

OF *VERRUNCO*
OF *AVERRUNCO*†

verrunco (see the note on *aver-*
runco)

*runc*⁴ANS

*runcat*¹IO

*runcat*¹OR

SUB*runcator*

*runc*³O-Ōnis^m

AV*er*runc³US } deus }

ARUNGUS }

AV*er*runc⁶ASSO³

*RHYPOS

*rhy*PĀROS

*rhy*PŌDES-is^m

*rhy*PTŪSA-æ^f

*RHYTHMUS-is^m

A³*rhythmus* or *atus*-a-um

EN*rhythmus* or *icus*

EUR*rhythmia* or *eurythmia*-

ia^f

*rhythm*ICE-es^f

rhythmicus

*rhythm*ŌIDES-is

*rhythm*IZO

*rhythmiz*at¹IO

*rhythmiz*OMENON-i

RICA-æ^f†

rica

*ric*INIUM or *ic*INIUM }

*ric*INUS or *ic*INUS-is^m }

*ricini*ĀTUS

*ric*INUS-a-um

*ric*⁸ŪLA

*RIDEO-rīfi-rīsum⁵

D or AR*ideo* (cui)

or COR*ideo*

D*erideo* (quem or rem)

IR*ideo*² or *irrido*³ (quem or
rem)

SUB*ideo*

I weed (er is then instead of ec or ex)

I avert, appease, atone—I hoe or weed,
prune or dress, Cato

I avert or drive from (says Danet), *I*
change for the better (says Ainsworth)

picking the hair off

a weeding or pulling out weeds

a weeder

the god of weeding

a weeding-hook

a god that averts evils (some read }
Auruncus, some Auruncius }

I root up—avert

dirt, filth, stinginess; rhypto, I clean
or remove dirt or filth

dirty, stingy, mean (rhyparo, in comp.)

sort of plaster looking like dirt

sort of plaster

metre, number, rhyme—proportion

wanting metre or proportion

having due metre or proportion

graceful proportion and carriage of the
body

the art of metre or proportion

rhythmical—substantively, that speaks
with proper cadence

like metre, &c.

I form into metre or proportion

a proportioning

the matter or subject of metre or propor-
tion

a woman's hood, little cloak—a ker-
chief

read separately sic rica

a woman's short cloak (see under }
cingo }

hooded, that has a hood on

with a veil or hood on

a little hood or cloak

I laugh, laugh at (quem)—*mock or*
scorn or scoff (quem)—*smile, smile*

upon (cui)—*look pleasant, please*

I laugh at, smile upon

I laugh (with others)

I laugh to scorn, deride, despise

I mock, scoff, laugh to scorn

I smile, I smirk

Col. Cato

Non. Cic.

Cic.

Perf.

Plin.

Col.

Serv.

Pallad.

Pacuv.

Gell.

Fulg. Pacuv.

not used

Gloss.

Celf.

Celf.

Gell. Vitr.

Mart. Cap.

Mart. Cap.

Vitr.

Gloss.

Mart. Cap.

Capel.

Cic.

Mart. Cap.

not used

Iren.

Mart. Cap.

Plaut. Varr.

Varr.

Cic. Fest.

Gloss.

Arnob.

Varr.

Fest.

Cic. Ter.

Virg.

Hor.

Cic.

Lucr.

Juv.

Cic. Lucr.

Mart.

Varro derives this from *verto*, which, changed into *verrunco*, may then become *averrunco* or *averrunco*; but derives *verrunco* from *verro*: perhaps *verrunco* is still from *runco*, I mean, for *errunco*, the *v* having been added for an improper aspiration.

perhaps from *rimac*, a girdle (as being a sort of girdle for a woman's head); perhaps from *reicio* for *reicio*, *reicio*, as if *reica*. However, Varro derives it from *ritus-ūs*, because, in making sacrifices, the women used themselves.

As if *Rydeo* for *Rhydeo*; I mean, if not from *ῥυδω* or *ῥυδω* (fluently, vehemently) and *ῖω*, it comes from (drawn) and *ῖω*, as if *ryteo* for *rhyteo*, to express *I become wrinkled*; because the face contracts and becomes red, when we laugh or smile or mock, changing *v* into *i* and *τ* into *d*, changes which frequently take place. The preterite is *risi*, and the supine *risum*, because *ῥυδω* means *rugarum sulcus*, literally, *the furrow of a* *face*; whence *ῥυδω*, I wrinkle—all from *ῥυδω*—see *rhye* under *rhye*.

IR ¹ rid ⁵ ENTER	laughingly	Labet.
rid ⁵ IBUNDUS	inclined to laughing, waggish	Gell.
rid ⁵ ICŪLUS (see ridica under radix)	worthy to be laughed at, jocosely, ridicu- lous	Cic.
DĒridiculus	worthy to be laughed at	Gell.
PER ² ridiculus	very ridiculous, very silly	Cic.
SUB ³ ridiculus	somewhat ridiculous	Augut.
ridiculĀRIUS	ridiculous—ridicularia-orum, jests	Gell. Plaut.
ridiculē	ridiculously, fillily	Ter.
IRridiculē	fillily, unpleasantly	Caf.
PER ² ridiculē	very ridiculously or fillily	Cic.
SUB ³ ridiculē	somewhat ridiculously	Cic.
ridiculum	a jest, a joke (see ridica under radix)	Quint.
DĒridiculum	a laughing stock, a jest or scorn	Tac.
IR ¹ ridiculum	a ridiculous thing, a laughing-stock	Plaut.
ridicul ⁷ ŌSUS	ridiculous	Plaut.
ris ² IBĪLIS	laughable	Boeth.
ris ² LOQUIUM	a ridiculous talk	Tertul.
ris ² IO, or us-ūs	laughing, laughter—Risus-ūs, the god of laughter	Plaut. Cic.
ARRiso	a smiling	Apul.
DĒriso, or us-ūs	derision, scorn, mockery	Herenn.
IRriso, or us-ūs	a mocking, a laughing to scorn	Laet. Quint.
OBriso or obrisso	derision	Cic. Lit.
IR ¹ ris ² IVE	with ridicule or scorn (some read inju- rissimē)	Gloss. Plaut.
ris ² OR	a laugh, a mocker	Hor.
ARRisor	a smiler, a flatterer	Sen.
DĒrisor	a mocker or scoffer or jester	Plin.
IRrisor	a mocker or scoffer	Cic.
PER ² risor	a great laugh	Plaut.
risorius	fit for laughing at	Fulg.
DĒrisorius	fit for laughing at, mocking	Ulp.
IRrisorius	serving to mock, rallying	Mart. Cap.
ris ² ITO	I often laugh	Næv.
*RĪGO†	I water (a field or garden or garment), I wet or moisten	Ov.
IR ¹ rigo	I water or moisten	Cic.
OBriigo	I am stiff, as if obrigeo, says Boudet, quoting Col. but this I doubt.—See under rigeo at rigor	
SUB ³ rigo	I water or bedew a little (see under rego)	Col.
rigat ¹ IO, or us-ūs	a watering or moistening	Col. Form.
IR ¹ rigatio	a watering or moistening	Cic.
rigat ¹ OR and rix	that waters or moistens	Tert. Aug.
IR ¹ rigator	that waters or moistens	Gloss.
rigatorium	a watering-pot	Gloss.
IRrigat ¹ US	watered; irrigatus plagis, whipped till the blood runs down	Col.
IN ² irrigatus	not watered	Plaut.
rig ⁵ UUS	moist, wet, that is watered—riguum, a ditch or trench to water the earth	Col.

† From *ῥίγνω*, says Ainsworth; hence *ῥίγνω* would be as if *ῥίγνω*, that is, *reibe* (whence *richy*, and *lido* *rijo*). *ῥίγνω* is, indeed, the correspondent of *rigo*; and the derivation is not bad, as the *Abolians* prefix sometimes *g*, and sometimes *β* to *ρ*, instead of the aspirate. But *rigo* would sooner come from *ῥέγω*, changing *g* into *γ*, as if *ῥέγω*; that is, *rbago* or *rægo*, whence *rigo*; for *α* is often changed into *i*—see *rhema*. On my part, I think *rigo* comes from *ῥέω*, with the insertion of *γ*; for *ῥέωδης*, a derivative of it, is equivalent to *fluidus*, *humidus*—see *rhys* under *rho*.

CIRCUMRIGUUS
IRRIGUUSwatered around
watered, wet, moist—that waters—
irrigua-orum, brooks or streams to
water the earth
wet, oozy.Prop.
Hor. Tibul.
Plin.

SUBRIGUUS

ERIGUO

RIGUS-ORIS^aI drain
in “Diarrhytum à Græcis dictum
propter aquarum rigus,” read riguaPlin.
Plin.
Plin.RICOTIA-IA^fRIGOR-ORIS^m, as if rhi-
gor (from ῥίγος)a sort of medicament
a stiff cold—the cold fit of an ague,
roughness, stiffness—hardness—rigour,
harshness, strictnessOët. Hor.
Plin. Cels.
Virg.
Tac.
Plin.

RIGORATUS

RIGOROSUS

hardened
rigorous (a barbarous expression, it is
said)RIGEO^a-UI, ῥιγέω, but rigeo
is from ῥίγος and ἰω (see
the note on perio, p. 258,
Vol. I.)I am very cold or chill, am frozen—
stand stiff or upright or on end—am
thick and hardCic.
Ov.
Virg.

DIRIGEO (re)

I grow stiff, stand on end—curdle, grow
hard

Virg. Ov.

ORRIGEO (re)

PRÆRIGEO

RIGIDUS, ῥίγος

I am frozen, am stiff

Cic.

I am very stiff

Tac.

cold, frozen—stiff, hard, not pliable,
close stuck—rigid, severe, rigorous—
inflexible, resolute, constant, rough,
cruel, fierceLucr. Cic.
Plin.
Liv.

ERIGIDUS

PRÆRIGIDUS

RIGIDE

RIGIDITAS

RIGIDO

INRIGIDATUS

RIGEFACIO²RIGESCO³

ORRIGESCO

RIMA-Æ[†]

RIMOSUS

RIMULA

RIMO-AS

quite stiff or hard

Petron.

very hard or stiff

Quinct.

stiffly, firmly, closely

Ov.

stiffness, severity

Vitr.

I harden

Sen.

cooled or hardened or made stiff

Macer.

I make cold, stiffen

Frontin.

I grow stiff with cold, grow hard

Virg.

I become stiff or motionless

Sen.

a cleft, chink, chap, cranny, fissure

Lucan.

full of chinks or clefts, leaky

Col.

a small chink

Cels.

I make clefts or fissures (the word is
doubted)

Fest.

I search every chink and corner, peep,
spy, pry into—examine diligently

Col.

I search or examine diligently

Sil.

examining diligently

Pacuv.

by peeping

Apul.

that searches diligently

Mart. Cap.

RINGO[†]-RINXI-RICTUM *cr*
ringor-RICTUS *sum*I grin, show my teeth (as a dog does), I
make a wry face (as one angry), fret
or chafe, make facesArnob.
obsolete
Ter.From ῥίγμα, suppressing γ, and changing ρ into ι long; or from ῥέγμα, suppressing ρ, and changing ρ
long.A fox, naris; quid canes latraturi ringendo nares agunt, i. e. suspendant, vel ex ira in rugas diducunt os,”
But perhaps ringo is as if rymbo, from ῥέγω, by suppressing the ς, which often is only an equivalent to
aspire (see the note on rigo), and inserting ρ; for ῥέγω may, as well as ῥέγω (from ῥέγω), serve as a
dependent to ringo: its future, ῥέξω, accounts for the preterit rinxi, with the insertion of ρ, which ρ
appears in the supine and its derivatives, as well as in rix and its derivatives.

Vol. II.

SUB³ringorriā¹UM-īⁿriā¹US-ūsriā¹ORIXA-æ^frix²OSUS

rixO

rixOR

rixat¹IOrixat¹ORRÖBUR-örisⁿ†robUS-īⁿ or örisⁿ

roberÄRIUM

roberETUM

roboreUS

rober²OSUS

roburneus

robusteUS

robustus

robuste

roberO (rem re)

CORROBORO (rem re)

IR¹roberoCORROBORA²MENTUMOBROBORAT¹IOPRÆ²roborat¹USrober⁶ASCO³

RÖBUS-a-um

robeUS-a-um

robIGO or rübigo-īnis^f

Robigus or Rubigus-i

I fret a little

a grinning, scornful opening of the mouth
a grinning or gnarring—the jaw or
chapI cry or make a noise like a leopard
a squabbling or brawling or scolding,strife, quarrel, altercation, jarr, de-
bate—a buffeting or mauling or
fighting

quarrelsome, apt to fight

for the deponent rixor

I brawl, scold, quarrel, buffet, maul—

make a noise, clash, resist

a brawling or quarreling, &c.

a brawler or wrangler

strength, courage, stoutness—oak of the
hardest kind, heart of oak, hard wood

or timber—the stocks for punishment

—a hardening of the nerves

sort of heavy and bright wheat

a warren or park for game inclosed with

oak-fences

a plantation of oak, or trees of hard

wood

made of oak or hard wood

whose nerves grow hard, as if genty

of or growing on oaks

made of oak or strong timber

made of oak—lusty, hale, able, hardy,

sturdy, strong, firm—yielding strong

nourishment

robustly

I strengthen, make strong and firm

I fortify, corroborate, strengthen

I strengthen or make strong

a corroborating or strengthening

a hardening of the nerves from chillness

made very strong and firm

I grow stiff and hard

red (the word is, however, obsolete)

red (see rubeus here)

the blasting of corn and vines, mildew,

rust, rustiness of iron and brass—foul-

ness (Ov.), a goddess invoked against

the blasting of corn, &c. (Ov.)

a goddess invoked against the blasting of

corn and vines

† Festus derives *robur* from the obsolete adjective *robustus*, saying, "*robustum rubrum colore, et quæ rufi sunt ut bovem quoque rustici appellant manifestum est. Unde et materia, quæ plurimas hujus coloris vim habet, dicitur robur: et homines valentes ac boni coloris robusti.*" But he says not whence the adjective *robustus* comes. (fluxio, fluxus) is formed from *piu*, so *piu* may have been formed from *piu*, I make strong; from which *piu* inserting *b* as an equivalent for the digamma, we get *rbobos* or *robos* or (as Cato has used) *robos-oris*; then, by changing *o* into *u* or (as in *rigor*, from *riyos*), we get *robur-oris*, also anciently used according to Gesner, instead of *robur-oris* has prevailed. Now, that the adjective *robustus* may have come itself from *robustus*, because the colour is the strongest and most striking colour, appears not unlikely. But what if the adjective *robustus* had been applied to an ox, because of his great strength and weight? for Columella, in asserting that the wheat called *robustus* is preferable for sowing, says, "*quoniam et pondere et nitore præstat;*" *piu*, then, is to be considered as primitive of *robustus*, *robustus*, &c. and here I must observe, that *piu* (see *rbos*), seeming, as well as *piu*, to come from *piu* (by admitting that a ruddy colour is the sign of strength), whence *piu* might be formed, and then my placing *ruscum* and *rufus* under *robur*, is accounted for.

<i>RobigāLIA</i> or <i>Rubigalia</i>	<i>festivals to the goddess Robigo or the god Robigus</i>	Varr.
<i>robigin⁷ŌSUS</i> (Gloss.) or <i>rubigin⁷ŌSUS</i>	<i>foul, rusty—stained or reddened</i>	Plaut. Apul.
<i>rubiginO</i> or <i>rubigino</i>	<i>I make rusty, I rust</i>	Gloss. Apul.
<i>RŪBEUS</i> , ῥυβῆος†	<i>red (see also under rubus here)</i>	Col.
<i>SUB³rubēus</i>	<i>reddish</i>	Non.
<i>rubEO²-ui</i> , ῥυβῆαω	<i>I am red—Lreddden, I blush</i>	Catull. Cic.
<i>Ē¹rubeo</i>	<i>I reddden, blush, am ashamed</i>	Nep.
<i>IR¹rubeo</i>	<i>I reddden, blush</i>	Stat.
<i>SUB³rubeo</i>	<i>I blush or reddden a little</i>	Ov.
<i>Rub³æ-arum^f</i>	<i>a promontory in Pontus</i>	Plin.
<i>rub³ĒDO-inis^f</i>	<i>a redness, blush colour</i>	Firmic.
<i>suāverub³ENS</i>	<i>of a pleasant purple colour</i>	Virg.
<i>Rub³ENSIS</i>	<i>Rubensis lacus, a lake so called</i>	Plin.
<i>rub³⁹FACIO³</i>	<i>I make red</i>	Ov.
<i>rubefact¹US</i>	<i>reddened or made red</i>	Ov.
<i>rub³IA</i> or <i>rubea</i>	<i>sort of herb giving a red colour; rubia tinctorum, gosling-weed or clivers, herb madder</i>	Plin.
<i>vicinirubia</i>	<i>St. Anthony's fire</i>	Gloss.
<i>Rubicon-ōnis^m</i>	<i>a small river formerly parting France from Italy</i>	Lucan,
<i>rub³ICUNDUS</i>	<i>red, ruddy</i>	Ter.
<i>SUB³rubicundus</i>	<i>reddish, somewhat ruddy</i>	Plin.
<i>rubicund³ŪLUS</i>	<i>reddish, somewhat red or ruddy</i>	Juv.
<i>rub³IDUS</i>	<i>reddish, of a deep yellow colour</i>	Gell.
<i>rub³OR-oris^m</i> , ῥυβῆος	<i>redness, blush, modesty</i>	Ov.
<i>rub³ER-rubra-rubrum</i> or <i>rubrus-a-um</i>	<i>red, ruddy, ῥυβῆος</i>	Plin. Solin.
<i>SUB³rub³er</i>	<i>reddish</i>	Cels.
<i>rub³ELLUS</i>	<i>somewhat red, reddish—substantively, the fish roach—a red grape or red wine</i>	Plin. Apic. Plin.
<i>rubell¹ĀNUS</i>	<i>somewhat red</i>	Col.
<i>rubell¹IO-iōnis^m</i>	<i>the fish rocket or roach</i>	Plin.
<i>rubell³ŪLUS</i>	<i>somewhat red</i>	Mart. Cap.
<i>Rubræ-arum^f</i>	<i>a small town of Tuscany</i>	Mart.
<i>rubric³US</i>	<i>reddish</i>	Col.
<i>rubrica-æ^f</i>	<i>red earth, red lead, vermilion—rubric or civil law (because the titles were in red)</i>	Col. Perf.
<i>rubricĀTUS</i>	<i>coloured with or written in red</i>	Petron.
<i>Rubricatus^m or atumⁿ</i>	<i>a river in Catalonia</i>	Mela Plin.
<i>rubricĒTA-æ^f</i>	<i>vermilion</i>	Plaut.
<i>rubric⁷ŌSUS</i>	<i>full of ruddle or red ochre</i>	Plin.
<i>rubricO</i>	<i>I colour with or in red</i>	Gloss.
<i>Erubris-is^m</i>	<i>the river Rover, which runs into the Moselle</i>	Auson.
<i>Rubrius-a-um</i>	<i>an epithet of a Roman family</i>	Gloss.
<i>RubriāNUM senatus con-</i> <i>sultum</i>	<i>an ordinance or decree of Rubrius</i>	Gloss.
<i>rubrO</i>	<i>I reddden; whence rubrans, reddening</i>	Alcim.
<i>rubESCO³</i>	<i>I grow red, I reddden</i>	Plin.
<i>Ē¹rubefco (re)</i>	<i>I reddden, blush, am ashamed</i>	Cic.

Certainly from *robeus*, changing *e* into *u*. This word has been doubted in Pliny; but it is found not only in Plaut. but in Pallad. Gell. Hygin. Firmic. &c. where, however, some would read *robeus*.

IR ¹ rubefco	I reddén, blufh	Solin.
ÉRUBESC ² ENTIA	a blufhing, modefty	Tert.
RÛBUS-i ^m . and f. †	a bramble or blackberry-bufh—its fruit	Col. Cal.
ruBEUS	bufhy or belonging to bufhes	Virg.
rubËTA-Æ ¹	a toad which keeps about bufhes, a rud-	Pin.
	dock—poifon drawn from it	Jav.
rubËTUM-i	places where many brambles or thorns	Ov.
	grow	
Rubi-orum	a town of Apulia	Hor.
RÛPUS-a-um † (fome ruf-	reddifh, yellow—having red or yellowifh	Man.
fus)	bair	Ter.
Rufus	name of feveral men	App. Tac.
SUB ³ rufus	fomewhat reddifh	Pin.
Ruf-Æ-ārum	a city of Calabria (fee rufæ here)	Virg.
RufILLUS-i ^m	a foft and effeminate man fo called	Hor.
RufINUS	a commander of the Gauls—a furname	Gloff.
	to many perfons, an adverfary of	Claud.
	Hieronymus	
ruf ³ ÛLUS (fee rutilus	reddifh, rufet—Rufoli-orum, captains	Plaut.
here)	made by the Conful or General, ac-	Liv.
	cording to a law of Rutilius Rufus	
rufESCO ²	I grow reddifh	Pin.
rufO	I make reddifh	Pin.
IR ¹ rufo	I make reddifh	Tert.
IN or IRRUFAT ¹ US	made reddifh	Ter.
RufR-Æ-arum ^f or Ruffi-	a town of Calabria (fee rufæ above)	St. Lin.
um-ii ^a		
RufR-ENI-orum	inhabitants of Rufæ	Cic.
RufRI Maceriz-arum ^f	a town of Campania	Cato
RUSCUM ^a or rufcus-i ^m §	a rough-pricked (reddifh) fhurb for	Col.
	brufhes or brooms, butcher's-broom	
rufCARIUS or rufarius	of or for butcher's-broom	Cato Var.
ÉRufCUS-i	a fort of bramble	Apul.
rufO or rufio	I cut butcher's-broom	Tert.
RUSSUS-a-um, p ² erios	of a flefh or carnation-colour (fee the	Lucr.
	note on robus)	
rufSATUS	clad in reddifh clothes	Pin.
rufSEUS	of a flefh or carnation colour	Petron.
rufS ³ ÛLUS	fomewhat of a flefh or reddifh colour	Proden.
rufS ² ÛLUS	fomewhat of a fiefh or reddifh colour	Capitul.
RÛTILUS-a-um (fee	fiery, red—bright, refulgent, gliftening,	Col.
rutilus under ruo)	red-haired, carroty	Suet.
PRÆ ² rutilus	very bright or refulgent	Tertul.
SUB ³ rutilus	of a light red, a little carroty	Pin.
rutilUS	red, ruddy, reddifh—Rutilius, a Roman	Tac.
	fo called	Pin.
rutilESCO ³	I grow ruddy	Pin.
rutilO	I look red, fhine, glitter—caufe to fhine	Val. Ma.
	or glitter like gold	Claud. M.
SUB ³ rutilo	I am a little carroty or reddifh	

† Not from *ῥόβος* (Morl.) which means *virgultum*; nor from *rubet*, *quod virgulta ejus rubent*, but from *robis*, red; whence *rubens*, &c. becaufe the fruit is red, and bears a juice of blood colour.

‡ From *robis*, changing *o* into *u*, and *b* into *f*; for, *f* being often ufed for *v*, and *o* for *u*, it follows, that *f* may be ufed inftead of *b*.

§ From *ῥόβος*, a pomegranate; whence *ῥόβον*, golden ornaments in the form of pomegranates, at the bottom the high prieft's garment; which muft be from *ῥοβός*, an adjective which may have expreffed yellowifh or like a pomegranate.

|| Since *Rufus* (fee at *Rufulus*) were called afterwards *Rutili*, as *Festus* tells us, it is evident that *rutilus* well as *rutilus*, a corruption of *rufulus*.

SUPER <i>rutilo</i>	<i>I look red or glitter above</i>	<i>Prud.</i>
<i>Rutūli-orum</i>	<i>a very ancient people of Italy</i>	<i>Plin.</i>
<i>Rutulū-s-a-um</i>	<i>Rutulian, of or belonging to the Rutili</i>	<i>Virg.</i>
*RŌGO (rem, quem or à quo or de quo, ad fig-nandum, &c.)†	<i>I desire, beg, crave, entreat, request, demand—enquire (rem or quem)—borrow (rem)—propose a law in the senate, bring in a bill (rem)</i>	<i>Cic.</i>
ABrogo (cui rem)	<i>I abolish, repeal, abrogate, drive away, deprive by public authority</i>	<i>Sen. Cic.</i>
AD or ARrogo (mihi rem)	<i>I ascribe, confer by vote, claim, adopt</i>	<i>Liv.</i>
CORrogo	<i>I bring together by entreaty, borrow up and down</i>	<i>Cic.</i>
DĒrogo (de re, cui rem)	<i>I derogate, abate or lessen, take away by a new law</i>	<i>Cic.</i>
EX or Ērogo (rem in rem)	<i>I lay out or employ, bestow, entreat, get by begging</i>	<i>Fest.</i>
SUPER <i>crogo</i>	<i>I do more than is required</i>	<i>Cic.</i>
INTERrogo (quem de re)	<i>I ask a question, examine, accuse or charge—argue and reason</i>	<i>Ist.</i>
IRrogo	<i>I set or impose upon, appoint, bestow; irrogassit for irrogat</i>	<i>Cic.</i>
OBrogo	<i>I propose a law that annuls another</i>	<i>Plin.</i>
PERrogo	<i>I go entreating or asking every where</i>	<i>Cic.</i>
PRĒrogo	<i>I ask before, put the question first—pay before it is due</i>	<i>Ulp.</i>
PRŌrogo (cui rem)	<i>I defer or put off, prorogue, prolong but in “Quidvis roga, rero ga,” we now read, Quidvis rogare roga</i>	<i>Cic.</i>
RĒrogo	<i>I substitute, put in place of another, add to</i>	<i>Plaut.</i>
UB or SURrogo (quem cui or in locum cuius)	<i>I substitute, put in place of another, add to</i>	<i>Cic.</i>
<i>roga²MENTUM, or men-minis²</i>	<i>a question or demand</i>	<i>Apul. Gloss.</i>
INTERrogamentum	<i>a question, an interrogating</i>	<i>Gloss.</i>
ARrog³ANS	<i>arrogant, presumptuous</i>	<i>Cic.</i>
SUB³arrogans	<i>somewhat arrogant, &c.</i>	<i>Gloss.</i>
ARrog³ANTER	<i>arrogantly</i>	<i>Cic.</i>
SUB³arroganter	<i>somewhat arrogantly</i>	<i>Cic.</i>
ARrog³ANTIA	<i>arrogance, presumption</i>	<i>Cæf.</i>
<i>rogat¹IO</i>	<i>a demand, request, project of a law</i>	<i>Cic.</i>
ABrogatio	<i>an abrogation, a disannulling</i>	<i>Cic.</i>
ARrogatio	<i>an adopting (in a particular way)</i>	<i>Gell.</i>
CORrogatio	<i>a bringing together by entreaty, &c.</i>	<i>Valg.</i>
DĒrogatio	<i>a taking from, a derogation</i>	<i>Herenn.</i>
Ērogatio	<i>a bestowing or laying out</i>	<i>Cic.</i>
SUPER <i>crogatio</i>	<i>a bestowing or laying out over and above</i>	<i>Quint.</i>
INTERrogatio	<i>a question, an interrogation</i>	<i>Cic.</i>
IRrogatio	<i>an imposition or setting upon</i>	<i>Cic.</i>
OBrogatio	<i>a proposing a law annulling another</i>	<i>Herenn.</i>
PRŌrogatio	<i>a putting off or prolonging</i>	<i>Cic.</i>
UB or SURrogatio	<i>a putting (one) in room of another</i>	<i>Gloss.</i>
<i>rogat¹IUNCŪLA</i>	<i>a little demand or entreaty</i>	<i>Cic.</i>
INTERrogatiuncula	<i>a little question or demand</i>	<i>Cic.</i>
DĒrogat¹IVUS	<i>derogative, that abates or lessens</i>	<i>Gramm.</i>

Rogo is as *if ergo*, from ῥεγῶ-εργῶ, in the sense of *I desire*, by transposing the *r*, whence ῥεγῶ-ε, *I incite*, *animate*, &c. *Roget quis*, a form in anticipating or obviating an objection, *Ter. rogare sacramento*, to swear a soldier that he will be true and faithful, *Liv.*

INTERrogativus	interrogative	Præc.
PRÆrogativus	that has a prerogative or peculiar right	Liv.
PRORogativus	of voting before others	
PRÆrogativa-æ†	that serves to prolong or put off	Sen.
	a precedence in voting—privilege, ad-	Cic. Plin.
	vantage	
PRÆrogativARIUS	entitled to some prerogative	Symmach.
INTERrogative	interrogatively	Alfon. Pal.
rogat'OR and RIX	that demands or requests, president or	Cic. Siliol.
	speaker	
ABrogator	that annuls or abrogates	Arnob.
ARrogator	that adopts (in a particular manner)	Dig.
DERogator	that derogates or abolishes	Sidon.
ERogator	that lays out money, an almoner	Tert.
SUPERERogator	that does more than is required	Eccl.
INTERrogator	that interrogates or questions	Ulp.
IRrogator	that imposes or enjoins	Ict.
PRÆrogator	a manager or that lays out money	Isidor.
PRORogator	a manager or that lays out money	Calliod.
SUBERBURrogator	that puts (one) in room of another	Ict.
rogatorius	fit or serving for entreating; rogato-	Alcim. Gid.
	rium, a charity-house	
DERogatorius	derogatory, that serves to abate, &c.	Ict.
ERogatorius	for distributing or laying out	Frontin.
INTERrogatorius	serving to question; interrogatoria-	Tertul.
	orum, interrogatories	
rogat'URA	a courtesy, compliment, a wheedling	Gloss.
IRrogat'US-a-um	imposed, enjoined, laid or set upon	Plin.
rogatUM	a desire, a demand (but read rogatus-ūs)	Boudot.
rogat'US-ūs	a desire or suit, a question	Cic.
rog'ITO	I desire, beg or entreat—invite, enquire	Plin. Ter.
DERogito	I ask or demand earnestly	Plaut.
ERogito	I require, ask earnestly	Sil.
PER'rogito	I often ask or demand	Pacuv.
rogitat'IO	a praying, an entreating	Plaut.
rogitat'OR	that enquires or examines	Aug.
ROS-rōris†	dew—any liquor, water, &c.	Virg. Luc.
ROS-MARINUS or UM	rosemary; but, separately, ros marinus,	Hor.
	Scrib. also ros maris, Ov. and ros	
	terraz, Apul.	
ROS-VITALIS	nurse's milk	Virg.
ROS-ALIS	of dew, dewy	Ov.
ROS-ARIUS-ū	light soldier for skirmishing (as if dew-	Ov.
	beater)—adjectively, for light sol-	Fell.
	diers	
ROS-IDUS	dewy, full of dew	Prop.
ROS-IFER or FICUS	that brings or produces dew	Sen. Nep.
ROS-IFLUUS	that flows with dew	Varr.
ROS-ULENTUS	covered with or full of dew	Plin.
ROS-CIDUS	covered with dew, dewy	Virg.
ROSEA or ia	a town of Campania pleasantly situated	Varr.
ROSEANUS	of Rosea	Varr.
ROS-IDUS	full of dew, dewy	Virg.
ROS-ESCO	I grow or become dewy (some read ra-	Ov.
	resco)	

† Contracted from *rosare*, its equivalent; and, indeed, the author of *Le Jardin des Racines Grecques*, derives *ros* from it. But perhaps *ros* comes rather from *ros*, for *ros*, a flowing, distillation, &c. (see *ros*); *ros*, *reflux*.

irrescō	I grow dewy or moist	Apul.
rorō	I drop down like dew, am dewy—rorat, the dew falls	Ov.
	I besprinkle or bedew	Col.
D of ARRO	I besprinkle around	Marc. Emp.
CIRCUMRO	I bedew, besprinkle	Apul.
IRRO	I bedew or besprinkle all over	Virg.
PER ² RO	powder or dust of gold (some read ramentum)	Barth.
roramentum auri	a falling of dew	Capitol.
roratio	a bedewing, a moistening	Apul.
*RŌSA-æ†	a rose—a word of endearment—state of happiness—oil of roses	Aug.
rosACEUS, ῥοδοειῆς	made of roses; rosaceum, oil of roses	Cic. Plaut.
rosARIUS	of roses—that sells roses—rosarium, a garden or bed of roses	Mart. Ceis.
rosATUS	rosy, mixed with roses	Plin.
rosETUM, ῥοδοῖον	a bed or plantation of rose-trees	Suet. Gloss.
roseUS, ῥοδαῖος	of roses—of rose-colour, fair, red	Col.
rosŪLA	a little rose	Lampr.
rosŪLENTUS	rosy, abounding in roses	Virg.
RŌTA-æ†	a wheel, a chariot for a kind of torture used on a wheel—a kind of wild goat—a kind of whale or great sea-fish	Catul. Plin.
	of or belonging to a wheel, having wheels	Dracont.
rotALIS	a wheelwright	Prudent.
rotARIUS	that has wheels (besides its meanings as a participle of roto)	Cic.
rotATUS	a little wheel or reel	Varr.
rotŪLA-æ	a roll of parchment—a roller—a sort of measure in verse	Plin.
rotulus	I turn like a wheel or reel	Capitol.
rotulo	I turn a thing round like a wheel, swing or whirl about, shake or toss—brandish	Ulp.
roto	I turn or whirl round	Ov.
	I cause to whirl or form a wheel	Plaut.
rotabilis	that may be whirled or turned round	Ist. Calp.
rotabilis	voluble	Diom.
rotatim	after the manner of wheels	Sarish.
rotatio, or us-ūs	a whirling about or turning round	Ov.
rotator	that whirls or turns or goes round	Virg.
subrotatus	mounted upon wheels	Apul.
rotundus	quick, nimble, voluble—round, circular, globular, complete, neat, fine	Min. Fel.
semirotundus	half-round or half-circular	Ammian.
subrotundus	roundish, somewhat round	Prudent.
		Apul.
		Vitr.
		Hor.
		Cic.
		Apul.
		Celf.

From ῥόδον, the rose-tree; itself from ῥόδον, a rose, whence the author of *Le Jardin des Racines Grecques* uses the French word *rose* (see *rhodon*); but Ainsworth thinks *rosa* comes from the Celtic *ros*.

From *rus*, according to Isid. and Gesner; from the Celtic *rot*, a wheel, says Ainsworth; and, indeed, *rotitum* or *peteritum* seems to confirm the latter, as *petera* or *peter*, in the Celtic, means *four*; but see *rus*; for, as *ros* comes from ῥόδον or ῥοδαῖος, which means the same as *rus* and *irrus*, perhaps the Celtic *rot*, and Latin *rota*, comes from ῥόδον, whence ῥοδαῖος, a rumbling or shrill noise or roaring of waves, tumult, agitation, impetuosity; at the word, indeed, the author of *Le Jardin des Racines Grecques*, says it is equivalent to the Latin *rota*. Certain that wheels, in their rolling, form a rumbling noise like that of waves—see the note on *rota*.

rotund^a-z^f
 rotund^a
 rotundⁱ FOLIUS
 rotundITAS
 rotundⁱ ŪLA
 rotundO

CORROTUNDO

rotundatⁱ IO
 rotundatⁱ US
 ērotundatus

PĒTORĪTUM or pĕtōrītum-i^o

*R Ū D O³ † (or rudeo²,
 Lucil. or rudio⁴, Gloss.
 or rūdo³, Pers.)

rud³ ENS-entis (partic.)
 rud³ ENS-entis m. and f.

rudITUS

rud³ OR-ōris^m

RŪCLO⁴-īvi-ītum, as if
 roth³io or roez³io

IR²-rugio

RugIA-iz^f

rugitⁱ US-ūs

RugUSCI-ōrum

*R Ū G O³ †-ruxi-ructum
 (see under ruga at
 rheo)

R³-rugoBX²-rugo

eru³atⁱ US

eru³atⁱ US-ūs

eru³atⁱ ōSUS

eru³atⁱ O (cui in os)

eru³HoIRru³HoObru³Ho

eru³atⁱ A-z^f

eru³atⁱ A² MEN

eru³atⁱ IO

ēru³atio

eru³atⁱ OR and rix

eru³atⁱ ITO

eru³atⁱatⁱ IO

a pellet of bread or dough or paste
 volubly, roundly, aptly, elegantly
 that has round leaves
 roundness

a small pellet or ball

I round, make round—I pile upon a
 round heap, I make up

I make round

a turning or making round

made round

made quite round

a four-wheel waggon or chariot

I roar—bray (said of asses)

roaring, creaking—braying

a rope, cable (rudenti, in comp.)

a braying or making a shrill noise

a shrill noise

I roar like a lion—bray like an ass—
 brawl or bawol

I roar violently

the island of Rugen; Rugius, an inha-
 bitant of Rugen

a roaring like a lion—a rumbling noise
 (of the guts)

a people of the Alps

I belch or break wind upwards

I belch out (hardly used)

I belch out (hardly used)

belched out, exhaled

a belch or belching or breaking of wind
 upwards

that belches much or smells of belch

I break wind upwards, I belch—ructor,

I belch out

I belch out, throw up

I belch in or on

I belch on or against

a part of the throat near the pipe

a belch or belching

a belching

a belching out, exhalation

that belches or causes to belch

I belch often or repeatedly

a belching often or repeatedly

† From *rūdo², rumbling or shrill noise, or roaring of the waves, &c. whence *rūdiu and *rūziu, I impetuously and with great noise; which *rūdo² comes from *rūm (see the note on rota), itself from rūm, I flow or run; whence *rūe, a flowing or running; because the rumbling or roaring of the waves is occasioned by flow or ebb. Hence rudens-entis, applied to ropes, is not on account of their making a noise like the breaking of an ass, but on account of their rumbling or shrill noise, when tossed by the wind or pulled and made to perhaps, too, rudo, as well as rudis (which seem to have been anciently used instead of rudo, and which consequently ought, rather than rudo, to be looked upon as a primitive) comes from *rūzi², a creaking or shrill hissing noise; whence *rūziu, I creak or shriek or hiss.

‡ Rugo from rūgō, I belch, suppressing s; for, since rūgō, that belches, was used, this must have been formed from rūgō, a belch or belching, not used indeed; but from which, suppressing s, we get rūgo, whence the supine rūctum, the verbal noun rūctus-ūs, the verb rūcto, &c.

RUMPO³. rūpi (anciently
rupsi) ruptum†

ABrumbo
CORrumbo
PRÆCORrumbo
DËrumbo
or DISrumbo
ERumpo (rem in rem)
INTERRumpo
INTRORumpo
IRrumbo
OBRumpo
PERRumpo
PRÆRumpo
PRORumpo
SUBrumbo
IR³ump³IBILIS
rump³TUS for ruptus
rump³US-IT
rumpOTINUS§
rumpOTINËTUM
rumpOTINETUS
LËgim³us a cr rupio or rupus,
as if rumpa, &c.
rupES-is†
rupEX-icis†
rupi³CAPRA-æ†
rupICO-ONIS
RupILIUS
rupINA-æ
CORrupt³ELA
IN³CORruptela
CORrupt³IBILIS
IN³CORruptibilis
CORruptibilITAS
IN³CORruptibilitas
IN³CORruptibilitER
rupi³IM (some read raptim)
rupi³IO
ABruptio
CORruptio
IN³CORruptio
DËruptio
ERuptio
INTERRuptio

*I break, burst, infringe or violate, as:
flee—tire or weary—break off, dis-
solve—rend, tear*
I break off (rem or quem à quo)
I corrupt, spoil, mar, bribe
I corrupt beforehand
I break off (see dëruptus)
I tear or break to pieces, I burst
I break out, burst out, sally out
*I break in two or in the middle—inter-
rupt, disturb*
I break in by force, rush in
I break in violently, rush in
I break
*I break through by force—I break, jur-
mount*
I break asunder or in pieces
I break forth, force a passage, burst out
I break under
not to be broken, firm
broken, &c.
*a long branch made to come up and pass
from tree to tree*
dwarfish and fit to support vines
*a plantation of dwarf-trees to support
vines*
serv-ing to support vines
that breaks the laws or a law
a rock, steep or craggy place
a country-cloven, poor, rustic—fert of bird
a wild goat (rupi from rupes)
a clownish fellow, a boor
a Roman so called, a king of that name
a craggy or steep part
what corrupts or spoils, bane
what corrupts not
corruptible
incorruptible
corruptibility
incorruptibility
incorruptibly
breaking in suddenly, abruptly
a rupture or breach
a breaking off, a separation
corruption
interruption
a bursting or breaking to pieces
a bursting forth or sallying out
interruption

Cic.
Plaut. Hor.
Ov.
Cic.
Ter.
Ov.
Gloss.
Cic.
Cæs.
Liv.
Cæs.
Cæs.
Ter.
Varr.
Cæs. Cic.
Ov.
Cæs.
Arnob.
Gloss.
Ulp.
Varr.
Col.
Col.
Col.
Plaut. Prud.
Cæs.
Gell. Gaza.
Plin.
Apul.
Hor.
Apul.
Cic.
Ter.
Arnob.
Last.
Ter.
Ter.
August.
Cæs.
Ulp.
Cic.
Cic.
August.
Sen.
Cæs.
Quinct.

¹Rump or ²Ρυμῶν is the Greek correspondent to *rumpo*; but this *rumpo* comes perhaps from ³Ρωρῆ; for, with
derivation of *ru*, we form *rbumpo* or *rompo*, from which *rumpo* may have arisen, primarily expressing *I use
force*, so as to destroy or break—see *rbopo* under *rbopo*. Yet, as ⁴ῥάμπος, the beak of a bird, is derived
from ⁵ῥαμ, I corrupt, destroy, spoil; because birds spoil every thing with their beaks; as ⁶ῥάμπος means a sword,
both destructive implements, *rumpo* may be as if *rbumpo*, whence *rampo*, and then *rumpo*.
Perhaps this comes from ⁷Ρομαῖος, itself from ⁸Ρίμας—see *rbembo*.
Some read *rambotinus*, some *rambotinus*, and some *rbembotinus*.

INTRORUPTIO
 IRRUPTIO
 PRORUPTIO
 CORRUPTI¹IVUS
 IN³CORRUPTIVUS
 rupt¹OR
 CORRUPTOR and rix
 DIRUPTOR
 ERUPTOR
 INTERRUPTOR
 PRORUPTOR
 CORRUPTORIUS
 IN³CORRUPTORIUS
 rupt¹URA

ABRUPT¹US
 IN³ABRUPTUS
 CORRUPTUS

IN³CORRUPTUS
 PRÆCORRUPTUS
 DERUPTUS
 IR³RUPTUS
 PRÆRUPTUS
 PRORUPTUS
 SEMIRUPTUS
 SUBRUPTUS
 ABRUPTA-æ¹
 ABRUPTÆ
 CORRUPTÆ
 IN³CORRUPTÆ
 INTERRUPTÆ
 PRÆRUPTÆ
 ABRUPTUM
 DERUPTUM
 PRÆRUPTUM

•RUO³-rui-rūtum or rū-
 tum, from *ῥῥῶω*, whence
ῥῥῶμας or *ῥῥῶμα*, ruo,
 irruo, festino; or from
ῥῥῶω, which means the
 same

CONGRUO† (cui rei or cum re,
 cui or cum quo, ad or
 in rem)

INGRUA (in quem)

CON or CORRUO-UI

a breaking in by force, a rushing in
 a breaking in upon, irruption
 a breaking forth or forcing a passage
 corruptive, corruptible
 incorruptible
 that breaks or causes to break
 that corrupts or debauches
 that breaks or wastes
 that breaks or bursts forth
 that interrupts
 that breaks forth or forces a passage
 corruptible, for corruption
 incorruptible
 ploughed land (the word is not approved
 of)

broken off, steep, craggy, abrupt, rash
 unbroken

corrupted, infected, spoiled—mixed, de-
 flowered, debauched—depraved—
 bribed—forged, falsified—wanton,
 soft, delicate

incorrupt, pure, untainted
 corrupted beforehand
 broken, scraggy, steep downward
 unbroken

broken, burst, steep, craggy
 broken, immoderate, unruly
 half broken

broken underneath (some read subrutus)
 an abyss, a precipice
 abruptly, inconsiderately
 corruptly, depravedly
 incorruptly, without bribe
 with interruption, by stops
 ruggedly

a precipice, steep or craggy place

a steep or craggy place

a steep or craggy place

I fall, fall down, rush, run, headlong,
 break out with violence, pull down,
 level, bring or throw together, send
 forth—am ruined, come in all haste,
 come to loss (in a bargain)—precipi-
 tate, hurry, throw, tumble

I flock along with or throw myself
 among a heap of others—I agree or
 accord with, suit, match (being of a
 nature that may go and mix with
 others)

I invade, assail or set upon with vio-
 lence—am near at hand, come or fall
 suddenly upon

I tumble down, decay, come to ruin, fall
 —heap up together

Gloss.
 Cic.
 Mart. Ca.
 Tert.
 Hier.
 Liv.
 Cic.
 Litt. ex T.
 Ammian.
 Gloss.
 Ammian.
 Tertul.
 Tertul.
 Gloss.

Cic.
 Stat.
 Virg. Ov.
 Luc. Sall.
 Cic. [id.]

Cic.
 Ov.
 Liv.
 Hor.
 Cæf.
 Cæf.
 Diæt. Cæs.

Hirt.
 Justin.
 Quint.
 Cic.
 Cic.
 Cic.
 Plin.

Stat.
 Tac.
 Plin.
 Virg.

Cic.
 Ter.

Solin.
 Cic.

Col.
 Liv.

Cic.
 Plant.

† Festus derives this *congruo* from *grus*, because cranes fly in flocks, and never separate, even when they
 but it seems to me that *congruo* is for *conruo* or *corruo*, in the sense in which Plautus has used it; that *congruo*
 for *inruo* or *irruo*, and that therefore the *g* is merely thrown in.

PERCORUO

DERUO

DIRUO

ERUO

INTERRUO

IRUO (in rem)

SUPERIRUO

OBRUO (rem re)

ADOBRUO

ACUMOBRUO

EX*OBRUO

SUPEROBRUO

PRORUO

SUBRUO

SUPERRUO

OBRENDARIUS for
OBRENDARIUS

CONGRUENS-ENTIS (congruus
hereafter)

IN*congruens

CONGRUENTER

IN*congruenter

CONGRUENTIA

IN*congruentia

RU*ES-IS^f

RU*IDUS or RU*IDOST†

RU*INA

RUIN*OSUS

RUIN*URUS

RU*MENTUM

RU*NA-Æ

RU*ATUS

RU*LLA-Æ†

RULLUS‡

RU*ABRUS^m or UM^a

RU*ABULUM

RU*ILUS

DIRU*OR

RU*IRUM

RU*ELLUM

RU*ULUS

RU*UBA

RUTUPIÆ-arum^f

RUTUPINUS

AREDIRU*US

OBRUTUS

EX*OBRUTUS

IN*OBRUTUS

SEMIOBRUTUS

I tumble or fall upon

I throw or pull down—destroy, lessen

I pull down, overthrow, raise, destroy

I overthrow, demolish—dig up, root out

I throw myself or rush between

I rush in or against, run headlong into

I rush upon

I cover over, hide in the earth, bury

I cover (with earth), bury

I cover around or on all sides

I uncover

I cover or overload (with earth, &c.)

I overthrow, turn upside down

I undermine, tumble down, undo

I fall or rush upon

fit for receiving dead bodies to be

thrown in; obrendarium, a place

for dead bodies to be thrown in

agreeing, suitable, fit

disagreeing, unsuitable

aptly, agreeably, fitly

unsuitably, disagreeably

suitableness, agreeableness, likeness

unsuitableness, disagreeableness

ruin, downfall, destruction

rough, not planed or not scraped

ruin, downfall, decay, destruction—storm

or tempest or thunder

ready to fall, ruinous

ready to fall, like to decay

a breaking (hardly used)

a sort of arrow or weapon

armed with the weapon runa

the iron to the ploughman's staff, a pad-

dle-staff

a surname of the Servilius's

a rake or barrow

a rake, marwin, poker, slice

the bar of a door

that pulls down or overthrows

a mattock or pick-axe, spade, shovel

a little mattock, a scoop, shovel, strike

a little mattock, &c.

trouble, distracted situation

Richburrow near Sandwich in Kent

(the sea was rough thereabout)

of Richburrow

deprived of pay

bidden, overwhelmed

uncovered

not overwhelmed, uncovered

half covered, half hidden

Val. Max.

Apul. Cic.

Cic.

Virg. Ov.

Apul.

Cic.

Gloss.

Cic.

Col.

Plin.

Apul.

Prop.

Liv.

Cæs.

Apul.

Infer.

Cic.

Plin.

Cic.

Tertul.

Suet.

Tert.

Gloss.

Plin. Plaut.

Cic.

Virg.

Cic.

Ov.

Fest.

Fest.

Fest.

Plin.

Plin.

Varr.

Col.

Solin.

Hier.

Plin.

Non.

Vopisc.

Varr.

Ptol.

Juv. & Luc.

Varr.

Cic.

Apul.

Ov.

Apul.

rum, as from *ruo* comes *fluidus* and *fluvidus*; and *ruidus* means *rough*, because things thrown together
mass, the ruggedness of which requires cutting or scraping or planing—see *radis* here.

this perhaps is merely a corruption of *ralla* at *rallus*, under *rado*.
this may be a dimin. of *rurus* for *ruralis* or *ruricus*.

sēmīrutus
 ruta cæsa n. pl.
 CONGRUUS
 IN³CONGRUUS
 CONGRUE
 IN³CONGRUE
 CONGRUITAS
 IN³CONGRUITAS
 RAUDUS-A-UM
 rodus-a-um†
 raudus³CŪLUS
 raudusculum
 rudusculum
 raudusculānus
 rodusculānus
 rudusculānus
 RŪDIS-IS-E (cujus rei or
 re), from raudus or ro-
 dus, Fest.; but see the
 note on ruidus here—see
 rudis again
 rudITAS
 ERUDIO⁴ (quem ad rem, re
 or de re)
 ERUDI³BĪLIS
 rudI³MENTUM
 ERUDIMENTUM
 ERUDI³IO, or US-ŪS
 IN³ERUDITIO
 ERUDI³OR and rix
 ERUDI³US
 IN³ERUDITUS
 PER³ERUDITUS
 ERUDI³E
 IN³ERUDITE
 ERUDI³ŪLUS
 RŪDIS-IS¹, as if rudis
 virga
 rudI³ARIUS
 rudI³CŪLA
 RŪDUS-ĒRIS³
 rudus novum
 AD³UDUS
 CORRUDA or corrudāgo¹
 rudeātus or rudectus

half destroyed
 moveable goods; also ruta et cæsa n. pl.
 apt, fit, suitable, proper
 unsuitable, &c.
 aptly, fitly, suitably
 unsuitably, &c.
 suitableness, &c.
 unsuitableness, &c.
 anciently for rudis, unwrought, rough;
 raudus-im, brass, copper
 brazen, of brass; Rauduscula, a gate
 of Rome
 a small sum, little piece of brass or
 money
 brazen, of brass
 unwrought, rude, ignorant, not exercised,
 not trained, unacquainted, unexpe-
 rienced, raw — illiterate — rustic,
 clownish, homely—new, fresh
 clownishness, ignorance
 I teach or instruct
 docile, that may be taught
 a rudiment, a beginning or principle, the
 first rules or instructions
 a teaching the first rudiments
 erudition, learning, instruction
 incrudition, ignorance
 that teaches or instructs
 taught, practised in, learned, skilful
 ignorant, illiterate
 very learned or skilful
 learnedly, skilfully
 unlearnedly, unfitly
 somewhat learned, a smatterer
 a ladle to stir any thing boiling—a
 rough wand for fencing, a rod or
 wand given to fencers as a token of
 discharge
 a discharged sword-player (he had a
 rod or wand in token of his dis-
 charge)
 a spatule or ladle to stir things boiling
 unwrought brass—rubble or rubbish of
 old houses fallen to the ground, shards
 or pieces of stones broken and shattered,
 an unpolished stone
 new rubbish coming from the hewing of
 stones, &c.
 read ad rudus
 wild sperage, wild sparrow-grass
 full of rubbish and stones

Liv.
 Cic.
 Ov.
 Apul.
 Mart.
 August.
 Symmach.
 Glos.
 Fest.
 Varr.
 Val. Max.
 Cic.
 Val. Max.
 Cic.
 Plin. Ju.
 Varr.
 Apul.
 Cic.
 Fulg.
 Quint.
 Iren.
 Cic. Ter.
 Bibl.
 Tert. Flo.
 Cic.
 Cic.
 Cic.
 Cic.
 Gell.
 Catul.
 Cato
 Cic.
 Suet.
 Col.
 Varr.
 Tac.
 Vitr.
 Gelsus
 Col.
 Cato G.

† Non dubium est Raudus, Rodus, Rudus, eandem vocem esse: derivarique a ruendo quod rutor, erui-
 ut ab ū est udus itemque sudor. Non aliter differunt, puto, quam claudio et cludo, Claudius et Clodius—
 Rudus-Ēris.

rudētum or rudectum

ruerO

rudero

ruer²ARIUS

ruerat¹IO

ruerat¹OR

RudiÆ-iarum

Rudius or Rudinus

*RUS-rūris², (from ῥῦρεα,
rus-rura, Ainsw.)†

rurālis

ruralITER

rurESTRIS

ruri²COLARIS

ruri²GĒNA

Rurĭna or Rufina

rurO or or

rurat¹IO

rurESCO³

RuscINO-ōnis^f

ruscULENTIA

rur²CŪLUM

rurTICUS

SUB²rusticus

rusticĀNUS

rusticĀRIUS

rusticĀTIM

rusticE

SUB²rusticē

rustic³ELLUS

rusticĪTAS

rustic³ŪLUS

rusticula

rusticOR-āris

rusticat¹IO, or us-ūs

RUSPO or or

or CORRUSPOR

place where the rubbish of houses or scat-
tered stones are laid

I lay or pave with rubbish and plas-
ter

I throw or carry out rubbish

of or for sifting rubbish

a laying or paving with rubbish

that layeth or paveth with rubbish

an ancient town of Apulia

of Rudie

the country, place out of the city, a coun-
try house or farm—rusticity, unpolite-
ness—a boor, a rustic

of the country, rural, rustical

after the manner of country people

of country people, rural

of or for country people (ruricola at
colo)

born in the country

a goddess presiding over fields

I dwell in the country—do country
work

agriculture, a doing country work

I become countrified (some read ra-
resco)

Roussillon in Catalonia

rusticity (some read truculentia)

a place a little in the country

of or for the country, ill-bred, rude,
clownish—plain, home-bred, homely,
simple—substantively, a yeoman,
boor, clown, peasant—an ignorant
person

somewhat rustic, &c.

of the country, loutish, clownish

of or belonging to the country

country-like, clownishly

country-like, rustically, clownishly

somewhat rustically, &c.

somewhat rustical

country-way, plainness—rusticity, clown-
ishness, rudeness, foolish bashfulness
—churlishness

of the country, somewhat rustic or homely
or plain or simple—substantively, a
peasant

a rail or woodcock

I dwell or am in the country—do coun-
try work

a dwelling in the country—a doing coun-
try work

I diligently seek or search (as a dog
or pig scratching or turning the
ground)

I search diligently

Cato

Gloss.

Vitr.

Varr.

Apul.

Vitr.

Gloss.

Mela

Cic. Aufon.

Cic.

Catul.

Plaut.

Cæs.

Cassiod.

Apul.

Fortun.

Ov.

Gloss. Aug.

Plaut. Varr.

Apul.

Enn.

Plin.

Plaut.

Gell.

Cic.

Ov.

Virg.

Mart.

Cic.

Cic.

Varr.

Pompon.

Cic.

Gell.

Varr.ap.Plın

Pallad.

Ov.

Mart.

Mart.

Cic.

Mart.

Cic. Col;

Cic. Col.

Non.

Plaut.

† ῥῦρεα comes from ῥῦρεα, see are, p. 41, Vol. I. From ῥῦρεα is formed ῥῦρεατος, rural.

*SĀBŪLUM-ī†

*fabul*ĒTUM
fabulo-onis^m

*fabul*ŌSUS

*Sab*ŪRA

*fabur*RA

*faburr*ĀLIS

*faburr*O

CON*faburro*

faburrat'US

*SACCHAR-āros, also }
 facchari or *faccharon* }

faccharum-īⁿ

oxy*faccharum*

*SĀCER-cra-crum, (sacri
or sacro, in comp.) from
ἀγος (see *hagos*), whence
ἀγρός may be formed, as
δολός from δολός, as
αἰσρός from αἰδός, &c.†

sacer^oSANCTUS (see
hereafter)

sacer^oDOS-dōtis^c

archi*sacerdos*

CON*sacerdos*

*sacerdot*ĀLIS

*sacerdot*ISSA

*sacerdot*IUM

sacerdot^sŪLA

sac^sELLUM

sacra-ōrum

SacrĀNI-ōrum

sacrĀRIUM

*sacrari*US-ī^m

sacri^oCOLA-æ

sacri^oFACIO^s

small sand, gravel—a musical instru-
ment

a gravel-pit

coarse sand or gravel—that plays on the
instrument fabulum

gravelly, sandy

a Numidian so called

coarse gravel—ballast of a ship
made of coarse sand or gravel

I load with gravel, ballast a ship

I load with gravel, &c.

loaded with gravel, well ballasted

sugar

sugar

a beverage made of sugar and acids

sacred, holy, divine, consecrated, devo-
ted—an epithet to princes or princely
actions, &c.—an epithet to a disease
called St. Anthony's fire, instituted,
established—solemn, awful—curled,
detestable, horrible, rueful, to be dearly
paid for

sacred, holy, inviolable

a priest or priestess—an augur
the high priest

a fellow-priest, &c.

sacerdotal, of or belonging to priests

a priestess (some think), most holy
(with relation to a feminine, say
others)

the office of a priest, priesthood, a prebend
or benefice or parsonage

a priestess

a chapel

holy rites, mysteries of religion, solemn-
ities, divine service

a people so called; Sacranus, of the Sa-
crani

a chapel—a vestry or sextry

a sacrist or sacristan

a sacrificer, a priest

I sacrifice

Plin. Apul.

Plin.

Col.

Scalig.

Col.

Lucan.

Plin. Liv.

Vitr.

Plin.

Augustin.

Plaut.

} not used

Plin.

Const. Ait.

Ov.

Suet.

Plin.

Claud. Hic.

Tert.

Cic. Plin.

Fortun.

Symmach.

Plin.

Gloss.

Cic.

Varr.

Cic.

Quint.

Serv.

Cic. Liv.

Inscr.

Tac.

Hier.

† From ψάω (see *psao*), as from πᾶω comes *pabulum*; for, since ψ (ps) has been suppressed even in Γᾶμος being the same as ψᾶμος (sand, sandy shore), which comes from ψάω; since the Grecians wrote ψῖτα and σῖτα (see *psitta*); we may easily imagine that *fabulum* is instead of *psibulum*. In regard to the *fabulum* (a musical instrument, in Apul.) those who will read *pulsabulum*, are wrong. Why should it not come from ψάω which means *I touch or handle*, as well as *I reduce to powder*? I think that *fabulum* is as proper as *pulsabulum* and that *fabulo*, for the player, is better than *subulo*. And, as to *faburra*, it comes from the adjective ψαύρος which, as well as ψαδρός, ψαδρός, and ψαδρός, means *that may be crumbled or broken small*;—all these from ψάω. Even though *pabulum* should come from *pasco*, as Gesner says (which *pasco* Canin. derives from *pasco* considering this *pasco* as if it were *pasco*, which *pasco* comes from *pasco*, to be therefore considered as *pasco*) is evident that I have analogy on my side.

‡ For, by suppressing *o*, there will remain ἀγας; which, with *s* for the aspiration, becomes *sager*, and *sacer*, changing *y* into *c*—see the notes on *occo*, *macer*, *piger*, *niger*; and what confirms me in my opinion, is, that the adjective ἀγας, has the several meanings of *sacer*, except *curled*, *detestable*, which is only by antiphrasis; but the very antiphrasis we find in ἀγας, which, besides *veneration*, *sanctity*, *purity*, *purification*, means *impurity*, *curled* or *detestable thing*.

<i>sacri⁹FER</i>	<i>that carries sacred things</i>	<i>Ov.</i>
<i>sacri⁹FEX</i>	<i>a priest</i>	<i>Gloss.</i>
<i>sacri⁹FICO</i>	<i>I sacrifice</i>	<i>Ov.</i>
<i>EXsacrifico or exacrifico</i>	<i>I sacrifice</i>	<i>Cic. Prisc.</i>
<i>sacrific¹ĀLIS</i>	<i>belonging to a priest or sacrifice</i>	<i>Tac.</i>
<i>sacrificat¹IO, or us-ūs</i>	<i>a sacrificing, an offering</i>	<i>Cic. Apul.</i>
<i>sacrificat¹OR</i>	<i>that sacrifices</i>	<i>Tert.</i>
<i>sacrific³IUM</i>	<i>a sacrifice</i>	<i>Liv.</i>
<i>sacrifici¹ĀLIS</i>	<i>of or for a sacrifice</i>	<i>Apul.</i>
<i>sacrific³US</i>	<i>that offers a sacrifice, a priest; ad- jectively, used in or serving to a sacrifice</i>	<i>Ov.</i>
<i>sacrific⁸ŪLUS</i>	<i>a low priest, master of the sacrifice</i>	<i>Liv.</i>
<i>sacri⁹LĒGUS</i>	<i>sacrilegious, guilty of sacrilege—wicked, profane—substantively, a church- robber</i>	<i>Cic. Ov.</i>
<i>sacrilege</i>	<i>sacrilegiously</i>	<i>Juv.</i>
<i>sacrilegium</i>	<i>sacrilege, church-robbery</i>	<i>Tert.</i>
<i>sacri¹MA-ORUMⁿ</i>	<i>must offered to Bacchus</i>	<i>Quint.</i>
<i>sacris-is-e</i>	<i>pure, holy, sacred</i>	<i>Fest.</i>
<i>sacrium</i>	<i>amber (among the Scythians)</i>	<i>Plaut.</i>
<i>sacro⁹SANCTUS</i>	<i>sacred, inviolable (ō or ō)</i>	<i>Plin.</i>
<i>sacrum</i>	<i>a thing sacred, holy rite or mystery, festi- val—a sacrifice—beast sacrificed—re- ligion (in general)</i>	<i>Plin.</i>
<i>sacrO</i>	<i>I consecrate—dedicate or devote—make honourable or reverend—immortalize, deify—solemnize or ratify; also, ac- curse, excommunicate</i>	<i>Cic.</i>
<i>DĒ¹sacro</i>	<i>I consecrate or hallow</i>	<i>Virg. Suet.</i>
<i>RĒ¹sacro</i>	<i>for resecro, which see here</i>	<i>Quint.</i>
<i>sacra²MENTUM</i>	<i>an oath—oath taken by soldiers to be true to their country and general—a soldier—thing done by virtue of an oath—a deposit laid down in court by both parties going to law†</i>	<i>Virg. Cic.</i>
<i>sacrament¹ĀLIS</i>	<i>of or concerning an oath or sacrament, &c.</i>	<i>Sen. Mart.</i>
<i>CONsacr¹ĀNEUS</i>	<i>for consecraneous hereafter</i>	<i>Liv.</i>
<i>sacrat¹E</i>	<i>sacredly, purely</i>	<i>Stat.</i>
<i>sacrat¹IO</i>	<i>a consecrating or dedicating, &c.</i>	<i>Nep.</i>
<i>sacrat¹OR</i>	<i>the priest or consecrator</i>	<i>Hor.</i>
<i>CONsĒCRO</i>	<i>I consecrate, devote, canonize, immor- talize</i>	<i>Cæs.</i>
<i>DĒ³sacro</i>	<i>I unallow or profane</i>	<i>Juv.</i>
<i>EXsacro or execro</i>	<i>I curse, accurse, wish mischief, abhor, {</i>	<i>Flor.</i>
<i>EXsecror or execror, dep. }</i>	<i>detest (quem)</i>	<i>Varr.</i>
<i>OBsacro</i>	<i>I beseech by all that is sacred</i>	<i>Gloss.</i>
<i>EXOBsacro</i>	<i>I beseech by all that is sacred</i>	<i>August.</i>
<i>PRŌsacro</i>	<i>I sacrifice (some read prōseco)</i>	<i>Macr.</i>
<i>RĒ³sacro</i>	<i>I pray for the contrary of what I de- sired before, take off a curse—pray again</i>	<i>Virg.</i>
<i>EXsacra¹BĪLIS or execrabilis</i>	<i>curled, direful, dreadful</i>	<i>Cic.</i>
<i>EXsecrabilĪTAS, &c.</i>	<i>abomination</i>	<i>Plaut.</i>
<i>EXsecrabilĪTER, &c.</i>	<i>abominably, execrably</i>	<i>Lactant.</i>
<i>EXsacra²MENTUM, &c.</i>	<i>execration</i>	<i>Nep.</i>
		<i>Plaut.</i>

† If forfeited, the money was applied to defray sacred ceremonies.

consecr³ĀNEUSconsecrat¹IO

EXsecratio or execratio

obsecratio

RĒsecratio

consecrat¹OR and rix

EXsecrator or execrator

*SĀCOS†

SacĀ-arum^m

SacĒNA

ARsaces (ar from ἄρσῳ)

ARsacĪDES-æ

ARsacĪUS

Āsacūs

sacal

sacatos-ī^m

Sadducaī or cī

Sador

Sadyattes

*SĀPE†

PER²sapesep³ICŪLE

sepissĪMUS

sepĪUS

sepĪus³CŪLE*SĀERO or faro or faroo
(saros, a broom)sārābarā^f or faraballumⁿfara⁹PUS-pōdis

fari (indecl.)

farĪSSA-æ^f (sariffo, in
comp.)Sarmāta or Sauromata-æ^c

SarmatĪA-īæ

SarmatĪCUS

Sarmatice

SarmatĪS-īdis

SarnUS-ī^m

SarōNĪCUS

*sarōTUM or ōton-īⁿ

sarotĪCUS

Sarra, Σάρρα

SarrĀNUS, Σάρρανος

enjoying the same dignity of priesthood

a consecration, dedication

execration, a cursing

a beseeching, an intreating

the taking an excommunication off

that consecrates

that curses

a shield, target, buckler

an ancient people of Scythia

perhaps for secena under seco

a king of Parthia

surname of the kings of Parthia, a Par-
thian

of Arsaces, Parthian

the son of Priamus by Alyxotboe

amber (among the Egyptians)

sort of rosemary

a sect of the Jews

Doussa and Turneb. read rador

a king of Lydia so called

oftentimes, many times, frequently

very often

pretty often

very frequent—sarpissimè, very often

oftener, more often, too often

a little more often, rather too often

I yawn, gape, sweep and make neat,
make an opening, open my mouth
(showing my teeth, &c.); farma

—ātos, an opening, a gap, a cave

a loose garment

that draws his foot along, as if sweeping
with it

herb growing about the Nile

a long spear used by the Macedonians

a Sarmatian (these people lived in ca-
verns, &c. according to Mela)

the country of Sarmatia

of Sarmatia

after the manner of the Sarmatians

of Sarmatia (relating to a feminine)

a river of Campania rising out of the
mountain Sarus

a bay between Attica and Peloponnesus

sort of floor or stone not to be swept, but
sponged

paved with tiles of several colours, &c.

a city, called afterwards Tyre

of Sarra or Tyre, Tyrian

Cap.

Cic.

Sall.

Cic.

Augustin.

Hier. Tert.

Tert.

not used

Plin.

Paull.

Luc.

Luc.

Mart.

Ov.

Plin.

Apul.

Juven.

Lucil-ap.

Herod.

Cic.

Cic.

Apul.

Prisc. Sall.

Cic.

Plant.

not used

Isid. Hier.

Gloss.

Plin.

Liv.

Juv.

Ov.

Ptol.

Ov.

Ov.

Ov.

Plin.

Plin.

Plin.

Sidon.

Gell.

Col.

† This sacos seems to me to come not from σάκω, I fill, &c. but from σάω, I preserve or defend—see also sacro for sacus, sagina, &c.

‡ From ἔργον, I follow, attend, work, labour; whence the preposition ἐργ-, in which s sometimes becomes in lon. ἔργον, Att. ἐργον. Now, η sometimes became α (as in ἄνθρωπος, Dor. for ἄνθρωπος); therefore it seems me, that ἄνθρωπος-ια-ν, high, lofty, hard, difficult, great, bulky, and ἄνθρωπος-ιος, height, steep place, labour, come from the same ἔργον, for even magnitude presents the idea of work and labour; consequently ἔργον may become ἄνθρωπος, and, by prefixing σ for the aspiration, σάκω; whence sapa may be formed to express a number of times following each other, every one as an additional labour.

<i>farrāCUM</i> or <i>sōracum</i>	a waggon or wain for timber, &c. (perhaps from <i>σωρός</i> , a heap)	Juv. Plaut.
<i>Sarrastes-um</i> , Σαρράστεις	a people about the river Sarnus or mount Sarnus	Virg.
<i>sarrIO</i> or <i>sario</i> ⁺	I clean by weeding or raking or harrowing	Col.
<i>IRCUM</i> / <i>farrio</i>	I weed or harrow around	Cato
<i>CONFARRIO</i>	I weed or rake	Cato
<i>RE</i> / <i>farrio</i>	I weed again, rake again	Varr.
<i>farcŪLUM</i> } as if <i>farricū-</i> }	a weeding-hook or rake, a hoe (or the like), a spade	Cato
<i>farcŪLUS</i> } culum, &c. }		Cic.
<i>farcuLO</i>	I weed or rake	Pallad.
<i>farculat</i> ⁺ IO	a weeding, a raking	Plin.
<i>farrit</i> ⁺ IO or <i>fartio</i>	a weeding or hoeing	Col. MSS.
<i>CONFARRITIO</i>	a weeding or hoeing	Col.
<i>farrit</i> ⁺ OR or <i>fartior</i>	that hoes or rakes or harrows (<i>Plautus</i> has <i>fartor</i> , but perhaps from <i>farcio</i>)	Col.
<i>CONFARRITOR</i>	that weeds or hoes	Varr.
<i>farritorius</i>	of or for weeding or harrowing	Col.
<i>farrit</i> ⁺ ŪRA or <i>fartura</i>	a weeding or hoeing	Col. Plin.
<i>SERAPIS-is</i> or <i>idis</i> , Σαρᾶπις	a serpent of the Nile, a god adored by the Egyptians under the form of a serpent	Plin. Tac.
<i>SerapĒUM</i> , Σαρᾶπιον	a temple of Serapis	Ammian.
<i>serapias-ia</i> ^s , Σερᾶπιας	herb ragwort	Plin.
<i>Serapicus</i> or <i>inus</i>	of Serapis (some <i>serapiacus</i>)	Tert. Amm;
<i>SerapĪON-onis</i>	a painter of trifles—a medicament made of ragwort	Plin.
<i>seraph</i> ⁺ or <i>seraphim</i> ^{m. and n.}	an order of Angels (so called from the Hebrew <i>seraph</i> , I burn)	Celf. Bibl.
<i>Serapta</i> or <i>Seropta</i> , also }	the city of Sidon }	Gloss.
<i>Serepta-æ</i> (<i>Sidon.</i>) }		
<i>Seraptenus</i> or <i>Sereptanus</i> or <i>Seroptanus</i>		
* <i>SÆVIO</i> ⁺ <i>-īvi</i> or <i>-ītum</i> ^t	I rage, talk sharply, am violent—am fierce or fell or cruel	Virg. Liv.
<i>DĪ</i> / <i>sævio</i>	I am no longer in a passion—rage extremely	Luc. Virg.
<i>EX</i> / <i>sævio</i> or <i>EX</i> / <i>sævio</i>	I am no longer in a passion, grow mild	Liv.
<i>OB</i> / <i>sævio</i>	I am raging	Plaut.
<i>RE</i> / <i>sævio</i>	I rage again	Ov.
<i>sævus</i> (<i>sævum</i> , cruelly, fiercely, Claud.)	fierce, cruel, stern, pitiless, angry, displeased, extreme (but in good and in bad), strong, mighty, valiant—outrageous, blustering, furious, boisterous	Virg. Cic.
<i>PER</i> / <i>sævus</i>	very cruel	Mela
<i>sævĪDICTUM</i>	outrageous word	Ter.
<i>sævĪDICUS</i>	that speaks outrageously	Gloss.
<i>sævĪTAS</i> , or <i>ītūdo</i>	cruelty	Prud. Plaut.
<i>sævĪTER</i> or <i>sævĒ</i>	cruelly, fiercely	Plaut. Suet.

perhaps *ser*, in *serapis*, is a corruption of *σεῖς*, the sun or brightness of the sun; as if the bright *Apis*; for he is called *Osiris*, who, according to Macrobius, is nothing else than the sun (see under *ser*); and he went by the simple name *Apis*. I must observe, however, that Varro says, “*ser* is a corruption of *σῶρος*, a tomb; the Egyptians came to his tomb, before a temple was built for him, and *serapis* is as if *serosapis*.”

sero *sero*, which means *furo*, says Ainsworth—see *sero*. *Sævitur* or *sævitur* *est*, rage and cruelty (Liv.)

sevītIA or *īties*
SĀGUS-a-um†

PRĒsagus
saga or *sāgāna-z*
sagIO⁴-īvi-ītum

PRĒsagio or *sagior-*

PRĒsagit¹⁰

PRĒsag¹⁰ium

SĀG³AX-ācis

sagacITAS

sagacITER

✱Saiōnes-um

Sais-is¹

Saita-z

✱SALOS

sĀL-sālis^m, sometimes^m
(sali, in comp.)

salēs-ium^m pl.

salA-τ, or e-es¹

salacACCABIA-orum

SalĀCIA

salacōMA-ātis^m

SalĀCON or Salaco-ōnis^m

salĀMANDRA-æ¹

salAMBO-ōnis¹

SalĀMĒN or Salamis-

īnis, or

Salāmīna-æ¹

SalaminIUS

SalaminiĀCUS

CONsalĀNEUS

SalĀPIA

cruelly

foreboding, presaging, that divines (see
sagus again, at *latto*)

that divines or forebodes or betokens

a subtle woman, witch, sorceress

I have a quick sense, perceive quickly,
smell out

I presage, divine, betoken, predict

a divining or guessing beforehand

a presage, an omen, a token

shrewd, witty, subtle, quick-scented

shrewdness, sublety, sagacity

shrewdly, sagaciously

a sort of officers or sergeants or vergers

a town of Egypt

an inhabitant of Sais

the sea, the deep, agitation like the sea;

saluo, I flow like waves, am agi-

tated or tossed, I shake, undermine;

salasso or salatto or salao, I toss,

shake, overfill; saleuma, agitation of

the sea, &c.

the sea—salt, mirth, wit, pleasant

thought—sense, parts, wisdom—

beauty, neatness—a fault in crystal

and gems

drolleries, railleries, pretty conceits, jests,

quibbles

a lake formed by Sipylum in Macedonia

being undermined and swallowed up

guts or inward parts stuffed with salt,

&c.

the goddess of the sea—a city in Portu-

gal—the retiring of the waves or

surge

a vain boasting or puffing

the father of Autolycus (who gave way

to all manner of voluptuousness), a

man in low circumstances, but vain,

and running into useless expences

a salamander

Venus (among the Babylonians)

Salamis (an island and city in the

Ægean Sea—another city in Cy-

prus

of Salamis—a surname of Jupiter

of Salamis

living upon or using the same salt

a city of Apulia (now Salpe)

Plin. Tac.
Stat.

Val. Flacc.
Cic. Hor.
Cic.

Cic. Plaut.

Cic.

Cic.

Cic.

Cic.

Cic.

Calliod.

Plin.

Plin.

not used

Virg. Cic.

Ter.

Nep. Plin.

Stat.

Plin.

Apic.

Gell. Plin.

Varr.

Cic.

Gloss.

Plin.

Lampr.

Cic.

Patere.

Cic. Tac.

Luc.

Hier.

Plin.

† This *sagus* seems to come from *ἀγῶ* (by prefixing *s* for the slender aspiration), in the sense of *I inform, attract* (v. Crispini Lexicon); whence *ἀγῶν*, penetration of mysteries, &c. It may also come from *ἅγιος*, sacred, holy (by prefixing *s* for the aspiration); and, indeed, Festus says, "*Saga quoque dicuntur perita sacrorum*"; to which Gesner adds, "*Nempe magica sunt sacra*"; again, "*Sagæ sunt præconstruere præcunt et docent, præcantant certe carmina magica*) quæ vel arcessere carminibus mala hominibus possunt expellere."—Vet. Schol. ad Hor. Carm. 1, 27, 21.

† "*A Græco ὁ ἅλς, spiritu aspero ut solenne est in sibilum transeunte*," says Gesner. "*ἅλς*, indeed, means the sea and salt; but, as *θάλας* means the sea or the deep, perhaps *θάλας* gave birth to the Latin *sal-salt*; *salisum*, I am agitated, am tossed, &c. may have been formed from *θάλας*, instead of the latter coming from former.

<i>Salapīnus</i>	of or belonging to Salapia	Lyc.
<i>salār-āris</i>	a sort of trout (perhaps salmon-trout)	Auson.
<i>salārīus</i>	of or belonging to salt†	Liv.
<i>salarīus-i</i>	a salter, seller of salt or salt meats	Mart.
<i>salarīum</i>	a stipend, wages given to servants, a salary	Plin.
<i>salarīārius</i>	a pension—daily allowance in meat, that receives a stipend or an allowance	Mart. lē.
<i>Salassi-orum</i>	a people of Piedmont	Plin.
<i>Salauces</i>	a king of Colchus who dug out a vast deal of gold and silver	Plin.
<i>Salde-es</i>	a Roman colony in Barbary	Plin.
<i>Saleius</i>	a poor poet so called	Juv.
<i>Sālentia</i>	a city of the Messapians	Gloss.
<i>Salentinus</i>	of Salentia, of the Salentines, a Salentine	Ov.
<i>Sālernum</i>	a town of the Picentines	Plin.
<i>salgāma-ōrum</i> ⁿ , <i>σάλγαμα</i>	powdered meats, things pickled or kept in brine	Col.
<i>salgamārius</i>	a seller of powdered meats, &c.	Col.
<i>salgamentārius</i>	that deals in powdered meats, &c.	Salv.
<i>sal³illum</i>	a little salt-cellar (from salinum here)	Plaut.
<i>salīna-æ</i> ^f	a salt-pit, place where salt is made	Cic.
<i>salināceus</i>	of the nature of salt or of a salt-pit	Gloss.
<i>salin⁹acidus</i>	containing salt and acid	Gloss.
<i>salinārius</i>	of or concerning salt	Vitr.
<i>salinarium</i>	a salt-pit	Sarib.
<i>salinātor</i>	a salt-maker, a salter	Liv.
<i>salinum</i>	a salt-cellar	Liv.
<i>salio</i> or <i>salio⁴-ivi-ūtum</i>	I season with salt (see again salio here)	Col. Cato
<i>salit⁴or</i>	that seasons with salt†	Cic.
<i>salit⁴ura</i>	a powdering or salting	Col.
<i>salio³-salii-salsum</i>	I salt or powder, I pickle	Sall.
<i>Sallustius</i> [§]	a Roman and concise historian so called	Tac.
<i>Sallustianus</i>	of Sallust	Tac.
<i>salin⁹acidus</i> or <i>salmacius</i>	containing salt and acid (supposed from <i>άλμη</i> , brine, the sea—see under als)	Plin.
<i>Salmācis-īdis</i> ^f	a fountain in Caria that effeminated men—a nymph changed into that fountain	Gloss. Vitr. Ov.
<i>salmo-ōnis</i> ^m	a salmon	Plin.
<i>Salmona-æ</i> ^f	a river of France discharging itself into the Moselle	Auson.
<i>Salmonē-es</i> ^f	one of the eight cities in the country of Pija (where Salmoneus reigned)	Strabo
<i>Salmoneus</i> (three syllables)	the son of one Æolus of Elis	Virg.
<i>Salmonis-īdis</i>	the daughter of Salmoneus	Ov.
<i>sal⁹nitrum</i>	salt-petre	Gloss.
<i>Salō-ōnis</i>	a river of Celtiberia	Mart.
<i>Salōmōn</i> or <i>Solomon-ōnis</i>	Solomon (a king of the Jews)	Tert. Last.

† Salaria, a country of Italy, whence *salarianus*, of Salaria (Plin.)—*Salaria via*, a way leading from Rome to the country of the Sabines, and so called from salt being carried to them.

§ But, in "accepi—litteras—data salitoribus Britanniz," read *datas à litoribus Britanniz*.

¶ Perhaps from *σαλῆσαι*, *curiosè incedere et accuratè*.

Some derive *salmo* from *salis*, I leap; but why not from *σάλος* or *άλμη*, the sea?

<i>Salomonius</i> or <i>Solomonius</i>	<i>of Solomon</i>	<i>Laet. Gloss.</i>
<i>Salōnæ-arum</i> or <i>Salona-</i> <i>x</i> ^f	<i>a city of Dalmatia</i>	<i>Mela</i>
<i>Saloninus</i>	<i>a man's name, as if of Salona or Salona</i>	<i>Serv.</i>
<i>salōnitrūm</i>	<i>salt-petre</i>	<i>Plin.</i>
<i>Salonius</i>	<i>a client of Cato the censor, whence the adjective salonianus</i>	<i>Plin.</i>
<i>salor-oris</i> ^m	<i>sea-water colour (between green and blue)</i>	<i>Mart. Cap.</i>
<i>salis</i> ¹ <i>amen</i> or <i>amentum</i>	<i>salt provisions (of meat or fish)</i>	<i>Arnob. Te.</i>
<i>salisamentarius</i>	<i>of or belonging to salt meat or pickle</i>	<i>Plin.</i>
<i>salisamentarius-ii</i>	<i>a seller of salt fish, &c.</i>	<i>Auct. ad He.</i>
<i>salis</i> (see <i>salus</i> here)	<i>wittily, pleasantly, smartly</i>	<i>Cic.</i>
<i>PER</i> ² <i>salis</i>	<i>very wittily or sharply or smartly</i>	<i>Cic.</i>
<i>salis</i> ¹ <i>edo-inis</i> ^f	<i>brine</i>	<i>Vet. Osm.</i>
<i>salis</i> ¹ <i>lago-inis</i> ^f	<i>brine, pickle, salt liquor</i>	<i>Plin.</i>
<i>salis</i> ¹ <i>potens</i>	<i>an epithet of Neptune</i>	<i>Plaut.</i>
<i>salis</i> ¹ <i>itudo-inis</i>	<i>saltiness, brackishness</i>	<i>Plin.</i>
<i>salis</i> ¹ <i>iuscūlus</i>	<i>rather salted (a dimin. of <i>salus</i> here)</i>	<i>Augustin.</i>
<i>salis</i> ¹ <i>ugia</i> or <i>ugea</i> ^f	<i>pickle or brine</i>	<i>Plaut.</i>
<i>salis</i> ¹ <i>ugo-inis</i> ^f	<i>salt liquor at the bottom of salt-pits</i>	<i>Plin.</i>
<i>salis</i> ¹ <i>ula</i>	<i>a vessel to keep brine in (some), a salt-pit (others)</i>	<i>Gloss.</i>
<i>salis</i> ¹ <i>ulus</i>	<i>brackish, saltish (see <i>salus</i> here)</i>	<i>Ammian.</i>
<i>salis</i> ¹ <i>ura</i>	<i>a salting or seasoning, brine, pickle</i>	<i>Col.</i>
<i>salis</i> ¹ <i>us</i>	<i>salted or salt, witty, sharp, acute</i>	<i>Plin. Cic.</i>
<i>PER</i> ² <i>salus</i> (some <i>præsalus</i>)	<i>very salt—very witty or smart</i>	<i>Gloss. Cic.</i>
<i>SUB</i> ³ <i>salus</i>	<i>saltish, brackish</i>	<i>Plin.</i>
<i>salum</i> ⁿ or <i>salus-im</i>	<i>the sea (see the primitive <i>salos</i>)</i>	<i>Liv. Enn.</i>
<i>IN</i> ³ <i>sulsus</i>	<i>saltless, unsavoury—fottish, silly, witless, foolish</i>	<i>Plaut. Cic.</i>
<i>SUB</i> ² <i>insulfus</i>	<i>somewhat silly or insipid or foolish</i>	<i>Cic.</i>
<i>PR</i> ² <i>salus</i>	<i>very salt or already salted</i>	<i>Col.</i>
<i>IN</i> ² <i>salis</i>	<i>silly, insipidly, foolishly</i>	<i>Cic.</i>
<i>IN</i> ² <i>salitas</i>	<i>insipidity, foolishness, saltiness</i>	<i>Cic.</i>
<i>salio-ivi</i> or <i>ii</i> or <i>ui</i>	<i>I skip or hop—rebound, pelt down, dance</i>	<i>Plin. Virg.</i>
<i>saltum</i> [†]	<i>—leap or jump, pant and beat—spring or shoot out—leap or cover (as a horse does a mare) or tread (as a cock does the hen)</i>	<i>Plaut. Lucr.</i>
<i>salis</i> ¹ <i>ax-acis</i>	<i>apt to leap, lecherous, lustful, stirring to lechery</i>	<i>Ov.</i>
<i>salacitas</i>	<i>lechery, wantonness</i>	<i>Plin.</i>
<i>salebra</i>	<i>a rugged way or road (which makes one go as it were hopping or dancing)—difficulty</i>	<i>Prop. Cic.</i>
<i>salebratim</i>	<i>ruggedly</i>	<i>Sidon.</i>
<i>salebratus</i>	<i>rugged, rough</i>	<i>Sidon.</i>
<i>salebritas</i>	<i>ruggedness of road</i>	<i>Apul.</i>
<i>salebrōsus</i>	<i>rugged, uneven—crabbed, difficult</i>	<i>Apul. Qu.</i>
<i>salicippium</i>	<i>see at <i>salpitta</i> under <i>salpizo</i></i>	

† This is derived, by Ainsworth, from *σάλλω*, whence *σάλλομαι*, see *allomai*; but it seems to me that this as well as the other, may come from *σαλεύω* (see the primitive *salos* here): besides, salt thrown into the sea will leap from it, and make a cracking noise, which circumstance agrees perfectly with the meanings assigned to the *salio* I am now upon; and perhaps in "omina nobis farre pio placant, et saliente sale," Tib. 3.4.18. *saliente* means *leaping* or *skipping*, rather than *salting*.—See Gesner, at *salient*, from *salio*, I salt; where he says "Apud Græcos etiam *σάλλω*, *σάλλομαι*, cognata sunt."

<i>salientes-ium</i>	spouts—shoots of water	Cic. Vitr.
<i>salisatio</i>	a palpitation or trembling	Marc. Emp.
<i>salisator</i>	that palpitates	Gloss.
<i>salisio</i>	a leaping (as a horse does a mare)	Veget.
<i>salisuncula-æ</i>	a kind of spike or lavender	Virg.
<i>salisus</i>	a priest of Mars (to carry the sacred Ancilla or Ancula, capering and sing- ing rude verses)—of the priests of Mars	Liv.
<i>Salia-æ</i>	a town of Arragon	Cincius
<i>salisaris</i>	belonging to the priests of Mars	Prud.
<i>salisatus-ûs</i>	dignity of a priest of Mars	Tac.
<i>Salis-orum</i>	a people of Germany, or Germanic Gauls	Capit.
<i>salica lex</i>	the salic law	Ammian.
<i>salopygium, &c.</i>	see <i>salpitta</i> under <i>salpizo</i>	Alciat.
<i>salisicus</i>	dancing or for dancing	Tertul.
<i>PRÆsalior</i>	the leader of the priests of Mars	Gloss.
<i>PRÆsultor</i>	for <i>præsaltor</i> here	Gloss.
<i>salisus-ûs</i>	a leap, frisk or skip (see lower)	Cic.
<i>salisaris or saltans insula</i>	a dancing island (said of the Cala- minæ)	Plin. Gloss.
<i>salisatim</i>	by hopping or leaping	Gell.
<i>salisura</i>	a dancing or leaping (say some), a salt- ing or the brine (say others)	Plin.
<i>salisus-i</i>	a sort of bird that breeds abundantly	Plin.
<i>crucisalus</i>	the hangman or the person banged	Plaut.
<i>salisio</i>	I hop, jump, skip, dance	Cic.
<i>CIRCUMsalio</i>	I dance around	Prudent.
<i>DÊsalio</i>	I lead or end a dance	Suet.
<i>salisabundus</i>	fond of or in a posture for dancing	Gell.
<i>salisatio, or us-ûs</i>	a dancing or skipping	Cic. Liv.
<i>DÊsalitatio</i>	a leading or ending a dance	Litt. ex Mart.
<i>salisatuncula</i>	a little dance	Vopisc.
<i>salisator and rix</i>	that dances or skips, &c.	Cic.
<i>salisatorius</i>	of or for dancing or dancers	Cic.
<i>salisatorie</i>	after the manner of dancers	Apul.
<i>salisatuncula</i>	a little dancing wench	Gell.
<i>salisatio</i>	I often dance or skip or hop	Quinct.
<i>SALTUS-ûs (anciently saltus-i, Fest.)</i>	a forest, a thicket, a lawn in a park, a wood (where, it is said, the wild beasts frisk about)—a woman's privy part, as if bushy part—a measure of land—a defile or pass	Lucr.
<i>salisarius</i>	a forester or keeper of a forest	Plaut.
<i>salisensis</i>	that takes a forest on farm	Varr.
<i>salisus</i>	full of woods or forests	Nepos.
<i>Sälyi-orum or Sälyes-um</i>	the inhabitants of Provence	Petron.
<i>asilisio-ivi or ii or ui- ultum</i>	I leap out, hop away	Cod.
<i>AD or asilisio (ad rem)</i>	I leap at (upon, against), assault	Liv.
<i>CIRCUMsalio</i>	I skip or leap or jump around	Plin.
<i>CONSILIO</i>	I leap upon, press down, assail, assault	Juv.
<i>DÊsalio (ad rem)</i>	I leap down, alight	Tac.
<i>DISsalio</i>	I leap hither and thither, break asunder —rush out	Cæf.
		Virg.
		Apul.

† De Etymo. ἄλσος an *salis*? Vid. Varr. L L. 4. 4. Voff. Etymol.

EX filio or exilio (de or e loco)	<i>I leap or issue out—start up—sparkle forth—leap for joy (see under exul, p. 269, Vol. I. and under ile at Hilus)</i>	Plin. Plaut. Lucr. Cic.
IN filio (in rem, cui rei)	<i>I leap in or upon</i>	Liv.
PRÆ filio	<i>I jump or start out</i>	Plaut.
PRŌ filio (ex re in rem)	<i>I skip out, sally forth</i>	Cic.
RĒ filio (à re, à quo)	<i>I leap or start back, rebound, recoil</i>	Lucr.
SUPER filio	<i>I leap upon or over</i>	Col.
SUB or SUS filio	<i>I jump, leap, caper</i>	Sen.
TRANS filio or trans filio	<i>I leap over or beyond</i>	Plaut. Liv.
IN sul ² E-is ^a	<i>the treadle of a weaver's loom</i>	Lucr.
TRANS ilis	<i>that leaps beyond others</i>	Plin.
SUB silles†	<i>metal plates used at sacrifices</i>	Paull.
PRÆ sul-ūlis (see p. 269, Vol. I.)	<i>the chief of the priests, a prelate—a president—a surveyor—an overseer</i>	Cic. Eocl. Avien. Pall.
PRÆ sul ² ATUS-ūs	<i>dignity of chief of the priests, &c.</i>	Gloss.
salisub sul ² us	<i>that dances to music—a name of Mars or Hercules</i>	Catul. Pater.
AS sul ² IM	<i>by leaps or jumps</i>	Plin.
EX sultim or exultim	<i>with leaps or frisks</i>	Hor.
SUB sultim	<i>by little jumps or leaps</i>	Suet.
DĒ sul ² OR and RIX	<i>a vaulter, a jumper from horse to horse</i>	Liv. Tert.
PRÆ sultor	<i>that leads the dance</i>	Lactant.
DĒ sultorius	<i>leaping, jumping, vaulting—inconstant, fickle, wavering</i>	Suet. Cic.
DĒ sul ² ŪRA	<i>a vaulting, a jumping down</i>	Plaut.
IN sultura	<i>a springing, a leaping on</i>	Plaut.
PRÆ sultura	<i>a leaping first</i>	Litt. ex Var.
AS sul ² US-ūs	<i>a leaping upon, an assault</i>	Virg.
IN sultus-ūs	<i>an assault or onset</i>	Gloss.
SUB sultus-ūs	<i>a jump or leap or caper</i>	Litt. ex Liv.
AS sul ² O	<i>I leap upon, assault, attack</i>	Plin.
DĒ sulto	<i>I jump or leap down</i>	Tert.
DIS sulto	<i>I break and fly all about—roar (said of thunder)</i>	Plin. Virg.
EX sulto or exulto	<i>I frisk about—leap for joy, rejoice, brag or boast—bubble or rise with surges</i>	Nep. Cic. Virg.
COEX sulto	<i>I exult (with others)</i>	Paull.
SUPEREX sulto	<i>I exult or rejoice over</i>	Symmach.
IN sulto (in re, quem or cui)	<i>I leap up or bounce—leap for joy—dormineer, insult—deride, jeer</i>	Virg. Stat. Cic. Prop.
SUPERIN sulto	<i>I leap over</i>	Claud.
PER sulto	<i>I frisk and skip over or about—prance, caper, make incursions—range about—march along</i>	Lucr. Sil. Liv. Tac.
PRÆ sulto	<i>I dance or frisk before</i>	Liv.
RĒ sulto	<i>I leap back, rebound</i>	Virg.
SUB or SUS sulto	<i>I jump, leap, caper</i>	Quinct.
TRANS sulto or trans sulto	<i>I leap or jump over, I vault</i>	Liv. Plaut.
EX sul ² ABUNDUS or exulta -bundus	<i>like one dancing for joy</i>	Solin.
IN sultabundus	<i>insulting</i>	Aug.
EX sul ² A ² MEN or exultamen	<i>a leaping for joy, an exulting</i>	Tertul.
SUB sul ² ANEUS	<i>jumping, capering</i>	Gloss.
EX sul ² ANTER or exultanter	<i>exultingly, with leaps for joy</i>	Plin.

† They were also called *ipsilles* (Scaliger); some read *ipsullices*, and *ipsille-arum* (Voss.); and some *ipsula*—all these seem to be for *ipsullices*, from *ipse* and *ille*, a derivative of *lacio*; as *ipsullices* from *ipse* and *allere* see under *lacio* and *ipse*.

EXsult ³ ANTIA or exultantia	a leaping for joy, an exulting	Gell.
DISsultat ¹⁰	a leaping here and there	August.
EXsultatio or exultatio	a leaping for joy, exultation	Plin.
INsultatio	a leaping up, an insulting	Quint.
REsultatio	a leaping back or rebounding	Augustin.
PERsultat ¹⁰ OR	that frisks or prances about or along	Symmach.
PREsultator	that dances before the sport begins or that leads the dance	Liv.
INsultatorius	insulting or fit to insult	Tert.
INsultatorie	insultingly, insolently	Sidon.
*SĀLIVA-æ ^f or salivum-i ⁿ †	spittle, flaver—juice, moisture, water that drops, jelly or slime that falls, the taste or relish (in drink or meat)	Juv. Plin.
salivĀRIUS	pertaining to spittle or flaver, clammy — salivaria,Robert-stone besmeared with spittle	Plin. Jun.
salivarius	he that gives drenches to horses	Liv. ex Varr.
saliv ⁷ ŌSVS	full of spittle or flaver	Plin.
salivO (some salvio—see salvia at salveo)	I spit, gather spittle, flaver, salivate—I drench or give a drink to horses, &c.	Plin. Col.
salivat ¹⁰	salivation or flow of spittle	Cæ. Aur.
salivat ¹ UM or salviatum	a medicament to provoke spitting	Col. Gloss.
*SĀLIX-icis†	a willow or fallow, withy, osier	Plin.
salicASTRUM	kind of wild vine growing upon willow trees, an osier, a withy	Plin.
salICTUM, as if salicĕtum	a grove of willows, willow-ground, osier bed—the willows themselves	Ov.
salicĀRIUS-a-um	belonging to willows, that takes care of a willow-ground	Cato Cato
salicĒTUM	a willow plantation, &c.	Ulp.
salIGNUS or igneus	of or belonging to willow or withy	Col.
SĀLER-ĕris ⁿ	a small withy or osier	Virg.
*SALPIZO	I found a trumpet	not used
salpA-æ ^f	a sort of fish (the stock-fish, it is thought)	Plin.
salpINX-ingis or salpIX-icis ^f	a trumpet	Adelhelm.
salpISTA or icĕta-æ ^m	a trumpeter	Vopisc.
salpitta or salapitta-æ, salpittium, salapittium, salicippium, salopugium-i ⁿ ‡; also salpittō or salvito or salutio-ōnis.—The meaning of each of these words is very doubtful	salpittium and salapittium seem to be the sounding of a trumpet; salpitta, salapitta, salpittō, salvito, salutio, seem to be a trumpeter, or, at least, one whose cheeks being swelled receives a blow on them, which makes them act as a trumpet (for salapitta is a box on the ear); salicippium, a leaping upon a post or eminence to appear taller; salopugium, the bird wag-tail, a fidgetting fellow	

† From *sal*, says Isidor, adding "*Quod fere salis saporem habeat*,"—from *SALIO*, says Gesner, "*quod in ore salis et crescat*;" but perhaps from *σάλας* or *σαλός*, which means the same; for, by transposing *s*, we get *salios* saline, and then introducing the digamma, *salivos* or *salivon*; whence *saliva* and *salivum* may come.

‡ From *ἰλιπύω* (see *belissa*) changing *s* into *a*, and the aspiration into *s* (not from *salio*, because it shoots and grows salt, as Servius thought); for *belice*, *ἱλίκη*, among the Arcadians, meant a willow, so called from its twigs being pliant and easily twined.

§ *Lupulus salictarius*, a kind of hops growing on willow grounds, and climbing up by the willows (Plin.)

*SALVEO† (salvebis à meo Cicerone, my Cicerone wishes you well or desires to be remembered to you, Cic.)	<i>I am well or sound or in good health, I am safe and sound (seldom used except in the imperative)</i>	Plaut.
salve or salveto; pl. salvetē or salvetote	<i>how do you do? God be with you (in meeting some one)—farewell, adieu (at parting)—God bless you (to people sneezing)</i>	Plaut. Virg. Petron.
salve	<i>well, usefully</i>	Apul. Plin.
salvia-izē (see at salvius here)	<i>the wholesome herb sage (for salvio and salviatum, see at salvia)</i>	
cosalvium-ii ⁿ	<i>herb sage</i>	Apul. Plin. Gloss. Dig.
Salvius	<i>a Roman so called—Salvia, the mother of Apuleius, &c.</i>	
Salvi ³ ANUS	<i>of Salvius</i>	Apul. Plin. Gloss. Dig.
salv ³ US (salvi, in comp.)	<i>sound or well in health—safe and sound</i>	Cic. Ter. Vulg. Tert. Alc. Avic. Eccl.
salvi ³ FICO	<i>I save or help</i>	
salvificat ³ OR	<i>a saviour, a helper</i>	
salvific ³ US	<i>that saves or helps</i>	
salvO	<i>I save (where it is found in Cic. and Quint. some will read servo, confining salvo to the Christians)</i>	
Rēsalvo	<i>I save after death</i>	Augustin.
salvat ³ IO	<i>salvation</i>	Beda.
salvat ³ OR and rix	<i>that helps or saves</i>	Lact. Fulg.
SĀLŪBER ^m -bris ^f -brē ⁿ (or salubris ^m and f.-brē ⁿ , Cic.)	<i>healthy, sound—healthful, wholesome—profitable, useful, good (the compar. is salubrior; superl. saluberrimus)</i>	Liv. Ov. Cic.
EN ³ salubris	<i>unsound, unwholesome, noisome</i>	Plin.
salubritas	<i>wholesomeness, soundness — clearness, soundness</i>	Plin. Cic.
IN ³ salubritas	<i>unwholesomeness</i>	Plin.
salubriter	<i>wholesomely—profitably—safely (Liv.)</i>	Cic. Plin.
IN ³ salubriter	<i>unwholesomely</i>	Macr. Cic.
SĀLUS-ūtis ^f	<i>health (of body or mind), life, safety, a bidding adieu or taking leave—a greeting, commendation, salutation or wishing health—remedy, help or shift—the goddess of health and safety</i>	Plaut. Virg. Ter. Cic.
salutāris	<i>wholesome, healthful, healing, comforting, good, useful</i>	
IN ³ salutaris	<i>unwholesome, &c.</i>	Apul. Plin. Cic.
salutariter	<i>wholesomely, with success—advantageously</i>	
salutārium	<i>present made by people in convalescence—salutaria-ium, toasts drunk to people</i>	Tert. Apul.
saluti ³ PER	<i>bringing health or safety</i>	Ov.

† Either *salvo* is from *σάλας*, properly, a lump of solid iron, and, figuratively, any lump or mass well compact and solid; as he who is found in health may be compared to a solid mass; for, changing *o* into *a* (as in *σάλας*, *salve*, &c. for which *σάλας* is used), we get *σάλας*, whence *salve*, which, with the digamma inserted (for the general aspiration, in *σω*, I am) becomes *salvo*, which digamma disappears in most of the derivatives: or *salvo* is from *σάλας*, warmth, heat, cure; whence *σάλας* or *σάλας*, I cure, *σάλας*, wholesome, salubrious, and *σάλας*, cure, remedy (it then will be for the aspiration, and *v* instead of *th*). *Salvo* might also be derived from *σάλας*, in the sense of *warmth* or *heat*, because health is necessarily attended with warmth; and, indeed, *σάλας* and *σάλας*, seem to have flowed from the same source, or to have been confounded for one another in Greek—see *valer*.

<i>salut</i> ³ IFICATOR	<i>the saviour</i>	Tert.
<i>salut</i> ³ GER or <i>gērūlus</i>	<i>that carries commendations</i>	Apul. Plaut.
<i>salut</i> O (quem)	<i>I salute, greet, bid good-morrow or good evening, send commendations — bid farewell, take leave—pay respect or honour, worship</i>	Cic. Plaut. Mart.
consaluto (quem, inter nos)	<i>I salute (with others)</i>	Cic.
obsaluto	<i>I come and salute</i>	Fest.
persaluto	<i>I salute much or often or all</i>	Cic.
resaluto	<i>I salute again</i>	Sen.
<i>salut</i> ³ ABUNDUS	<i>that salutes, fond of saluting</i>	Mart. Cap.
<i>salutat</i> ¹ IO	<i>a saluting, salutation</i>	Cic.
consalutatio	<i>a saluting or greeting one another</i>	Cic.
persalutatio	<i>an accurate salutation</i>	Cic.
resalutatio	<i>a repeated salutation</i>	Suet.
<i>salutat</i> ¹ OR and <i>rix</i>	<i>that salutes</i>	Cic. Juven.
<i>salutator</i> US	<i>for or pertaining to saluting</i>	Plin.
<i>salutator</i> ium	<i>the office of master of ceremonies</i>	Sen.
<i>salutat</i> ¹ US	<i>unsaluted</i>	Sidon.
SALTEM or <i>saltem</i> †	<i>at least (saltem, in the sense of quidem, even, Quint.)</i>	Cic. Prisc. not used
*SĀMOS (see lower)	<i>a high steep place (among the ancient Greeks, says Strabo)</i>	
<i>sama</i> -x ^f	<i>a sort of clay (Italica Creta)</i>	Id.
<i>samara</i> , or rather <i>samēra</i>	<i>seed of an elm</i>	Gloss. Col.
<i>samardacus</i> (ardacus from <i>ἀράω</i> , I water or give drink; or <i>ἀράω</i> , a desiring or corrupting)	<i>an impostor—a road that divides into two or several branches</i>	Gloss.
<i>samēria</i>	<i>a city and country of Palestine</i>	Plin.
<i>samaritan</i> US	<i>Samaritan</i>	Bibl.
<i>samarobri</i> VA or <i>brina</i>	<i>a city of France (supposed Amiens)</i>	Cæf.
<i>samarobri</i> VI or <i>brini</i>	<i>the inhabitants of Samarobri-va, &c.</i>	Cic.
<i>samē</i> -es ^f	<i>one of the islands of Ulysses (now Cephalonia)</i>	Virg.
Samos or Samus (Samō, in comp.)	<i>an island in the Icarian Sea (where Juno was educated), another in Thrace (see Samothracia)—the island Same, now Cephalonia</i>	Virg. Strabo.
<i>sami</i> US	<i>of Samos or Cephalonia</i>	Hor. & Ter.
<i>sania</i>	<i>a sort of cake—a whetstone or polishing stone</i>	Test. Salmast.
<i>sami</i> UM	<i>an earthen vessel of Samos (it is said)</i>	Lucil.
<i>sami</i> OLUS	<i>made of Samos earth; samiolum, small vessel of Samos earth</i>	Plaut.
<i>sami</i> O	<i>I polish; whet</i>	Non.
<i>sami</i> ³ ARIUS or <i>at</i> ¹ or	<i>that whets and polishes arms</i>	Gloss.
<i>samiat</i> ¹ US	<i>polished, whetted</i>	Vopisc.
<i>sami</i> OLUS- <i>im</i>	<i>marsh-wort or fen-berry</i>	Plin.
<i>samon</i> ium- <i>ii</i>	<i>a promontory of the Isle of Crete</i>	Mela
<i>samosata</i> -x ^f	<i>the metropolis of Comagene in Syria</i>	Plin.
<i>sami</i> LA	<i>name of a woman who lived long</i>	Plin.
*SANDALION	<i>a sandal, slipper, pantosie (see the note on sandapila under fanis)</i>	not used
<i>Sandalion</i> - <i>is</i>	<i>an island in the Ionian Sea</i>	Plin.

When a soldier was taken by the enemy, he would say, *Concede salutem*, or *salutem* with *concede* or *pro* stood: *salutem*, afterwards, became contracted into *saltem* (quarter); hence *saltem* is very fit to express as which denotes a last resource, when all other hopes are given up.

SandalīARIUS

sandalī²GĒRŪLUS-a-umSandalīŌTIS-īdis^fsandalīs-īdis^f

sandalium

sandalum

*SANDYX-ycis or sandix-
icis or īcis m. and f.sandārĀCA or aracha-zē^f

sandaracĀTUS or chātus

sandaraceus

sandaracīNUS

Sandarac²URGIUMsandarĒSOS or ēses-is^m, or
sandafer, sandaferos,
sandaferios^m, sandaze-
rionⁿsandASTROS-ī^f

Sanga

Sangaris or Sagaris, also
Sangarius

Sangarius-a-um

sangēnon-īⁿ*SANGUEN-īnisⁿ†

sanguĀLIS

sanguis-īnis^m or anciently
is (Bacchæus sanguis,
Stat. Terræ sanguis,
Plin. mean wine)

CONsanguis-is-e

EX²sanguis or exanguissangu⁸ICŪLUS-ī^msanguī⁷LENTUS

sanguinĀLIS

sanguinĀRIUS

sanguineus

CONsanguineus

name of a street in Rome—a maker or
dealer in sandals, &c. or perhaps of
the street Sandaliariusthat carries the slippers of his master or
mistress

the island of Sardinia

a kind of palm or date-tree

a sandal, slipper, pantofle—a kind of
wheat

red-bearded French wheat

a kind of red or purple colour made of
ceruse and ruddle burnt together,sort of red arsenic—a sort of plant
sandarak (a red colour used by painters,according to some, red arsenic),
honey-suckle or red juice in honey-combs—a colour made of burnt ceruse
mixed with red colour

of sandarac

of a sandarak colour

a mountain wherefrom sandarac was
gotten

a kind of gem

a kind of burning stone, a place in In-
dia where this stone is founda river in Spain—name of a servant
a river of Phrygia

of Phrygia, Phrygian

a jewel of the opal kind

blood (sanguis is more used)

see sangualis here

blood—sap, juice, liquor—vigour, force,
strength, life, kindred (stock, paren-
tage, race)—bloodshed, slaughter

of the same blood, akin by blood

bloodless, pale, lifeless

the blood of a goat or hog made into
meat; perhaps a blood pudding

bloody

of or belonging to blood; sanguinalis
herba, herb good to stanch blood,
blood-wortsanguinary or bloodthirsty—sanguina-
ria herba, bloodwortbloody, of blood—blood-shedding—red,
sanguine, of a bloody coloura kin by blood, of the same blood; sub-
stantively, a kinsman, cousin by the
father's sideGell.
Inscr.

Plant.

Plin.

Plin.

Ter. Gloss.

Plin.

Plin.

Virg.

Plin.

Vitr.

Plin.

Fulg.

Fest.

Strabo.

Plin.

Plin.

Plin. Ter.

Plin.

Stat.

Plin.

Petron.

Celf. Med.

Cic.

Liv.

Apul.

Cic.

Plin.

Scribon.

Plin.

Sen.

Col.

Ov. Hist.

Plin.

Cic.

† From ἀγγειον (the vein which contains blood, Galen. as well as a vessel wherein something is enclosed formed, Aristot.), prefixing s, and calling by metonymy what is contained by the name of that which contains. It might also come from ξανθός, red; for ξ often becomes s, in Latin, and the th might be changed into g, as g is a sort of aspiration.

CONsanguinea	a kinswoman, she-cousin	Catul.
CONsanguinitas	kindred by blood, consanguinity	Liv.
sanguin ⁹ OLENTUS	bloody	Sen.
sanguin ⁹ OSUS	bloody	Acut.
sanguin ⁹ O	I bleed, run with blood, make bloody	Quinct.
sanguin ⁹ ANS	cruel, bloody—dropping with blood	Tac. Quinct.
sanguinat ¹ IO	a bleeding or running with blood	Cæf. Aur.
EX ⁴ sanguinat ¹ US	bloodless, that has lost much blood	Vitr.
Sangus or Sanctus or Sancus	a god of the Sabines, surname of Hercules (see sanctus hereafter)	Varr.
sancu ⁹ ALIS-is ⁿ	an ospray (a bird under the protection of the god Sancus or Sangus)	Plin.
sancio ⁺ †-sanxi or sancīvi, sanctum or sancitum (rem re)	I make sacred, consecrate, plight (my troth)—establish, confirm, ratify—enact, forbid (by ordinance or law)—dedicate	Liv.
sagmen-is ⁿ	the herb vervain (as if sancimen)	Nep.
sancit ¹ US-ūs	a decree, an ordinance	Cic.
sancit ¹ IO	a ratification, decree, penal statute	Stat.
sancit ¹ OR	an ordainer or establisher	Liv.
sancit ¹ UARIUM	a sanctuary or holy place	Tertul.
sancit ¹ US-a-um	ratified, established, ordained—holy, pious, devout, sacred, inviolable, firm, reverend, awful, honest, upright—divine, heavenly—chaste, innocent—solemn, formal	Cic.
(see sangus above)		Tac.
		Plin.
		Liv. Cic.
AN OF AMsanctus	altogether holy	Ov. Juv.
IN ⁹ sanctus	unholy, &c.	Ter.
sanctē	solemnly, inviolably, holily, devoutly	Serv. Virg.
PER ⁹ sanctē	very solemnly or devoutly	Gloss.
sanctESCO ⁹	I become holy	Cic.
sancti ⁹ FICO	I sanctify or hallow	Ter.
sanctificat ¹ IO	sanctification	Non.
sanctificat ¹ OR	that sanctifies	Tert.
sanctific ⁹ IUM	a sanctuary or holy place	Tert.
sanctific ⁹ US	that sanctifies	Tert.
sancti ⁹ LOQUUS	speaking divinely	Paull.
sanctimōNIA	holiness, integrity, chastity	Prud.
sanctimoniāLIS	religious	Cic.
sanctimonialITER	religiously	August.
sanctITAS	sanctity, devotion, godliness, reverence (paid)—uprightness, integrity—continency—chastity	Just. Cod.
	sanctity, &c.	Cic.
sanctitūDO	a little holy, &c.	Nep. Flor.
sanct ⁹ ULUS	corrupt or filthy blood—tincture or dye, dregs or grounds—poison	Tac.
sāNIES-ci ⁹	full of corrupt blood or matter	Gell.
sanit ⁹ OSUS	I take out the corrupt matter	Hier.
EXsanio or exanio	a board or plank, tablet, door	Celf.
*SANIS-idos	a bier or bese or coffin for the dead	Plin. Ov.
sandāPILA-æ†	bodies of the poorer sort	Plin.
	a sexton or that carries the dead bodies to be buried	Celf.
sandapilāRIUS-ii		not used
sandapilo-ōnis ⁿ		Suet.
		Sidon.
		Gloss.

† "A sanguis, quid fuso sanguine bestia aliquid sanciretur," Servius. Therefore sancio is as if sangio or sanguio.
 † "q. d. sanda τῷ πινῶ, i. e. tabula sive asser, aræ, sive loculi in quo cadavera portabantur," Salmast.
 † Pap. "δ sandalo, id est, panno quo operiebantur corpora mortuorum."

*SĀNUS-a-um (ā sāos, inserto n, Ainsworth—see soos)	whole, healthful, wholesome, sound, in good state of body—sound in memory or mind—sober, wise, knowing	Celf, Ter. Cic. Ov. Virg. Cic.
IN ³ sanus	insane, mad, frantic, vast, huge—raging, tempestuous—inspired and frantic	Cic. Ov. Virg. Cic.
male ³ sanus	unhealthy, unwell, insane (better divided)	Cato Cic. Hor. Ov. Plaut. Cic. Hor. Ter.
PER ³ sanus	very sound, very healthful, &c.	Cato Cic. Hor. Ov. Plaut. Cic. Hor. Ter.
VE ³ sanus	outrageous, mad, furious—sickly, causing sickness—vast, mighty	Cato Cic. Hor. Ov. Plaut. Cic. Hor. Ter.
sane	discreetly, modestly—truly, certainly, verily, indeed, greatly, much—frankly, ingenuously—well, or be it so (in permitting)	Cato Cic. Hor. Ov. Plaut. Cic. Hor. Ter.
IN ³ sanē	madly, imprudently—extremely, greatly	Hor. Plaut. Col. Cic. Plin. Laet. Cic. Virg. Hor. Ov.
sanESCO ³ -ui	I begin to be sound and healthy	Hor. Plaut. Col. Cic. Plin. Laet. Cic. Virg. Hor. Ov.
CONsanescō or consanasco	I begin to be sound and healthy	Hor. Plaut. Col. Cic. Plin. Laet. Cic. Virg. Hor. Ov.
PRÆsanescō or præsanasco	I am healing fast	Hor. Plaut. Col. Cic. Plin. Laet. Cic. Virg. Hor. Ov.
RĒsanescō	I recover my health	Hor. Plaut. Col. Cic. Plin. Laet. Cic. Virg. Hor. Ov.
IN ³ sanĭa	madness, extravagancy—fury, inconsistency—rapture, insatiation—deating	Hor. Plaut. Col. Cic. Plin. Laet. Cic. Virg. Hor. Ov.
VE ³ sanĭa	madness, fury, rage	Hor. Plaut. Col. Cic. Plin. Laet. Cic. Virg. Hor. Ov.
sanĭ ³ FER	that brings health	Hor. Plaut. Col. Cic. Plin. Laet. Cic. Virg. Hor. Ov.
sanĭTAS	health, soundness of body—soundness of mind	Hor. Plaut. Col. Cic. Plin. Laet. Cic. Virg. Hor. Ov.
IN ³ sanĭtas	insanity, madness, want of health	Hor. Plaut. Col. Cic. Plin. Laet. Cic. Virg. Hor. Ov.
sanĭTER	soundly, healthfully, &c.	Hor. Plaut. Col. Cic. Plin. Laet. Cic. Virg. Hor. Ov.
IN ³ sanĭtēr	madly, furiously	Hor. Plaut. Col. Cic. Plin. Laet. Cic. Virg. Hor. Ov.
IN ³ sanum	excessively, at a great rate	Hor. Plaut. Col. Cic. Plin. Laet. Cic. Virg. Hor. Ov.
IN ³ sanĭO ⁴ (in quem)	I am mad, rage, dote—play the fool	Hor. Plaut. Col. Cic. Plin. Laet. Cic. Virg. Hor. Ov.
VE ³ sanio	I am mad, rage, bluster	Hor. Plaut. Col. Cic. Plin. Laet. Cic. Virg. Hor. Ov.
IN ³ sanĭ ¹ ŪRUS	that will be mad	Hor. Plaut. Col. Cic. Plin. Laet. Cic. Virg. Hor. Ov.
sanO	I heal, cure (remediis, rem or quem)	Hor. Plaut. Col. Cic. Plin. Laet. Cic. Virg. Hor. Ov.
CONsano	I heal or cure	Hor. Plaut. Col. Cic. Plin. Laet. Cic. Virg. Hor. Ov.
PER ³ sano	I cure thoroughly or perfectly	Hor. Plaut. Col. Cic. Plin. Laet. Cic. Virg. Hor. Ov.
PRÆsano	I heal before or first	Hor. Plaut. Col. Cic. Plin. Laet. Cic. Virg. Hor. Ov.
RĒsano	I cure again	Hor. Plaut. Col. Cic. Plin. Laet. Cic. Virg. Hor. Ov.
sanā ¹ BĪLIS	curable, that may be healed	Hor. Plaut. Col. Cic. Plin. Laet. Cic. Virg. Hor. Ov.
IN ³ sanabilis	incurable, desperate	Hor. Plaut. Col. Cic. Plin. Laet. Cic. Virg. Hor. Ov.
IN ³ sanabilĭTER	incurably	Hor. Plaut. Col. Cic. Plin. Laet. Cic. Virg. Hor. Ov.
SanāTES-um	a people of Italy (as if Sanati mente)	Hor. Plaut. Col. Cic. Plin. Laet. Cic. Virg. Hor. Ov.
sanat ¹ IO	a healing or curing	Hor. Plaut. Col. Cic. Plin. Laet. Cic. Virg. Hor. Ov.
TER ³ sanatio	a curing thoroughly	Hor. Plaut. Col. Cic. Plin. Laet. Cic. Virg. Hor. Ov.
sanat ¹ IVUS	curable, that heals	Hor. Plaut. Col. Cic. Plin. Laet. Cic. Virg. Hor. Ov.
sanat ¹ OR	that cures	Hor. Plaut. Col. Cic. Plin. Laet. Cic. Virg. Hor. Ov.
PER ³ sanator	that cures thoroughly	Hor. Plaut. Col. Cic. Plin. Laet. Cic. Virg. Hor. Ov.
Sangenēs-ium (as if sanati mente)	a people of Provence in France	Hor. Plaut. Col. Cic. Plin. Laet. Cic. Virg. Hor. Ov.
SANTERNA-æ ¹	folder (for gold), torax, as if sana nitrina, Ainsworth	Hor. Plaut. Col. Cic. Plin. Laet. Cic. Virg. Hor. Ov.
*SĀPA-æ ¹ †	wine soddened, new wine boiled to a third part	Hor. Plaut. Col. Cic. Plin. Laet. Cic. Virg. Hor. Ov.
sapĭum or sappĭum	a kind of pitch-tree	Hor. Plaut. Col. Cic. Plin. Laet. Cic. Virg. Hor. Ov.

† "Ab iwig, succus; est enim et plantarum succus," Ainsworth; but perhaps it comes from σάπας, I set grow rotten, place away; for σαπείν means rotten, and may have been extended to pining away; now, that which is boiled away to a certain degree, may be considered as pined away.

Sap̄i-orum	a people of Thrace	Plin.
Sāpis-is ^m	a river of Italy—another in Gaul	Plin. Luc.
*SĀPINUS-i ^t	a sort of fir (sappinus, Varr.) see lower	Plin.
sapineus	of or belonging to fir-trees	Col.
sapinea or sapinus ^r	the lower part of a fir-tree	Vitr. Plin.
sapinos-i ^m	kind of amethyst or jasper-stone	Plin.
*SĀPIO ³ or anciently	I taste of, have a smack of, savour,	Cic.
sapuit, anciently sapivi	smell of, relish, have a taste of, know	
or sapii	or find out, am wise	
SUPERsapio	I am most wise	Tertul.
sap̄IDUS	savoury, well-relished	Apul.
sapide	in a manner well relished	Apul.
sap̄IENS-entis	wise, discreet, judicious	Cic.
PERsapiens	very wise or prudent	Cic.
sap̄IENTER	wisely, discreetly, advisedly	Cic.
PERsapienter	very wisely	Cic.
sap̄IENTIA	a relish or gust—wisdom, discretion—	Ter. Cic.
	knowledge of things	Juv.
sapientiĀLIS	that may acquire wisdom	Tert.
sapienti ⁹ POTENS	wise	Enn. ap Cic.
NĒsap̄IUS or nĒsap̄US	not wise, foolish, silly	Petr. Gloss.
sap̄OR-ōris (see the note on	a taste, savour, relish, raillery	Cic.
sapio)		
sap̄OR̄OSUS	well-relished, savoury	Const. Afer.
sap̄ERUS	well-relished, savoury	Lactant.
sap̄O	I give a relish or savour	Petr. Chrys.
sap̄ORAI ⁹ US	well-relished, savoury	Virg.
INsap̄ORatus	tasteless, unsavoury, insipid	Stat.
ADSIP̄IO-ui or ivi	I taste, know or find out, am wise	Fest.
CONsapio	I am well in my wits	Liv.
DISsapio	I doat (for age)—am a fool, am trans-	Cic. Hor.
	ported or out of my wits—rave, am	Celf.
	light-headed	
INsap̄IO	I lose my savour	Litt. ex Var.
PRĀsapio	I foresee like a wise man, presage	Fest.

From *σῆψις* (used by Hesych.), prefixing *s* for the aspiration; and as the Grecians used also *σῆψις*, origin of *abies*, is clearly from the latter—see *abies*. Ainsworth, however, says that *sapinus* is as if *sativa*.

The Greek preposition *διὰ* comes from the verb *δαίω*, I divide or separate. Instead of *διὰ*, we find *ζὰ* was by the Grecians; and there being a great affinity between *ζ* and *σ*, we find, in Latin, *sapientia* and *sapientus*, and, in Greek, *ζᾶλος* for *σᾶλος*, and *ζαλᾶω* for *σαλᾶω*. Now *πίω* being a verb anciently used to *drink* (whence *pinus*, see *pino*), it is possible that *sapio* should be a compound of *sa*, for *ζα* or *διὰ*, and *πίω*. Certainly, he drinks only by divided draughts, or at intervals, or little by little, who is in the act of *drinking* any liquor. This derivation of mine may do, if this assertion of Gesner, on *sapio*, be true: “*Proprie ad sensum gustus, diciturque res ipsa sapere, quæ aliquem habet saporem.*” But, as Gesner also says “*super e* *aliquum sapissime transfertur pro sapientem esse, seu rectam sententiam vel opinionem habere;*” and as, notwithstanding Gesner’s authority, one may doubt which of the two interpretations is the proper or the figurative *meaning*; I say that *sapio* seems rather to come from *σῆψις* (as if *sapos* or *sapus*), knowing, wise, acute, expert; from *σῆψις*, clear, manifest, conspicuous (whence *σᾶψα*, manifestly, &c. which, I doubt not, comes from *σᾶς*, as *σᾶς* comes from *σῆψις*); and to have meant, originally, *I am going to know clearly* (whether by the experience of taste or otherwise, signifies but little here). We find *σ* changed into *p*, as in *pellis*, from *φελδς*; and before *σῆψις* or *σᾶψα*, looked upon as *sapa* (*sap* before a vowel in comp.), with *io* for *ia* (as we have observed in p. 258, Vol. I. &c.) would form *sapio* of the fourth conjugation, which was used anciently, but became afterwards chiefly of the third conjugation. *Sapio* may also come from *σῆψις*, juice, which, as the Æolians used in its stead, may have served to form *sapor* (see *Le Jardin des Racines Grecques*, at the word *sève*). Nor should I omit to remark here, that perhaps most of the nouns in *-oris* are from the Æolian termination *or̄*, and of *or̄*; though said, by some, to come from the participle present of a verb, and by me to be a contraction of the adjectival termination in *αρος* or *ερος*, instead of *or̄*; so that *cruer*, *dolor*, &c. perhaps arise by simply adding *or̄* into *or̄*, in *αρος*, *δολος*, &c. and yet it seems more natural that the nouns in *-oris* should arise from adjectives.

Rĕſipio†

SUBſipio

INſip³IDUS

INſipide

INſip³ENSINſip³ENTERDEſip³ENTIA

INſipientia

Rĕſp³ISCO³Rĕſpice³ENTIAſaperda-æ^m*SĀPO-ōnis^m†

ſaponĀRIUS

ſaponĀTUM

*SAPPHIRUS, σάπφίρος

ſapphirĀTUS

ſapphirĪNUS

ſappho-ūs, σαπφώ

ſapphĪCUS

*SARCIO+ſ-farſi (farſi,

Val. Prob. Cathol.)

—ſartum

CONſarcio

EXſarcio or EXARCIO

Rĕſarcio (rem)

ſarci^mMEN-inis^a

ſarcĪNA

ſarcinĀLIS

ſarcinĀRIUS

ſarcin⁷ŌSUSſarcin³ŪLA

ſarcinulĀTUS

ſarcinO

CONſarcino

DEſarcino

ſarcinat¹OR and rix

CONſarcinator and rix

ſarcinat¹US

SUBſarcinatus

ſarci⁹TECTORſarcit¹OR and rix

I ſavour or ſmell, taſte of—come to my wits again Plin. Cic.

I am not very wiſe, I have not a perfect taſte Varr.

unſavoury, taſteleſs, inſipid Firmic.

inſipidly, without flavour Aug.

unwiſe, fooliſh, ſottiſh, witteſs, doating Cic.

unwiſely, fooliſhly Cic.

a doating, ſillineſs, a raving Lucr.

ſolly, indiſcretion Plaut.

I come to my wits or ſenſes again—re- Suet.

turn to a right underſtanding, repent Plaut.

repentance or coming to one's wits again Laſt.

a wiſe or judicious or witty man—alſo, Varr.

a ſort of ſea-fiſh Perſ.

ſoap Plin.

a ſoap-maker or dealer in ſoap Plin. Val.

a mixture with ſoap in Theod. Pr.

a precious ſtone called a ſapphire Plin.

ornamented with ſapphires Sidon.

of or belonging to a ſapphire Plin.

an ingenious poetreſs of Lesbos Stat.

of or belonging to Sappho—in the mea- Catul.

ſure invented by Sappho Diom.

I botch, mend, patch—repair, make Cato Plaut.

good—make amends, recompenſe Cic.

I make whole, piece up Dig.

I mend Ter.

I patch, mend, repair—make amends for Ter. Cic.

a patching or mending Apul.

a truſs, pack, bundle, bag, baggage— Caſ.

goods or ſtuff packed up—burden, Quint.

load, the ſtutus in the womb Ov.

of or belonging to truſſes or burdens Ammian.

of or belonging to truſſes or burdens Caſ.

loaded with baggage Apul.

a little pack or burden—a bag of money Catul.

or goods, moveables Juv.

loaded with a pack or burden Brito.

I load or pack Gloſſ.

I patch up, botch, hatch, plot Ammian.

I unload Litt. ex S.

that patches or mends or botches Plaut. Varr.

that patches up or botches, &c. Amm. D.

loaded with packs, burdened Plaut.

carrying a load in his lap or under his Plaut.

arms (ſome read ſuffarcinatus)

that forms a roof with pieces of boards Id.

that patches or botches Inſcr. No.

† Rĕſipſiſſe for recipiſſe, Cic.

† Pliny tells us, ſoap was invented by the Gauls. Soap being a compoſition of tallow and aſhes, and being, in Latin, ſebum or ſevum, the compoſition may have become ſebo, then ſabo, and, laſtly, ſapo—em, for we find, in the old Greek Lexicons, σάπων-ος; nay, we find σάπωνιν τὸ, ſapo, Interp. Theocr.

§ “Qu. σάπωνία, i. e. curo laceras veſtes,” Ainsworth; but ſarcio perhaps comes from ἀρξάν-ω, prefixing; for the aſpiration; becauſe darning is an operation like that neceſſary for making nets; and it comes from ἀρξάν, in the ſenſe of I aſſiſt, help, relieve.

<i>sarsūra</i>	a mending or botching (some read <i>sar-tura</i>)	Varr.
<i>sarī²</i>	in repair, made whole	Charif.
<i>sarī²OR</i> and <i>rix</i>	that botches or mends (see under <i>sarrio</i>)	Non. Front.
EXERCICIO or <i>exercio</i>	for exsarcio	Gloss.
<i>Sarfina</i> (some <i>sarcina</i> , some <i>saffina</i>)	a town in Umbria	Plin. Gloss.
<i>Sarfina</i> s or <i>Sarcina</i> s, &c.- <i>ātis</i> ^m	of or born at <i>Sarfina</i> or <i>Saffina</i> , &c.	Plin.
*SARDUS-ī†	a son of Hercules (the first king of <i>Sardinia</i>)—adjectively, of <i>Sardinia</i>	Gloss. Hor.
<i>sarda-æ</i> ^f , <i>σάρδα</i> ²	a sort of gem, a sort of onion, a sort of fish	Plin.
<i>sard²ACHATES-æ</i> ^m	a kind of agate in <i>Sardinia</i>	Plin.
<i>SardANAPALUS</i> †	the last king of <i>Affyria</i> (a most loose and effeminate man)	Plin.
<i>SardanapALICUS</i>	of or belonging to <i>Sardanapalus</i>	Sidon.
<i>Sardi-orum</i> , <i>Σαρδῶν</i>	the inhabitants of <i>Sardinia</i>	Aur. Vict.
<i>SARDINIA-æ</i> , <i>σάρδα</i>	<i>Sardinia</i> (the ancients thought it very very unwholesome)	Cic.
<i>sardinia</i> (<i>sardīna</i> , Gloss.)	the fish <i>sardel</i> or <i>sardine</i>	Col.
<i>SARDINIENSIS</i>	<i>Sardinian</i> or of <i>Sardinia</i>	Nepos.
<i>Sardis-is</i> or <i>Sardes-ium</i> ^f	a city of <i>Lydia</i>	Hor. Nep.
<i>SARDIANUS</i>	of <i>Sardis</i> , or growing near <i>Sardis</i>	Plin.
<i>sardius-ii</i> ^m	sort of gem— <i>sardius lapis</i> , a <i>cornelian</i>	Tert. Plin.
<i>SARDONICUS</i>	of <i>Sardinia</i>	Rutil.
<i>Sardonius</i>	of <i>Sardinia</i> — <i>Sardonius risus</i> , a forced or grinning laughter	Solin. Serv.
<i>Sardōus</i>	of <i>Sardinia</i> ; <i>Sardoa herba</i> , herb like smallage, which (being bitten) causes laughing and grinning, and afterwards death	Virg.
*SARGUS-im	a sort of fish	Plin.
*SARPA-æ ^f , <i>σάρπη</i>	a bill for lopping	Pallad.
<i>sarpO</i> -pli-ptum	I prune trees, dress vines, &c.	Fest.
<i>sarMEN</i> (as if <i>sarpimen</i>)	a twig or spray, branch lopped off	Plaut.
<i>sarMENTUM</i>	a twig or spray, a cutting for propagation—little branch on which grapes hang	Varr. Cic.
<i>sarmentIUS</i> or <i>icius</i>	of or belonging to twigs or branches	Col.
<i>sarmentOSUS</i>	full of twigs or branches	Plin.
<i>SarmentUS-i</i>	a silly buffoon so called	Hor.
<i>SarpEDON-ōnis</i> ^m	the son of <i>Jupiter</i> by <i>Laodamia</i> —a promontory of <i>Cilicia</i>	Virg. Plin.
<i>sarpi²us</i>	pruned (<i>sarpta-æ^f</i> , a vine pruned)	Fest.
*SARX-farcos	flesh, pulp, brawn (<i>sarco</i> , in comp.)	not used
<i>sarcASMUS</i>	a bitter taunt or scoff (chiefly upon the dead or those near dying)	Gloss.
<i>sarcIA-ia^f</i>	grossness, fatness, fleshiiness	Litt. ex Plaut.
<i>sarcION-ii</i> ^m	a kind of fleshiiness, a fault in gems	Plin.
<i>sarcITES-æ</i> ^m	a gem which looks like beef	Plin.
<i>sarcōMA-ātis</i> ^m	an excrescence of flesh	Isid.
<i>sarcOPTES</i> (see <i>optao</i>)	that roasts or broils meat	Apic.

Perhaps from *ἀράω*, I water, give drink, also I defile or contaminate; with *s* prefixed for the aspiration; see *ἀράω*, contamination; *ἀράω*, filth, uncleanness.
Σαρδανάπαιος means a jester or buffoon.
Changing the aspiration into *s*.

<i>sarcōsis-eos^f</i>	<i>generation of flesh</i>	<i>Veget.</i>
<i>sarcōticus</i>	<i>that makes flesh revive</i>	<i>Gloss.</i>
<i>sartago-inis^f (as if sarca-</i>	<i>a frying-pan — tartago loquendi, a</i>	<i>Plin.</i>
<i>go)</i>	<i>farce of bombastical discourse</i>	<i>Perf.</i>
* <i>SÄTELLES-itis^m (some-</i>	<i>an officer (serjeant, follower, attendant,</i>	<i>Cic.</i>
<i>times f with a relation</i>	<i>upholder, defender) — life-guardman</i>	<i>Hor.</i>
<i>to a fem.)†</i>	<i>or yeoman of the guard, halberdier,</i>	
	<i>partisan</i>	
<i>satellitium</i>	<i>a body of satellites, the being upon duty</i>	<i>Gloss.</i>
	<i>as a satellite</i>	
<i>consatellitium</i>	<i>a guard of men</i>	<i>Id.</i>
<i>Satellius Quadratus</i>	<i>name of a fellow (a plunderer, a flat-</i>	<i>Senec.</i>
	<i>terer and a scoffer)</i>	
* <i>SATHĒ-es</i>	<i>a man's privy part</i>	<i>not used</i>
<i>Satbimnus</i>	<i>a name of Saturn (because gelded by }</i>	<i>Macrob.</i>
<i>Satbimus</i>	<i>Jupiter) — see Saturnus under satis }</i>	
<i>SÄTYRUS-i, σάτυρος†</i>	<i>a satyr, a kind of wild beast like a man</i>	<i>Plin.</i>
	<i>(some think it is a monkey), very</i>	
	<i>wanton and lascivious; also, a cele-</i>	
	<i>brated architect</i>	
<i>satyra (some satira, some</i>	<i>a satire, a lampoon, a piece of poetry</i>	<i>Liv.</i>
<i>satira)</i>	<i>wherein decency is often disregarded</i>	
	<i>— borch-potch</i>	<i>Varr.</i>
<i>satyrīasis-is^f or iasmus-im</i>	<i>a continual pruriency at venery</i>	<i>Cel. Ast.</i>
<i>satyrīcus</i>	<i>of or belonging to satyrs — satyricum</i>	<i>Hor.</i>
	<i>signum, the effigy of Priapus</i>	<i>Plin.</i>
<i>satyricus or</i>	<i>of or belonging to satires or satirists,</i>	<i>Sidon.</i>
<i>satiricus</i>	<i>virulent, satirical</i>	
<i>satyrice</i>	<i>satirically, virulently</i>	<i>Gloss.</i>
<i>Satyrīdes-ium^f</i>	<i>islands where, it is said, wild men were</i>	<i>Ptol.</i>
	<i>with tails as long as horses have</i>	
<i>satyrion-ii^a</i>	<i>herb rag-wort or priest-pintle</i>	<i>Petron.</i>
<i>satyrīscus</i>	<i>a little satyr</i>	<i>Cic.</i>
<i>satyroGRAPHUS</i>	<i>a writer of satires</i>	<i>Sidon.</i>
* <i>SÄTIS, adv. or adj.</i>	<i>enough, as much as one needs or desires,</i>	<i>Cic.</i>
<i>indecl. (with gen. or</i>	<i>sufficient, sufficiently, well enough</i>	
<i>acc.)</i>		
<i>sat (contracted from satis)</i>	<i>enough, sufficient, right well</i>	<i>Cic.</i>
<i>satīn for satīne</i>	<i>enough? well? well enough?</i>	<i>Ter.</i>
<i>satior-iōris</i>	<i>better</i>	<i>Plin.</i>
<i>satius (adv.)</i>	<i>better</i>	<i>Cic.</i>
<i>satīO-as (quem re)</i>	<i>I satiate or satisfy, cloy, glut — I</i>	<i>Ov. Plin.</i>
	<i>abound</i>	
<i>Exsatio or exatio</i>	<i>I satiate, &c. (quem re)</i>	<i>Liv. Sil.</i>
<i>IN^f satia^a BĪLIS</i>	<i>insatiable, that never can have enough</i>	<i>Cic.</i>
<i>IN^f satiabilĪTAS</i>	<i>insatiableness</i>	<i>Ammian.</i>

† *Satelles* I have marked as coming from the Greek, because it seems to me to come from *σα* for *δῆ* (see the note on *sapio*) and *τέλλω* or *τέλλομαι*, I make or execute, arise, bid or order, send; whence *τέλλε-της*, part of whole, order; whence also *τέλος*, end, duty or tax (on entering or going out), expence, magistracy, magistrate, troop, legion, squadron, &c. *διατέλλω* is not found, but may have been used as well as *διατέλλω*; I go through, perievere, last, since we find *ἐντέλλω* or *ἐντέλλομαι*, I enjoin or command, I commission or charge. And *sat* is a satellite, but one (of a troop) always near his master, executing or ready to execute his orders?

‡ *Casaub. de poësi satyricā*, 1. 2. *negat satyros esse alios, nisi in carminibus poetarum, quos faciunt fœdus quosdam, silvestres, ruricolos, capripedes, auribus et corniculis coprorum, cetera homines astutos, celerissimos, artem libidinosos, nympharum amatores, quorum dux quidam Pan, &c.* This passage will be my apology for placing *satyra* or *satira*, &c.

§ From *ἀλῖς* or *ἄλς*, says Ainsworth; but it seems to come rather from *σάττω*, I fill, fill up, stuff in or crowd, load, drive in, press down; whence *σάττω* or *σάττω*, a cart, wain, or tumbrel — see *satto*.

IN ³ <i>satiabiliter</i>	<i>insatiably</i>	Plin.
<i>sati³ ANTER</i>	<i>sufficiently, plentifully</i>	Apul.
<i>sati³ AS-ātis</i>	<i>a glut, fullness, plentifulness</i>	Lucr.
CON ³ <i>satiatus-a-um</i>	<i>satiated, glutted</i>	lēt.
IN ³ <i>satiatus</i>	<i>unsatiated</i>	Stat.
<i>satiare</i>	<i>sufficiently, abundantly</i>	Vitr.
<i>sati³ ES-ēi</i>	<i>satisfaction or satiety (the word is doubted)</i>	Plin.
<i>sati³ ETAS</i>	<i>satiety, a glut, fullness, loathsomeness</i>	Cic.
IN ³ <i>satietas</i>	<i>insatiableness</i>	Plaut.
<i>saturO (quem re)</i>	<i>I fill, glut, cram, cloy, sate—I suffice or am sufficient for</i>	Cic.
CON ³ <i>saturo</i>	<i>I fill, glut, &c.</i>	Juv.
EX ³ <i>saturo</i> OR <i>exaturo</i>	<i>I glut, satiate, satisfy (quem re)</i>	Firmic.
OR <i>saturo</i>	<i>I glut; obsaturor, I have enough of (cujus rei)</i>	Cic.
<i>satur-ūra-ūrum (cujus rei or re)</i>	<i>full, sated, glutted—fertile, plentiful—full or deep (of colours)</i>	Ter. Virg.
<i>saturA (lanx) or saturum</i>	<i>a dish full of divers fruits—Satura, a lake in Italy</i>	Plin.
<i>satura³ BILIS</i>	<i>satiableness, that may be satiated</i>	Sall. Gloss.
INEX ³ <i>saturabilis</i>	<i>insatiable</i>	Virg.
IN ³ <i>saturabilis</i>	<i>insatiable</i>	Gloss.
IN ³ <i>saturabiliter</i>	<i>insatiably</i>	Virg.
<i>satur³ ANTER</i>	<i>abundantly</i>	Cic.
<i>saturat³ IM</i>	<i>till satiated</i>	Cic.
<i>saturat³ IO</i>	<i>a satiating</i>	Fulg.
EX ³ <i>satratio</i> OR <i>exatratio</i>	<i>a satiating or satisfying</i>	Gloss.
EX ³ <i>saturat³ OR</i> OR <i>exaturator</i>	<i>that feeds or satiates</i>	Firmic.
IN ³ <i>exsaturat³ US-a-um</i>	<i>not filled, unsatiated</i>	Hygin.
IN ³ <i>saturatus</i>	<i>not filled, unsatiated</i>	Avien.
<i>satureIA³ or eiumⁿ</i>	<i>the herb savoury</i>	Avien.
<i>SatureIUM</i> OR <i>Saturum</i>	<i>a city of Apulia</i>	Col. Ov.
<i>SatureiANUS</i>	<i>of Satureium or Saturum</i>	Gloss.
<i>satur³ IO iōis</i>	<i>a stretch-gut, a glutton</i>	Hor.
<i>saturITAS</i>	<i>fullness, plenty—ordure or excrements—the goddess of parasites</i>	Plaut.
<i>satur³ ULLUS</i>	<i>satiated, full</i>	Cic. Plin.
<i>satur³ LE</i>	<i>copiously (some read scitulē)</i>	Plaut.
<i>satur³ LO</i>	<i>I satiate</i>	Varr.
<i>SATURNUS</i>	<i>the son of Caelus—a star so called—saturni dens curvus, a sickle</i>	Apul.
<i>SaturnALIA-ium</i> OR <i>iorum</i>	<i>the feast of Saturn</i>	Non.
<i>SaturnALITIUS</i>	<i>belonging to the feast of Saturn</i>	Cic. Perf.
<i>Saturn³ GENA</i>	<i>Jupiter (as born of Saturn)</i>	Virg.
<i>SaturnINUS</i>	<i>a Roman surname—Saturnini-orum, a people of Etruria</i>	Cic.
<i>SaturnIVS-a-um</i>	<i>of or for Saturn—Saturnia, a country and town so called</i>	Plin.
• <i>sātrāpes</i> OR <i>sātrāpa-æ</i> OR <i>sātraps-āpis</i>	<i>a vicerey or lord or governor</i>	Virg.
<i>sātrāPIA</i> OR <i>ēa³ or eia</i>	<i>a province or county or duchy</i>	Varr.
• <i>SATTO</i> OR <i>fasso</i>	<i>I fill, fill up, stuff in or cram, load, drive in, press down</i>	Ter. Alcim.
<i>SACCUS-īm, σάκκος</i>	<i>a bag or sack—money-bag—a strainer—a coarse garment</i>	Plin.
<i>saccARIUS</i>	<i>carrying sacks of corn or other goods</i>	Plin. Hor.
<i>saccarius-i</i>	<i>a porter—a maker of bags or sacks</i>	Col. Salmat.
		Quint.
		Paull. Gloss.

<i>saccaria</i> -æ ^f	a dealing in bags or sacks (some read <i>sagaria</i>)	Apul.
<i>sacc</i> ³ <i>ELLUS</i>	a small bag (to be read instead of <i>sacellus</i>)	Petr.
<i>sacello</i>	I load with small bags	Medic.
<i>saccellat</i> ³ <i>IO</i>	a loading with small bags	Veget.
<i>saccia</i> -iæ ^f	a bag	Gloss.
<i>sacci</i> ³ <i>BUCCIS</i> -is-e	that fills his cheeks	Amob.
<i>B/saccium</i>	a pair of bags	Petr.
<i>sacc</i> ³ <i>ŪLUS</i> ^m or <i>ŭlum</i> ⁿ	a little bag or sack	Mart. Gloss.
<i>succulārius</i>	a cut-purse, pick-pocket—a robber of the common treasury—an almoner	Ulp. Alex.
<i>saccO</i>	I strain through a bag	Ecll.
<i>sagda</i> -æ ^f	a green stone which sticks in the keels of ships	Col.
<i>sāgē</i> -es (see <i>sagum</i> <i>berē</i> , and under)	dosser, pack-saddle, harness, sort of military garment, any warlike weapon	not used
<i>sagapēnum</i> or <i>sacopce-</i> <i>dium</i>	kind of medicinal herb, gum ammoniac	Plin.
<i>sagēna</i>	a sweep-net, drag-net, wheel	Manil.
<i>sagenārius</i>	of or for a sweep-net or wheel, &c.	Gloss.
<i>sagenēus</i>	that uses a sweep-net, &c.	Gloss.
<i>sagen</i> ³ <i>ŪLA</i>	a small net or wheel	Gloss.
<i>sagenon</i> -i ⁿ	sort of gem (some read <i>argenon</i>)	Plin.
<i>sagimen</i> -iūis ⁿ	meat to cram or stuff with (the word is doubted)	Col.
<i>sagimentum</i>	fatness, grossness (some read <i>sagina-</i> <i>mentum</i>)	Gloss.
<i>sagīna</i> (<i>saginum</i> , Pall. but doubted)	meat to cram or stuff with—any stuffing or meat—fatness, grossness—a coop or place to fatten things in	Col. Cic. Just. Plaut.
<i>saginārium</i>	a stall, sty, pen, coop (for <i>saginarius</i> - <i>a-um</i> read <i>sagmarius</i>)	Varr.
<i>saginO</i>	I fatten, pamper	Plin.
<i>sagina</i> ² <i>MENTUM</i>	a fattening or pampering	Gloss.
<i>saginat</i> ³ <i>IO</i>	a fattening or making fat	Plin.
<i>saginat</i> ³ <i>OR</i>	that fattens	Gloss.
<i>SAGITTA</i> æ (from <i>σάγω</i> , Voss.—see <i>sage</i> <i>berē</i>)	an arrow, shaft, dart, bolt—long shoot or twig left in the pruning—a sign in the firmament, herb adder's tongue	Cic. Col. Plin.
<i>sagittārius</i>	of or for arrows	Plin.
<i>sagittarius</i> -ū	an archer or bowman—the sign <i>Sagittarius</i>	Tac. Plin.
<i>sagitti</i> ³ <i>FER</i> or <i>ger</i>	that bears arrows	Stat. Aris.
<i>sagitti</i> ³ <i>POTENS</i>	that can do much by shooting	Cic.
<i>sagitti</i> ³ <i>ŪLA</i>	a small arrow, &c.	Apul.
<i>sagittO</i>	I shoot arrows—around with an arrow	Just. Aris.
<i>SAGMA</i> -æ ^f or <i>sagma</i> -ātis ⁿ (see <i>sagmen</i> under <i>sancio</i> , at <i>sanguen</i>)	a pack-saddle—also, a wrapper, or cover or sheath (Vet. Schol. Stat.)	Veget. Bibl.
<i>sagmārius</i> -a-um	of or for pack-saddles; substantively, a slave employed in carrying baggage	Lamp. Veget.
<i>sagmarium</i>	cloth to cover horses with, or pack-saddle	Serv.
<i>SAGRA</i> -æ ^m	a river of Calabria in Italy	Cic.
<i>SĀGUM</i> ⁿ (or <i>sagus</i> -i ^m , Enn. or <i>saga</i> ^f , Cato)	a soldier's cloak or cassock—a kind of blanket—cloth to cover horses with	Tac. Suet. C.
<i>sagārius</i>	a seller of soldier's cloaks	Inscr.

<i>sageria</i>	<i>the selling or dealing in soldier's cloaks</i>	Ulp.
<i>sagatio</i>	<i>a tossing (one) in a blanket, a bantering</i>	Gloss.
<i>sagatus</i>	<i>apparelled in a soldier's cloak</i>	Cic.
<i>sagestre-es^a</i> (<i>some read</i> <i>segestre</i>)	<i>a coarse kind of soldier's cloak</i>	Lucil.
<i>sagulum</i>	<i>a little cloak or cassock</i>	Cic.
<i>sagulator</i>	<i>that wears a little cassock</i>	Suet.
<i>Saguntia</i> or <i>Sarguntia</i>	<i>a city of Spain</i>	Ptol. Plin.
<i>Saguntus</i> or <i>um</i>	<i>a city of Spain</i>	Flor.
<i>Saguntinus</i>	<i>of Saguntus or Saguntum</i>	Liv.
<i>Saterna-e</i>	<i>a surname to the family of Hostilius</i>	Col.
<i>Sälon</i> or <i>Sässon-önis^m</i>	<i>a river of Calabria</i>	Sil. Gloss.
<i>Satanas-æ^m</i> (<i>some Satan</i>)	<i>Satan, the devil</i>	Tert.
<i>satanaria-æ^f</i>	<i>a sort of herb</i>	Apul.
<i>Satarchæ-arum</i>	<i>a people of Sarmatia</i>	Val. Flacc.
<i>Satarnei-orum</i>	<i>a people about the Meotis</i>	Plin.
<i>Sataros</i>	<i>a city of Lycia, called also Patara</i>	Plin.
<i>Saticula</i> , <i>some Satricula</i>	<i>a town of Samnium</i>	Diod.
<i>Saticulus</i>	<i>of Saticula</i>	Virg.
<i>Saturchei</i>	<i>a people about the Meotis</i>	Plin.
<i>Tectosax-sägis^{m. and f.}</i>	<i>an inhabitant of Languedoc or Narbonne</i>	Gloss.
<i>Tectosages-um</i> or <i>Tectosagiorum</i>	<i>a valiant people of Narbonne or Languedoc</i>	Plin. Liv.
<i>soccus-im</i> , <i>from faccus</i> , <i>because made like a bag</i> <i>to receive the foot—see</i> <i>përo under përa</i>	<i>a sock (used by comic actors, because the persons represented were chiefly Greeks, who wore such shoes)—a kind of shoes or sandals or soles (worn by Roman women or effeminate men)</i>	Hor. Suet.
<i>sandosoccus</i> (<i>Gallic.</i>)	<i>a wine-branch turned bowwise with hurt the top set in the ground</i>	Col.
<i>socatus</i>	<i>quearing socks or sandals</i>	Sen.
<i>socifer</i>	<i>that wears socks, a comic actor</i>	Sidon.
<i>socius-im</i>	<i>a little sock or sandal, a start-up</i>	Sen.
* <i>SAUCIO-as†</i>	<i>I wound, hurt, cut—prune—violate, hurt</i>	Ov. Col.
<i>consaucio</i>	<i>I wound or hurt</i>	Suet.
<i>sauciat^{io}</i>	<i>a wounding or hurting</i>	Cic.
<i>consauciatio</i>	<i>a wounding or hurting</i>	Id.
<i>PRÆsauciat^{us}</i>	<i>hurt before and much lessened or disabled</i>	Cæsar. Aur.
<i>saucius</i> (<i>re</i>)	<i>wounded, hurt, greatly grieved—drunk, emasculated, disabled, enfeebled—cut, melted, dissolved</i>	Cic. Mart. Ov.
<i>semisaucius</i>	<i>half-wounded</i>	August.
<i>saucietas</i>	<i>a hurt</i>	Cæsar. Aur.
† <i>Saufeius</i>	<i>a Roman so called</i>	Plin.
* <i>SAURA-æ^f</i>	<i>a lizard or newt, a kind of sea-fish</i>	Diosc.
<i>saurites-æ^m</i>	<i>stone found in the belly of a green lizard</i>	Plin.
<i>sauroctōnos-im</i>	<i>one of Praxiteles's pieces, representing a boy shooting a lizard</i>	Plin.
<i>Saurus</i>	<i>a fish so called, an excellent statuary—a thief killed by Hercules</i>	Plin. Paus.
<i>sauræ-es</i>	<i>herb crests or nose smart</i>	not used
<i>saurion-ii</i>	<i>a kind of mustard</i>	Plin.
<i>SAXUM-i</i> (<i>Tuscan</i>)	<i>a great stone—a rock, a bill</i>	Cic. Plant.

† Hesych. has used σαυρις for σαυριον. By prefixing σ to the present of σαυρις, and changing γ into κ, properly *saucio* arose; for σαυρις means *I suffer in my body or mind*; whence σαυρις, *I cause to suffer, occasion pain*, σαυρις-σος, *more painful*, σαυρις, *very or most painful*.

saxātīlis

saxētānus or itanus

saxētum

saxeus

prætercaput saxi

saxiālis

saxi⁹fersaxi⁹ficussaxi⁹fragussaxi⁹genus

saxitas

sax⁷osus or uōsus

saxositas

Saxon-ōnis

Saxonia

Saxonicus or ius

*SBENNYO, fut. sbezo

A⁹bestinum or albestonⁿA⁹bestos or albestus^m

*SCÆRO or scirtao

scāra-æ^fscarābæus^m, σκαράβος

scardia

Scardona

Scardonitānus

scariphos†

scariphO or scarifo or

scarifico

CIRCUMscarifo or scarifico

scarifat⁹io or ıscarificatioscarif⁹FIO^a

scarizo

scarus-i (scārus, Enn.)

scarites-æ^m

Scirtari-orum, from

σκιρτάν

*SCALLO or scaleuo or

scalezo (see the note on

squaleo)

scalde or scaldis-is^m

scāli-orum

scaleuthrum

ascalia

scalisterium-ii

scalmus

decemscalmus-a-um

that is or lives among rocks and stones

— substantively, a groundling or

gudgeon

that is or lives among rocks and stones

a rocky or stony place

of stone, stony—obdurate, hard-hearted

the road to Lybia or Garama

stony or rocky

bearing stone, rocky, stony

that turns into stone, that petrifies

that breaks stones—saxifragium-iⁿ orsaxifraga-æ^f, the herb saxifrage

that produces stones or rocks

a hardness of stone

full of stones or rocks, stony

a stony hardness, or a hardness of stone

a Saxon

Saxony

of Saxony; Saxonium littus, the sea-

coast of Kent, the coasts of Normandy

I extinguish, quench, repress

cloth cleansed but not destroyed by fire, or

the flax for that cloth which (when

set on fire) cannot be extinguished

lime-stone, a stone which cannot be con-

sumed by fire

I jump, leap, bounce, dance

a squadron or legion

a beetle, may-bug, chaser

herb aristolochy

a town of Dalmatia

of Scardona

a graver, pointed tool, &c.

I scarify, expell by scarifying

I scarify around

a scarifying

I am scarified; but, instead of scarifiant,

some read scarifentur

I jump, leap, palpitate

the fish scar or char

a gem of the colour of the fish scar

a people of Liburnia

I dig, rake, harrow; scalis-idos, a rake

(for scala, &c. see under scando)

the river Sebeld

sort of flat fish

a pair of tongs

a part of the articboke

a rake or hoe

round piece of wood to which oars are

hung, a boat

having ten benches or oars

Plin.

Ov.

Mart. Gl.

Cic.

Ov. Plin.

Plin.

Front.

Val. Flac.

Ov.

Cic. Plin.

Seren.

Prud.

Cæl. Am.

Virg. Flac.

Cæl. Aur.

Claud.

Geogr.

Gloss.

not used

Plin.

Plin.

Gloss.

not used

Gloss.

Plin.

Apol.

Plin.

Plin.

not used

Gloss. Plin.

Plin.

Gloss. Cal.

Scriben.

Iren.

Plin.

Plin.

Plin.

not used

Plin.

Plin.

Gloss.

Plin.

Gloss.

Cic.

Cic.

† Perhaps from σκαίω, and either λῆλω, I hurt (whence λῆα, I have hurt), or λῆσ, stoutly, strongly perhaps from σκάω, I scarify, and ῥίπω, a throwing, the latter from πῖπρω, I throw away, &c.

INTERSCALIUM

SCALPHAS-æ^f

SCALSIS-POS

SCALTUS-i

SCALICUS

Scāmānder or Scāman-
drus-dri

Palæscāmander

Scāmandria-iæ^fSCALPO³†-psi-ptum
(quem re, rem) see
scapto

AD or AScalpo

CIRCUMScalpo

EXScalpo or exscalpo

INScalpo

SUPScalpo

scalp³ER-sca'rimscalp³ELLUS or ellum or
ulumAURIscalp³IUM

scalprum

scalprātus

scalp³OR

scalptorium

scalp³ŪRA

scalpturāria

scalpturātus

IN³scalp³USscalp³ŪRIO⁴ or scalpurioscalptur³IGO or scalpu-
rigo-inis^fSCULPO³†-psi-ptum†

DĒsculpo

EXsculpo or exculpo

INsculpo

RĒsculpo

sculp³ŌNEA-æ^f

sculponeātus

sculp³ŪLIS

CONsculpsilis

sculp³OR

CONsculpor

sculp³ŪRA

CONsculptura

scalpturātus

CONsculp³US

DISsculptus

PERsculptus

space between the oars

a place so called

a hoeing or raking or weeding

an itching scab

that has an itching scab

the son of Hector and Andromache—a

river of Troas

old Scamander

a small city of Troas

I scratch, claw, scrape, rake—engrave,
carve

I scratch, scrape, &c.

I scrape about

I pierce or drill out, scratch out, erase

I engrave or cut in

I scratch underneath

a lancet, an instrument to make an inci-
sion or to cut or pare with

a little knife or lancet

an ear-picker

a graving or scraping tool, knife—
lancet

made in the form of a graving tool

a graver, cutter in metal, an etcher

an instrument to scratch with

a graving or carving or cutting

the art of engraving or carving

graven, carved, wrought

engraved or carved or cut in

I begin or am ready or long to scratch
or claw

an itching

I carve, grave

I grave or carve

I engrave or carve—erase, wrest (from
one)

I grave or carve upon—imprint

I give a new impression or carving

a wooden shoe (because cut hollow)—a
whirlbat

that has wooden shoes on

carved or graven; sculp³tileⁿ, a statue

engraved or easily carved

a graver or carver

an engraver

a graving or carving, sculpture

carving or engraving

graven, carved

engraven

graven, carved

engraven or carved all about

Vitr.

Strabo.

not used

Papias.

Th. Prisc.

Hom.

Catul.

Gloss.

Plin.

Hor.

Plin.

Apul.

Plin.

Cato

Lact.

Martian.

Celf.

Celf. Cic.

Vitr.

Mart.

Suet.

Celi.

Col.

Plin.

Mart.

Plin.

Fortun.

Plin.

Plin.

Gloss.

Plaut.

Gloss.

Solin.

Ov.

Tert.

Cic. Ter.

Ov. Cic.

Prud.

Cato

Fulg.

Non.

Ov. Bibl.

August.

Plin.

Hier.

Plin.

Hier.

Fortun.

Tert.

Tert.

Coripp.

Scalpo, instead of coming from σκάλλω, by changing the last λ into π, comes perhaps from γλάφω; for, by
 changing σ, we get σγλάφω, and then, by transposing α, we have σγαλφω, neither of which indeed is to be
 used; but, by changing γ into α, and φ into π, as in clypeus, formed from γλύφω, we see scalpo arise.
 As from γλάφω comes γλύφω, so from scalpo comes sculpo—see glaplo.

*SCANDO³-di-sum†

SUPERscando

SUPRAscando

scĀLA (chiefly scālæ-
arum^f)

scālĀRIS

INTERscālare-isⁿscālĀRIA ^{n.} pl.scAMNUM-i (perhaps from
σκάμνω used by Isocr.
for σκάμνα, boundary or
end of a leap)

scamNĀTUS

scam³ILLUS^m or scāmel-
lumⁿ or scamillum or
scammellumⁿscā³BELLUM or scabillum
(not scabile)scabellĀRII or scamillarii
or scambillarii

SCANDIUS

Scandia

ScandiĀNUS

ScandinĀIA or Scandina-
via-æ^fScandĪLA (so reads Har-
duin for Scadira, in
Plin.)scandŪLA-æ^f (some read
scindŪLA at scindo)scandulACA-æ^f

scandulĀRIS

scandulĀRIUS

scans³ILISscans⁴IOscans⁵OR

scanforIUS

scans⁴UA-æ^f or scansile-isⁿ

SCANTIA sylvā

ScantiĀNUS (see scatinus
at scateo)AD or ASCENDO³-di-sum

CONscendo (rem)

DEscendo (re, in or ad rem)

Ēscendo (rem)

I mount, climb, get up (for the compo-
tions, see lower)

I mount or climb upon

I mount upon or over

a ladder, a pair of stairs, greezes

of a ladder

ladder staff

a ladder

a pair of steps to go to bed—bench or
form—balk untilled between two fur-
rows—boughs of trees whereby the
vine climbeth

running in length from west to east

a footstool, little bench

a footstool or low bench or form—a kind
of instrument, perhaps castanetsplayers on castanets or some such instru-
ment

a man so called

the isle of Scandia or Schonen—the coun-
try of Scandinaviaof Scandius or of Scandia; Scandiana
mala, a kind of apples

Sweden and Norway

an island (one of the Sporades)

a lath or shingle serving instead of tiles
to cover houses with

a sort of herb

made of laths or shingles

a maker of or dealer in laths, &c.

that may be climbed or mounted

a climbing up, an ascending

that gets a horse ready for mounting

serving to climb or scale

a stirrup

a place in Campania

of Scantia; Scantiana uva and poma

I climb up, ascend (rem in rem)

I climb, mount, go on board

I descend, go or come down, condescend
—alight—take root, degenerate

I ascend, go up

Hor.

Col.

Liv.

Liv.

Vitr.

Moderns

Vitr.

Varr. Ov.

Col.

Plin.

Frontin.

Vitr.

Prisc.

Col.

Cato

Cic.

Infer.

Plin.

Plin.

Geogr.

Col.

Geogr. Plin.

Harduin.

Col.

Fest.

Apul.

Aur. Ant.

Plin.

Vitr.

Gloss.

Vitr.

Gloss.

Cic.

Plin.

Virg.

Liv.

Cic.

Liv. Plin.

Sen.

† Ainsworth, and many other etymologists, derive scindo from σκίζω; therefore scando, at which Ainsworth says "dubia originis," may be derived from σκάζω, I scarify or cut, stay or stop or hinder or keep back; latter from σκῆμα, I make incisions, transport or convey, omit, let go, &c. for, in order to get up a steep place, excavations are made in the form of a ladder; which operation has no doubt suggested the idea for making ladders. Scando may also be derived from σκαλίζω—see scavo; for, in climbing up, one necessarily moves as if taking staggering, from which σκάζω the Greeks themselves formed σκαδάλον—see under scavo.

‡ Ainsworth derives scāla from σκαλίσ, a rake—see scālo; and indeed a rake, in sideways position, gives idea of so many rounds or steps of a ladder; but it may also be derived from σκαλίζω, a prop or fork for ladders, as the two sides of a ladder may be considered as the supporters of the rounds or steps.

EXscendo or excendo INscendo (in or supra rem) SUPERscendo TRANscendo (rem, à re, de re) TRANscend ^{ENTIA} ascens ^{IBILIS} ascens ^{IO} , or us-ûs	I go forth, disembark, land I climb or mount upon, go up I mount or climb upon I go or climb over, exceed, surmount a climbing over, a transcendence climbing up an ascending or a rising (to honour, &c.) a climbing or mounting, a going on board a going down, a descent, a landing condescension, submission a descending, a coming forth or out a mounting or climbing up, a covering of mares, &c. that mounts or climbs a soldier serving at sea, a marine not climbed up, not reached to an ascent, a climbing up an ascending or going up a scaling of the walls I dig, pierce, bore (see scābo here) the pit of a stage (surrounded with a ditch)—the exercise of leaping	Liv. Suet. Tert. Cic. Aggen. Cael. Aur. Cic.
CONscensio DESCensio, or us-ûs CONDēscen o EXscensio, or us-ûs INscensio, or us-ûs	that mounts or climbs a soldier serving at sea, a marine not climbed up, not reached to an ascent, a climbing up an ascending or going up a scaling of the walls I dig, pierce, bore (see scābo here) the pit of a stage (surrounded with a ditch)—the exercise of leaping	Cic. Plin. Justinian. Cael. Liv. Plaut. Aoul. Hier. Lampr. Plin. Plin. Jun. Tac. Ammian. not used Hieron. Tert.
ascens ^{OR} INscensur IN ^{ascens} ^{US} -a-um IN ^{ascens} ^{US} -ûs E ^{scens} ^{US} -ûs TRANscens ^{US} ûs	herb scammony the juice of scammony the juice of the root of scammony a skiff, cock-boat, boat made of the whole tree that makes or deals in skiffs, &c. hollow vessel with a gnomon serving for a dial (see capisterium, p. 97, Vol. I.) a cup like a boat—chamber-pot—hollow vessel serving for a dial—a spade or hoe (some say), sort of false hair (say others) a little boat or wherry the hollow of any thing an island in the Mediterranean a mine in Macedon, an island of Macedon where silver was dug up—a town in Thrace an ancient town of Latium of Scaptia the shoulder-blade (because hollow), the shoulder (see under scēpto) of or belonging to the shoulder-blade space between the two shoulders the shoulder-bones I scratch, claw scabby—rough, rugged, uneven—filthy, dirty, nasty—surred over, scaly scabby, itchy	Cic. Plin. Plin. Liv. Gloss. Vitr. Cael. Plaut. Mart. Capel. Gloss. Vitr. Vitr. Plin. Lucr. Steph. Byz. Plin. Sil. Plaut.
*SCAPTO (fut. scapho) scAMMA-ātis ⁿ (see the derivation of scamnum at scando) scammōNIA or ōnea-æ ^f or ōnon-i ⁿ scammōNITES-æ ^m scammōNium-i ⁿ scAPHA-æ ^f scaphāRIUS scaphē-es ^f scaphISTERIUM scaphium scaph ^s ŪLA scaphus ^m , some scaphum ⁿ Scapos i ^f ScaptensŪLA or Scap- tēſua Scaptia-ia ^f Scaptius-a-um scaphŪLA-æ ^f (as if scaphula) scaphŪRIS INTERscapulum or scapilium or scapilium scOPTŪLA-ōrum scABO ² -bi-bitum† scab ^{ER} -bra-brum scab ^{IDUS}	herb scammony the juice of scammony the juice of the root of scammony a skiff, cock-boat, boat made of the whole tree that makes or deals in skiffs, &c. hollow vessel with a gnomon serving for a dial (see capisterium, p. 97, Vol. I.) a cup like a boat—chamber-pot—hollow vessel serving for a dial—a spade or hoe (some say), sort of false hair (say others) a little boat or wherry the hollow of any thing an island in the Mediterranean a mine in Macedon, an island of Macedon where silver was dug up—a town in Thrace an ancient town of Latium of Scaptia the shoulder-blade (because hollow), the shoulder (see under scēpto) of or belonging to the shoulder-blade space between the two shoulders the shoulder-bones I scratch, claw scabby—rough, rugged, uneven—filthy, dirty, nasty—surred over, scaly scabby, itchy	Cic. Plin. Plin. Liv. Gloss. Vitr. Cael. Plaut. Mart. Capel. Gloss. Vitr. Vitr. Plin. Lucr. Steph. Byz. Plin. Sil. Plaut. Plaut. Hyg. Apul. Gloss. Celf. Hor. Cato Plin. Cic. Qv. Tertul.

† From *σκᾶφῶ* the fut. of *σκᾶφω*, changing the aspiration, I mean φ, into C.

<i>scab³IES-icī^f</i>	a scab, the mange, murrain, &c. a tickling or itching desire	Hor.
<i>scabi⁷ŌSUS</i>	scabby, mangy, itchy, scurvy, palsy	Plin.
<i>scabītUDO^f</i>	scabbiness, roughness, harshness	Petron.
<i>scab³RES-ēi or is^f</i>	roughness, ruggedness—naughtiness, filibusts	Plin. Varr.
<i>scabrĀTUS</i>	made rough, rugged	Col.
<i>scabrĪTIA-iæ, or ities-ēi^f</i>	scabbiness, roughness	Plin. Col.
<i>scabi⁷ŌSUS</i>	rough, rugged	Veget.
<i>scabrum</i>	roughness, ruggedness	Plin.
<i>scabrĒDO-ēdīnis^f</i>	roughness, ruggedness	Apul.
<i>scabrEO²</i>	I am rough or rugged	Pacuv.
<i>scabro-ŏnis</i>	whose teeth are nasty or filthy	Ulp.
• <i>SCĀTEO²-ui† (scato³, Lucr.)</i>	I bubble up, run or burst out—I abound or overflow	Plaut. Col.
<i>PRĒscateo</i>	I am overfull	Gell.
<i>scat³ĒBRA</i>	a bubbling up of water, a spring, a river so called	Plin.
<i>scatŪREX or ūrix-icis^f</i>	a bubbling or bursting out of water	Varr.
<i>scaturĪGO-Inis^f</i>	a bubbling of water, spring, source	Col.
<i>CONscaturigo</i>	a bubbling or gushing out	Tertul.
<i>scaturigin⁷ŌSUS</i>	full of springs, that bubbles or runs over	Col.
<i>scaturIO⁴</i>	I stream or gush out, run over, flow abroad	Col.
<i>CONscaturio</i>	I stream or gush out, &c.	Frag. Pom.
<i>EXscaturio</i>	I gush out, overflow	Gloss.
<i>scaturIES-ēi^f</i>	an abundance or overflow	Gul. Bet.
<i>scatESCO³</i>	I begin to spread out	Oros.
<i>ScatINIUS (some Scantinius)</i>	a Roman guilty of sodomy, or a Roman who caused a law to pass against sodomy	Gloss.
<i>scatīNIA or scantinia lex</i>	a law against sodomy	Juv.
• <i>SCAZO</i>	I walk lame, stagger, reel, am foolish	not used
<i>scĒOS</i>	sinister, oblique, troublesome, silly, hard, inhuman, rustic or ill-bred or ignorant	not used
<i>scĒUS</i>	oblique—scæa, a gate of Troy (as if the oblique gate)	Virg. Varr.
<i>SCĒVUS from σκαῖος, as lævus from λαῖος</i>	sinister, left, not right, wicked, untoward; also, good or lucky (see the note on lævus)	Varr.
<i>obscĒvui†</i>	inauspicious, ill-boding; ominous, unnatural	Gloss.
<i>scĒVA-x^f</i>	the left hand—a sign (good or bad)	Varr. Plaut.
<i>scĒVA-x^m</i>	left-handed, that uses his left hand—a surname to some men	Ulp. Hor.
<i>scĒVITAS</i>	perverse, unskillfulness, untowardness—perverse abuse	Gell. Ammian.
<i>ScĒVOLA</i>	surname of Mucius or Mutius, whose right hand being disabled made use of his left	Liv.
<i>obscĒVO</i>	I give ill luck	Plaut.

† From σκαῖω, I lose, spill, scatter, disperse, dissolve, waste; whence σκαῖος or σκαῖον, ordure, thing evacuated or thrown out, which becomes σκαῖο in composition, and which, with *eo*, I am, forms *scato*, therefore *scateo* means, properly, I am in a state of evacuation or overflowing.

‡ Some will read *so*, instead of *obscānus* or *obscānus*, in the second meaning mentioned at *obscānus*, p. 479. Vol. I.

<i>SCALĒNUS</i>	<i>oblique, unequal, whose legs are unequal, uneven, that has three sides unequal</i>	Gloss.
<i>SCAMBUS, σκαμβός</i>	<i>bow-legged, that goes stumbling—whose legs branch out so that he cannot walk fast</i>	Sart. Gloss.
<i>scamb'ōsus</i>	<i>bow-legged</i>	Veget.
<i>SCANDĀLUM, σκάνδαλον</i>	<i>a stumbling-block, an offence, scandal</i>	Eccl.
<i>scandal'IZO</i>	<i>I offend, scandalize</i>	Bibl.
<i>SCAURUS-i</i>	<i>that has great ankles bunching out, stump-footed—a Roman surname</i>	Hor. Cic.
<i>SCAZON-ontis^m</i>	<i>kind of iambic verse with a spondee at the end</i>	Mart.
<i>scōps-scōpis†</i>	<i>an owl</i>	Plin.
<i>*SCĒLLO</i>	<i>I dry up; sclēo or sclēmi or sclao, I grow hard from being dried up; sclēos, hard</i>	not used
<i>scēlētus or scēletos-i^m</i>	<i>a skeleton, a carcase</i>	Medic.
<i>scelus-ēris†</i>	<i>mischievous, harm, damage, mischievous thing—naughty or lewd fellow or thing, good-for-nothing fellow or wench or thing—wickedness, villainy</i>	Plin. Plant.
<i>sceler'ITAS-ātis^f</i>	<i>wickedness</i>	Cic.
<i>sceler'USUS</i>	<i>full of roguery or lewdness</i>	Martian.
<i>scelerose</i>	<i>cursefully, abominably</i>	Ter.
<i>sceleros'ITAS</i>	<i>wickedness</i>	Perot.
<i>scelerO</i>	<i>I pollute, I defile</i>	Gloss.
<i>conscelero</i>	<i>I profane or defile with vices</i>	Virg.
<i>scelerat'US</i>	<i>defiled, polluted, ungodly, irreligious, wicked, unnatural—naughty, cruel—mischievous (by drying, blasting, &c.)—sharp and biting—unlucky, unfortunate</i>	Liv. Cic. Ov. Virg. Plaut. Flor.
<i>consceleratus</i>	<i>defiled, profaned, wicked, villainous</i>	Cic.
<i>sceleratiz</i>	<i>wickedly, lewdly, basely</i>	Cic.
<i>sceler'io-ōnis</i>	<i>a wicked wretch, &c.</i>	Cic.
<i>scēlestus</i>	<i>mischievous, wicked, ungracious—unlucky, unhappy</i>	Liv. Plaut.
<i>scēstz</i>	<i>mischievously, wickedly</i>	Liv.
<i>scēlēōsis (some sceler'alis)-is^f</i>	<i>a hard tumour</i>	Macer.
<i>scelerōMA-ātis^m</i>	<i>a hard tumour</i>	Gloss.
<i>*SCĒLOS or scēlis (scelo or scele, in comp.)</i>	<i>ham, thigh, leg, calf of the leg</i>	not used
<i>scēles-is^m</i>	<i>figure of a triangle, two sides of which are alike</i>	Auson.
<i>monosceli-orum</i>	<i>a people that have but one leg (see under mēros, p. 114, Vol. II.)</i>	Plin.
<i>pēriscelis-idis</i>	<i>a garter—drawers</i>	Hor. Hier.
<i>pēriscelum</i>	<i>a garter</i>	Tertul.
<i>*SCĒNĒ-es</i>	<i>a tent or pavilion, tabernacle, shop, inn, shade or cot, scene, scenery, hangings, carpets</i>	not used

Either from *σκαδός*, troublesome, and *scē*, voice, singing; or from *σκαδ*, darkness or shade, and *scē*, sight. From *σκαδός*, which means not only dried up, shrivelled, but hurtful, mischievous, according to Hesych. Virgil. used *sceleratum frigus* for a drying or blasting cold; and we often find *scelus* used in the very sense of mischievous, that is, instead of the adjectives *scēlestus* and *sceleratus*.
scelerata herba—see *lycophon* under *pheno*.

<i>scenæ</i>	a pavilion, a shadowing place, a bower or arbour, a scene, a scaffold or stage to act upon—theatrical piece or subject acted upon a stage—matter or principal point, present time or present state of things†	Or. Virg. Cic.
<i>scenarum</i>	public repasts of the Lacedemonians of or belonging to the stage or plays of or belonging to the stage or plays; substantively, a player or an actor like players on the stage	Gloss. Lucr. Ann. Varr. Cic.
<i>scenalis</i> or <i>arius</i>	that makes pavilions or tents	Quint. Arat. Plin.
<i>scenarius</i> or <i>atilis</i>	a people of Arabia Felix	
<i>scenicus</i>		
<i>scenice</i>		
<i>scenifactor</i> (or <i>scenæfactor</i>)		
<i>scenitæ</i> (some <i>schœnitæ</i>)— <i>arum</i> ^m		
<i>Episcenium</i>	sort of construction upon the stage	Vitr.
<i>Parascenium</i>	scenery of a stage	Gloss. Lucr.
<i>Post</i> or <i>Poscenium</i>	a place behind the stage	Plaut. Vulg.
<i>Proscenium</i>	place before the stage, the stage itself of or for making pavilions or bowers that is upon the stage; <i>episcenos</i> -if, sort of construction upon the stage	Vitr.
<i>Scenofactorius</i>	see <i>obscenus</i> , p. 157, Vol. I.	
<i>Episcenus</i>	anciently used for <i>cœna</i> under <i>cœnos</i>	Fest. Paul. not used
<i>Obscenus</i>	I cover, veil, protect	Plin. not used
<i>Scenſa</i>	a sea-fish so called (some <i>scēpanus</i>)	
* <i>Scēpo</i> or <i>scēpao</i>	I fall, rush upon, lean or rest upon—	
<i>scēpinus</i> -i ^m	<i>scēptomai</i> , I fall or rush upon, alledge, pretend, feign	
* <i>Scēpto</i>	I lean or rest upon, rush upon, strike, beat, am close or near to	not used
<i>Scimpo</i> or <i>scimpto</i>	the upright stalk or stem of an herb, the shank of a candlestick, &c. (as between the foot and the nose), a ream (some, a quire) of paper—the shaft or shank of a pillar, the chief post of a gate, the spindle or main piece of work, the post or pillar of a staircase—the yarn-beam—the stalk of a bunch of grapes	Plin. Vitr.
<i>Scapus</i> , <i>σκάπος</i> , Dor. for <i>σκάπτος</i>	read "Gentiana tactu molli, gustu amaro scapo solido."	Lucr. Varr. Apul.
<i>scaposolidus</i>	a long staff or stick	Isid.
<i>scapulum</i> or <i>scapolum</i> -i ⁿ , some <i>scapulum</i>	that falls from the clouds (as a meteor, lightning, &c.)	Apul.
<i>scēptos</i> -i ^m	a staff, a sceptre, mace—rule, government	Cic, Or.
<i>scēptum</i> (see p. 246, Vol. I.)	English galingale, base or fiat vervain	Plin. Sil. Gell.
<i>erylisceptum</i>	that bears a sceptre or mace	Plaut. Cō.
<i>scēptifer</i> or <i>ger</i>	a couch	
<i>scimpodium</i> ⁿ	a staff, cudgel, crutch—the stalk of a grape—surname to P. Cornelius (who was a staff to his father, leading him about when blind) and to his posterity	Liv.
<i>scēpio</i> -iōnis ^m		

† *Scena* seems to be used for *scœna* (under *scœno*)—In "scœnas sabini carnas dicebant," Festus Pauli (see under *carnas*), some read *scœnas*, some *scœnas*, some *scœnas*—see the note on *schœnicolæ*, at *schœnos*.

<i>Scipi</i> ADÆ- <i>arum</i> ^m	<i>the two Scipios, the Scipios</i>	Virg.
<i>scōp</i> Æ- <i>arum</i> ^f , <i>as if</i> <i>scap</i> æ† (<i>scopas</i> dissolvere, Cic. to make a thing useless)	<i>a bundle or handful of herbs or twigs— a broom, besom or brush</i>	Plin. Plaut.
<i>scōp</i> A regia	<i>herb milfoil, butcher's-broom</i>	Plin.
<i>scopus</i> -i ⁿ or <i>scopio</i> iōnism ^m or <i>scopium</i> -ii ⁿ	<i>the stalk of a grape (see <i>scopus</i> under sceptomai)</i>	Varr. Cato Gloss.
<i>scop</i> ŪLA	<i>a little broom or brush</i>	Col.
<i>scop</i> O ⁱ or <i>scopo</i> ^s	<i>I brush or sweep</i>	Hier. Bibl.
<i>scop</i> ŌRIUS	<i>a servant for sweeping or brushing</i>	Ulp.
<i>scobs</i> - <i>scōbis</i> , or <i>scōbis</i> -is ^f	<i>dust (as saw-dust, &c.), grit</i>	Plin.
<i>scob</i> INA	<i>a graver for shaving bows; a file for smoothing</i>	Plin.
D <i>escob</i> inO	<i>I file or scrape off</i>	Varr.
* <i>SCEPTOMAI</i> or <i>scōpeo</i> , see <i>scēpto</i>	<i>I view, look around, spy, visit, pay a visit, deliberate, consider, weigh the old Scep̄sis (a place so called)</i>	not used Gloss.
Palæ <i>scēps</i> IS	<i>speculative, sceptical—substantively, a philosopher enquiring into things, but deciding on nothing</i>	Gell. Quinct.
<i>sceptic</i> A- <i>æ</i> ^f	<i>the Sceptic philosophy</i>	Gloss.
<i>scōp</i> ÆUS	<i>a dwarf (as if the mere mark of a man)</i>	Gloss.
<i>Scop</i> AS- <i>æ</i> ^m	<i>a very eminent statuary</i>	Plin.
<i>Scop</i> ĒLOS-i	<i>the name of an island</i>	Plin.
<i>scop</i> EUMA- <i>ātis</i> ^a	<i>a sort of dance, a placing one's hand above the eyes in order to see better</i>	Gloss.
<i>scopus</i> -i ^m , used only in Greek characters, σκωπῆς	<i>a mark, butt or prick to shoot at—end or design, aim, purpose, scope</i>	Pind. Cic.
CATA <i>scopus</i> -i	<i>a spy, a scout</i>	Hirt.
ĒPI <i>scopus</i>	<i>an overseer, lord-lieutenant—a bishop</i>	Cic. Junr.
Arch <i>epi</i> scopus	<i>an archbishop</i>	Ecel.
CO <i>epi</i> scopus	<i>a fellow-bishop, the colleague to a bishop</i>	Sidon.
PS <i>eu</i> do <i>epi</i> scopus	<i>a false bishop, who pretends to be a bishop</i>	Cypr.
HOR <i>oscop</i> us	<i>an horoscope, the ascendant of one's na- tivity—adjectively, of or belonging to a dial or horoscope</i>	Perf. Plin.
ME <i>ti</i> ō <i>roscopus</i>	<i>a physiognomist</i>	Suet.
UT <i>roscopus</i> or OS-i ^m	<i>a fish that has one eye in his head, and seems to look upward as he swims</i>	Plin.
ĒPI <i>scop</i> ALIS	<i>of a bishop, episcopal</i>	Prud.
Arch <i>epi</i> scop <i>alis</i>	<i>of or belonging to an archbishop</i>	Ecel.
HOR <i>oscop</i> alis	<i>of or belonging to the horoscope</i>	Firmic.
ĒPI <i>scop</i> ALITER	<i>like or after the manner of a bishop</i>	Augustin.
ĒPI <i>scop</i> ATUS-ŪS	<i>office or dignity of a bishop</i>	Bibl.
Arch <i>epi</i> scop <i>atus</i> -ŪS	<i>an archbishopric</i>	Gloss.
Scop <i>us</i> -i ^m	<i>a mountain in Macedonia</i>	Plin.
ĒPI <i>scop</i> US-a-UM	<i>fit for reconnoitring</i>	Cic.
Helio <i>scop</i> us	<i>that views or serving to view the sun</i>	Gloss.

Gesner derives *scopæ* from *scobs*, saying, "*scopæ quasi scobæ dicuntur, quod his purgamenta veluti scobem* mas;" but a broom is as a bundle of little stalks or twigs or shoots. Now *scobs*, anciently *scobis-bis*, the thing used or to be swept away, may be derived from *scopæ*, the instrument serving to sweep, looking upon *scobs* or as if *scops* or *scopis*; and *scapus* meaning a stalk or shoot; it seems natural that *scopæ* should come from it, by giving a into a. Perhaps, however, *scopæ* comes from *scōmēs*, a spy, an inspector; a broom acting as a spy sweeping forth dirt and dust, even from lurking holes, and *scobs* or *scobis*, instead of being as if *scabis* (as Ainsworth says, from *scabs*), may be a contraction of *scōmēs*, to express what lurks or conceals itself; because it is a function essential to spies, to lurk and conceal either themselves or their sentiments, while they try to discover actions and sentiments of other people.—See under *sceptomai* and *scano*.

CATASCOPIUM

EPISCOPIMUM

HELIOSCOPIUM

HOTOSCOPIUM

MICROSCOPIUM

TELESCOPIUM

HOTOSCOPŌ

EPISCOPO

APOSCOPON-UNTIS^m orAPOSCOPEON-EUNTIS^m

SCOPULUS

SCOPULŌSUS

SCOPĒLISSO or ōlizo

SCOPELISMUS-^m

*SCEUO

ANASCEVE-^{es}

CATASCEVE

PARASCEVE

*SCHAO or schazo

SCBASTĒRIA-^{es}, many read
casteria under casa

*SCHĒO or schētho

SCBĒDA-^{es} (see scida at
scindo)

SCBEDŪLA (see scidula)

SCBĒDIA-^{is}SCBEDIASMA-^{atis}

SCBEDICUS

SCBEDION or ium-ⁱⁱSCBĒMA-^{is}SCHEMA-^{atis}, σχῆμαSCHEMATISMUS-^m

†RĒSCHEMATISMUS

EUSCHEMIZ

SCBERIA or sceria-^{es}SCBĒSIS or schēsis-^{is}

a light ship or pinnace fit for spying
a bishop's palace, sort of school or college
a sort of itthyml or spurge—instrument
to view the sun

a dial

a microscope

a telescope

I take the time of one's nativity

I oversee—episcopos, I act as a bishop,
am made a bishopa satyr painted in the attitude of aim-
inga high rock, a shelf in the sea—danger
—a little mark to shoot atfull of rocks or shelves—difficult, dan-
gerousI throw stones into my enemy's field
crime of throwing stones into one's
fieldI prepare, dress, dispose; sceuos, arm
or armour, dress, a vase, utensil

the overbrowning of a proposition

the confirmation of a proposition

preparation, the eve of a holiday

I stay, stop, keep back, &c. (see the note
on scaudo)part of a ship where the oars are laid,
when the rowers stop their rowing

I have, hold, possess (see echo and icho);

schēdios†, near at hand, hastily or
rashly done; schediazo, I do imme-
diately or rashlypaper not yet fully prepared—a sheet or
piece of paper or parchment (to write
upon extempore), a scroll, a leafa little scroll or bit of paper, a bill or
schedulea ship made suddenly for a shift, a raft
to carry goods on after a wreck, a
piece of poetry yet in the rough (see
schedion)waste paper or rough draught of any
thing, any thing done in haste

extemporary, done suddenly or in haste

a rough draught of any thing, any thing
done or spoken in hastehabit, dress; garb, livery—fashion, pos-
ture

a scheme, habit, figure, representation

a scheming or fashioning

the rerenching of one syllable

handsomely

an island so called

a figure whereby we feign the habitude
or state of any thing with respect to
other things

Cic.

Gloss.

Plin. Gloss.

Sidon.

Gloss.

Gloss.

Manil.

Eccl.

Sarith.

Plin.

Harduin.

Ter. Cic.

Suet.

Plin. Cic.

Dig.

Ulp.

not used

Isidor.

Isidor.

Vitr.

not used

Plaut.

not used

Plin.

Quinct.

Cic.

Fest.

Gloss.

Apul.

Gloss.

Plaut. Suet.

Cic.

Quinct.

Gloss.

Plaut.

Plin.

Rufinian

† I derive σχῆμα from σχίζω, because what is near at hand, may be looked upon as nearly possessed, or what is hastily or rashly done, as so lately possessed by the agent; that he had not time to consider the matter.

<i>sciatis</i> or <i>sciatif</i> , as ischias from ischo	pain in the hip, sciatic gout	Macer.
<i>sciaticus</i> or <i>sciaticus</i>	sciatic or that has the sciatic gout; sciatica, the sciatic gout	Medic.
* <i>SCHIZO</i> (see under <i>schizo</i>)	I cleave, divide, cut	not used
<i>schidius</i>	cleft, split	Vitr.
<i>schidiæ-arum</i> or <i>à-òrum</i> ⁿ	chips, splinters	Vitr.
<i>schidion-i</i> ⁿ	wedge to cleave wood	Vitr.
<i>schidis-idis</i> ^f		
<i>schines</i>	an Athenian orator—seven other famous men so called	Cic. Plur.
<i>schinos</i>		
<i>Schin⁹USSA</i> (see at <i>huson</i>)	the lentisk or mastick tree from which tooth-picks are made	Diosc. Plin.
<i>schisma-atis</i> ⁿ	an island in the Asiatic sea, so called from the mastick-tree growing there	Plin.
<i>schismaticus</i>	a schism, a rent in the church	Tertul. Aug.
<i>schistus-a-um</i>	schismatical	Plin.
<i>schiston-i</i> ⁿ (see <i>schistum</i>)	that may be cut; schista ova, eggs yolk after three days setting	Plin.
<i>schistos-i</i> ^f	curds of milk (when the whey parts from the milk)	Plin.
<i>schistum</i> or <i>schiston-i</i> ⁿ	stone of a saffron colour (easy to be cleft)	Plin.
<i>scilla</i> or <i>squilla-æ</i> ^f , some <i>scylla</i> ^f	a kind of alum, a kind of onion	Plin.
<i>scillinus</i>	a sea onion or sea-leek, squill, a prawn or shrimp—a lobster without legs	Plin. Juv.
<i>scillites-æ</i> ^m	of or belonging to the sea-onion or wherein it is steeped	Plin.
<i>scillivus</i>	steeped or seasoned with sea-onion or squill	Plin.
<i>scillitus</i>	infused with squills	Plin.
<i>SCINDO</i> <i>scidi-scissum</i> (<i>scindidi</i> , <i>Plaut.</i> <i>scidi</i> <i>and sceffidi</i> , <i>Gloss.</i> for <i>scidi</i>); see <i>scindo</i> , and the note on <i>scando</i>	made of squills	Plin.
<i>ascindo-scidi-scissum</i> (rem re)	I cut, slash, rend, tear, pull in pieces—cut off, break off—divide, till, plough—cut off, destroy utterly, break open—refresh, renew	Auson. Ov. Stat. Virg. Plaut. Cic.
<i>circumscindo</i>	I cut off, rend off—put an end to	Cic. Liv.
<i>conscindo</i>	I cut around	Liv.
<i>descindo</i>	I cut or tear in pieces, lash, censure	Cic.
<i>dis-scindo</i>	I tear or rend off	Gloss.
<i>excindo</i> or <i>excinda</i>	I cut asunder, rend in pieces—separate, break off—cleave, rive	Liv. Cic.
<i>in-scindo</i>	I cut down, root up, destroy utterly	Ter. Cic.
<i>inter-scindo</i>	I cut off or break off	Chrysol.
<i>per-scindo</i>	I cut in the middle, bore asunder	Tac.
<i>præ-scindo</i>	I cleave or rend entirely	Lucr.
<i>pro-scindo</i>	I chop or cut off	Vitr.
<i>re-scindo</i>	I cut, break or plough up ground—bore down—defame, revile	Virg. Lucr. Suet.
	I cut off—rip up or lance—cancel, repeal—cut or break down—break through, open a passage—renew	Col. Virg. Cic. Cæ. Sen. Ov.

From *scis* for *scis*, I cut, &c. (see *scis*) according to Martin, who says “*quia admodum incidem habet*” but it seems as rational to derive *scilla* from the present primitive *σχίζω*, which has the same

signification. That *scindo* comes from *σχίζω*, no one can doubt, when he finds *scindaloides* comes from *σχίζω*.

SUBscindo	I cut a little or under	Litt. ex C.
TRANscindo	I cut through or entirely	Plant.
scĪDA-æ (because cut from a larger body)	a piece of paper or parchment, a scroll (see ſcheda under ſcheo)	Cic.
ſciā ^s ŪLA	a small piece of paper (see ſchedula un- der ſcheo)	Viā.
EXscid ^s IO or excidio-iōnis ^f	utter destruction or sacking of a town	Plant.
DIScid ^s IUM-ii ^o	separation—divorce—discord, disſention, —departure, death	Lucr. Ter. Plant. Cat.
EXscidium or excidium	the roſing or ſacking of a town, utter destruction	Liv.
ſcind ^s ŪLA	a ſhingle to cover houſes with (inſtead of tile or ſlate—ſee ſcandula at ſcando)	Veget.
ſcindulĀRIS	made of ſhingles (ſee ſcandularis at ſcando)	Apul.
ſcINTILLA-æ [†]	a ſpark of fire, a ſparkle—a remnant or relique	Virg. Cic.
ſcintill ^s ŪLA	a little ſpark, a rudiment, the firſt dawning	Cic.
ſcintillO	I ſparkle	Plin.
ſcintillat ^s IO	a ſparkling	Plin.
ſciſ ^s I ^s IBĪLIS	that may be cut or cleſt	Oſt. Hor.
ſciſ ^s I ^s ILIS	that may be cut or cleſt	Celf.
ſciſ ^s I ^s IM	after the manner of a cleſt	Prudent.
ſciſ ^s I ^s IO	a cleſt or diſiſion	Macroh.
ABſciſſio	precision, ſuccinctneſs	Herem.
CONſciſſio	diſiſion, ſeparation	Auguſt.
DIſciſſio	diſiſion or ſeparation	Auguſt.
PRŌſciſſio	a cutting up, a breaking up of land	Col.
REſciſſio	a reſciſſion, a cutting off	Ter.
ſciſ ^s I ^s OR	a cutter up of meat, a carver	Petron.
REſciſſorius	reſciſſory or that ſerves to cut off	Dig.
ſciſ ^s I ^s ŪLA	a cut, cleſt, rent, notch	Plin.
CONſciſſura	a gaſh, cut, ſcar	Plin.
ſciſ ^s I ^s US-ŪS	a cutting or cleaving or rending	Varr.
IN ^s DIſciſ ^s I ^s US-a-um	not rent	Hier.
ABſciſſe	ſhortly, in a few words	Dig.
PRŌſciſſum	ground firſt broken up and tilled	Col.
*SCHŒNOS-i (ſee ſchœ- nus here)	a bulruſh, rope from that ruſh, an Egyptian meaſure of land (ſchœno or ſchœn, in comp.)	not uſed
HŌloſchœnos or us-ŷm	a ſort of large reed or ruſh	Plin.
OXYſchœnos	ſea bulruſh	Plin.
SchœnĒUS	Jafius the ſon of Abas	Gloſſ.
SchœnĒIS īdis	Atalanta, as daughter of Jafius	Ov.
SchœnĒIUS	of Jafius; Virgo Schœnēia, Atalanta	Ov.
ſchœn ^s COLA or cula-æ ^f	a daubed wench [†]	Plant.
ſchœnISMUS	ſort of land meaſure, a puniſhment by laſhing	Gloſſ.
ſchœNIUM	a ſmall rope made of ruſh	Gloſſ.
ſchœNUS ^m or um ⁿ	bulruſh—ſchœnum-i ⁿ , ointment made of ſweet ruſhes	Plant. Col. Varr.

† As if ſcindilla, becauſe it is a little fire ſeemingly cut from the ſiint. Some, however, derive it from ſcind
ſaying, ſcindula is as if ſpintilla.

† Meurſius tells us that the Sabines uſed ſcœnum for cœnum (under cœnos), ſcœna for cœna (under
and ſcœlum for cœlum (under cœlos); and intimates that theſe women ſhould be called ſcœnicolæ or cœnicolæ
as bedaubing themſelves, not with an ointment of ruſhes, but with a ſort of dirt; however, that diſtinction
exiſted, according to Apul. yea, Varro wrote ſchœniculæ, which Scaliger bids us read ſchœnicolæ.

<i>Schœnus</i> -i ^m	sort of land measure—name of several cities and rivers	Plin. Geograph. Plin.
<i>Trischœnus</i> -a-um	containing three times the land measure schœnus	
<i>SQUIN⁹ANTHUS</i> -i ^m	sort of sweet-smelling rush (squin for schœnus)	Pallad.
* <i>SCHÖLE</i> -es	leisure, leisure time, a school, a place where one works or employs himself	not used
<i>schola</i> -æ ^f	a school, college, sect or opinion of any of the philosophers, disputation or dissertation—a place in the bath-gallery or piazza to meet for discourse	Cic. Vit. Plin.
<i>Antischolānus</i>	an usher or under-master	Petr. Hulf. Hieron. Quint. Plin. Plin. Gloss. Gell. Cic. Gloss. Auson. not used
<i>schol⁹ARCHA</i> -æ ^m	a schoolmaster or head master of a school	
<i>scholāris</i> -i ^m	a scholar or student	
<i>scholasticus</i> -a-um	of or belonging to a school or scholar—that goes to school	
<i>scholasticus</i> -i	a scholar or student, a pleader	
<i>scholīastes</i> -æ ^m	a scholiast, commentator	
<i>scholīcus</i>	scholastic, trifling	
<i>scholium</i>	a gloss, short comment	
<i>Proscholium</i>	a place before a public school	
<i>Proscholus</i> -i	an usher or under master	
* <i>SCIA</i> (scia or scio, in comp.)	shade, shadow, mere feint	
<i>sciādēus</i> -i ^m	the fish umber (see scinis here)	Plin. Gloss. Plin. Apul. Plin. Plin. Plin.
<i>sciadium</i> -ii ⁿ	an umbrella	
<i>sciēna</i> -æ ^f	a sea-fish, the female of the sciadeus	
<i>sciare</i> -es ^f	he b camomile	
<i>Sciathos</i> or <i>Scyathus</i> -i ^f	an island in the Ægean sea	
<i>Sciōne</i>	a town of Macedonia	
<i>A⁹sciūs</i>	that has no shadow; whence <i>ascia-orum</i> , places in India without shadow	
<i>Amphisciūs</i>	whose shadow falls contrary	Geogr. Ammian.
<i>Antisciūs</i>	that has his shadow projected opposite ways	
<i>Perisciūs</i>	whose shadow is around him; <i>Periscii</i> , inhabitants of the arctic circle	Geogr.
<i>scinis</i> , <i>scinis</i> for <i>scinis</i>	the fish umber	not used
<i>Scinis</i> or <i>Scinis</i> -is ^m	a thief of Corinth so called	Or.
<i>scinifes</i> -is ^f	a sort of insect (the same as cinips, p. 141, Vol. I.)	Avit.
* <i>SCIO</i> ⁴-īvior ii-ītum, from scōw (Homer. for scōnus), transposing s.	I know by myself or by information (rem ex quo), I am skilful in (rem or re)—ordain, decree, appoint	Cic. Litt. ex Liv.
Scin for scisne? Ter. doſt thou know?	is found for sciebam, and scibo for sciam	
<i>Adscio</i>	I get from elsewhere, I add, associate, admit	Col.
<i>conscio</i>	I know, am privy to, feel I am guilty	Hor.
<i>ne⁹scio</i> (quem or rem)	I know not, am ignorant of, cannot	Cic.
<i>præscio</i>	I know beforehand	Ter.
<i>re⁹scio</i>	I hear (of a thing), come to know	Liv.
<i>us⁹scio</i>	I surmise†	Plaut.
<i>sci⁹bīlis</i>	that may be known	Tert.
<i>sci⁹ens</i> -entis	knowing—dextrous or skilful in	Ter. Cic.

† "Quid negotii est sciri?" is now read "St! scire vis?"

IN³sciens
 NĒ³sciens
 PER³sciens
 sci³ENTER
 IN³scienter
 NĒ³scienter
 PER³scienter
 sci³ENTIA
 CONscientia

 IN³conscientia
 IN³scientia
 NĒ³scientia
 PRÆscientia
 IM³præscientia
 sci³enti³OLA
 sci³LICET (scire licet)
 PRÆsci³IO
 Asci³ITIUS or icius

 sci³US-a-um

 A or ADsci³us
 CONsci³us
 IN³sci³us

 NĒsci³us
 PERsci³us
 sci³IE
 IN³sci³us
 IN³sci³IA
 sci³UM

 Plebisci³um or plebeisci³um
 Populisci³um
 PRÆsci³um
 sci³ULUS
 IN³sci³ulus
 sci³ulus
 sci³US-ūs
 A or ADsci³us-ūs
 sci³IUS
 CONsci³us

 IN³consci³us
 IN³sci³us

 Multi³sci³us
 NĒ³sci³us
 PRÆ³sci³us
 IN³sci³IE
 sci³OLUS
 CONsci³olus
 sci³IO
 Sci³scito
 sci³OR

not knowing, unaware, imprudent
 ignorant, not knowing
 very learned, very knowing
 learnedly, skilfully, wittingly
 ignorantly, unskilfully, imprudently
 unknowingly
 very wittingly or learnedly
 knowledge, skill, science
 conscience, the testimony of one's own
 mind, knowledge, remorse, sense of
 guilt—privity or the knowledge of
 other people's designs
 want of consciousness
 ignorance, lack of knowledge
 ignorance
 foreknowledge, prescience
 want of foreknowledge
 a smattering, a little knowledge
 to wit, namely, truly, you may be sure
 prescience, foreknowledge
 artificial, not natural (the word is
 doubted)
 skilful, cunning, courteous, pleasant—
 gallant, beautiful, prudent
 drawn from elsewhere, received, added
 decreed, resolved upon
 ignorant, inelegant, impolite, foolish, ab-
 surd—unknown
 unknown
 very wise, very fine or clever
 cunningly, trimly, prettily
 ignorantly, bunglingly
 ignorance, incapacity—imprudence
 witty speech, an ordinance, a statute, de-
 cree or sentence
 an order of the Commons
 an act of the Commons
 a thing foreknown, token or omen
 pretty, neat, trim, gallant
 a little ignorant or inelegant, &c.
 wittily, finely
 an order or decree; scitu, by an order, &c.
 a strong desire after (it is thought)
 skilful
 privy to—conscious of guilt—certain,
 well sure of
 not knowing or not conscious
 ignorant, unskilful, foolish, absurd—
 beardless
 knowing much, skilled in many things
 ignorant, unexperienced—not known
 foreknowing
 ignorantly
 somewhat skilled, smattering
 somewhat conscious of guilt
 I know
 I want to know (scitor is better)
 I ask, enquire (rem ab or ex quo)

Cic.
 Tert.
 Lamp.
 Cic.
 Cic.
 August.
 Cic.
 Cic.
 Cic.
 Tat.
 Gloss.
 Cic.
 Claud. M.
 Tert.
 Tert.
 Arnob.
 Ter.
 Ammian.
 Plaut.
 Plaut.
 Ter.
 Ov. Sil.
 Plin.
 Cic.
 Gell.
 Sidon.
 Cic.
 Plaut.
 Quint.
 Cæf. Plaut.
 Liv.
 Liv.
 Nep.
 Plin.
 Plaut.
 Afran.
 Apul.
 Cic.
 Cic.
 Plaut.
 Virg. Cic.
 Ter.
 Liv.
 Cic.
 Virg.
 Apul.
 Cic. Ter.
 Virg.
 Apul.
 Arnob.
 Catul.
 Ammian.
 Plaut.
 Hor.

<i>scīscitor</i> (rem ex quo)	<i>I ask, enquire—I am informed</i>	Cic. Ter.
<i>scīta²MENTUM</i>	<i>a kind of meat of a pleasant taste</i>	Plaut.
<i>scītai¹IO</i>	<i>an enquiry</i>	Ammian.
<i>scīscitatio</i>	<i>an enquiry</i>	Petron.
<i>scītai¹OR</i>	<i>an enquirer</i>	Ammian.
<i>scīscitator</i>	<i>that enquires, an enquirer</i>	Ammian.
<i>scīISCO-scīvi-scītum</i>	<i>I enquire, decree, vote</i>	Plaut.
<i>A or ADscīfco</i> (mihī rem)	<i>I take to, associate, bring in use—call or fetch in</i>	Cic. Cæs.
<i>conscīfco</i>	<i>I vote—commit, get or procure, kill myself</i>	Liv. Cic.
<i>Dēscīfco</i> (à quo ad rem)	<i>I depart—revolt, alter and change</i>	Cic. Nep.
<i>PERscīfco</i>	<i>I enquire thoroughly</i>	Diſt. Cret.
<i>PRÆscīfco</i>	<i>I foreknow, know beforehand</i>	Liv.
<i>Rēscīfco</i> (rem)	<i>I hear (of a matter), come to know</i>	Nep.
<i>SCIRPUS</i> or <i>ſirpuſ†</i> , <i>ſome ſcyrpuſ</i>	<i>a ruſh without a knot, a bulruſh (for wicks of candles, torches, mats, &c.) —an enigma, a riddle, an obſcure queſtion</i>	Plin.
<i>ſcīrPEUS</i>	<i>of or belonging to bulruſhes</i>	Plaut.
<i>ſcīrPEA</i> (<i>ſcīrpiā</i> , <i>ſirpeā</i> , <i>ſirpiā</i>)	<i>a dung-pot or baſket made of ruſhes</i>	Ov.
<i>ſcīrPĒTUM</i>	<i>a place where bulruſhes grow</i>	Plin.
<i>ſcīrPICES-um</i> ^{m. pl.}	<i>inſtruments (drawn by oxen) to tear up bulruſhes</i>	Col.
<i>ſcīrPĪCŪLA</i> or <i>ſirpĪcŪla^f</i>	<i>a little book to cut ruſhes and prune vines</i>	Cato
<i>ſcīrpiculUM</i> or <i>ſirpiculUM</i>	<i>a baſket or hamper made of ruſhes or twigs</i>	Col.
<i>ſcīrpiculUS</i> or <i>ſirpiculUS</i> (<i>ſome ſurpiculUS</i>)	<i>a little baſket made of ruſhes—a little wheel of bulruſhes</i>	Lucil.
<i>ſcīrPŪLA</i>	<i>a kind of vine (ſome read ſcīrpula)</i>	Plin.]
<i>ſcīrPO</i> or <i>ſirpo</i>	<i>I tie or bind with bulruſh</i>	Varr.
<i>*SCİROS</i>	<i>a fragment of marble, cement, ſmall ſtone or pebble to fill crevices, parget, plaſter, mortar, cheſs-man or draughts-man, die</i>	no uſed
<i>ſcīrAPPİA-īæ^f</i>	<i>the game of cheſs</i>	Gloſſ.
<i>ſcīrappİUMⁿ</i>	<i>a gaming-houſe</i>	Gloſſ.
<i>ſcīreſſA-īæ^f</i>	<i>a mountain in Achaia</i>	Plin.
<i>ſcīron-ōnīs</i> , <i>σκίρων</i>	<i>a thief whoſe bones (when they fell into the ſea) changed into rocks—a weſt wind blowing from theſe rocks</i>	Ov. Sen.
<i>ſcīronīs-īdīs^f</i>	<i>of ſcīron (with a noun feminine)</i>	Sen.
<i>ſcīronİUS</i>	<i>of or belonging to ſcīron</i>	Sen.
<i>ſcīros</i> or <i>ſcīrrhos-ī</i>	<i>a hard ſwelling in the ſkin</i>	Prīſc. Plin.
<i>ſcīrōMA</i> or <i>ſcīrrhomo-ātīsⁿ</i>	<i>a hard ſwelling in the ſkin</i>	Plin.
<i>ſcīYROO</i>	<i>I change into marble or ſtone</i>	not uſed
<i>ſcīyros</i>	<i>a rocky iſland in the Archipelago</i>	Stat.

† Either from *σκία* for *σκιά* (ſhade, darkneſs), and *φῶς* (light), becauſe candles and torches ſerve for light darkneſs, and in funerals; or from *ὥς* (the ſun), and *φῶς*; candles and torches being ſubſtitutes for the light of the ſun. Now that ſort of ruſh being alſo of uſe for mats, the making of which requires an intexture like that which we ſee in nets or wheels, it is eaſy to conceive how *ſcīrpus* or *ſirpus* came, figuratively, to mean an enigma or obſcure queſtion, in which thoſe are entrapped whoſe underſtanding is not uſed to unriddle. As to the change of *φ* into *π*, obſerve, that the Greeks themſelves wrote both *γῆφρος* and *γῆπρος*, for a net or wheel, and *σῆμα*.

Scyri-orum	a people of Arabia	Plin.
Scyriades or odes-um ^f	women of Scyros	Stat.
Scyricus	of Scyros; Scyricum (some tyricum, others siricum), a bluish colour	Plin.
Scyrītæ-arum	a people of India	Plin.
Scyrus	of Scyros	Virg.
scyron	white lime, parget, scyra terra, white earth	Gloss.
scena	for cœna see under cœnos	
SCÖLIOS	oblique, writhed, twisted, crooked, vicious, crafty, sharp	not used
scolax-acis ^m	a torch or link made of cord, &c.	Idid.
scolibrochon	herb maiden-hair or milk-wort	Apul.
scölmos -i ^m	an artichoke (because of its sharp points)	Plin.
SCÖLEX-ecos	a worm	not used
scölecia-ia ^f (Hard. reads scölēca)	a kind of rust or canker found on copper, verdigrise	Plin.
scöleciūm -i ⁿ	kind of scarlet worm	Plin.
scölus -i ^m	a worm (Gesner thinks)†	Theodall.
SCÖLOPS öpos, from σκῆλος, a sort of thorn, Hefych.†	a sharp peg, pointed piece of wood, a spit, sword-fish, sharp pain, trouble	not used
scolopax-äcis ^m	a woodcock, a snipe—a saw-fish	Arist. Gist.
scölöpendra-æ ^f (from σκῆλος ἢ ἰδῆα, as if a little horn or sting in the hind part)	a venomous insect (eight feet long, with a peaked tail), sort of centipede, a fish that casteth out his bowels, until the hook ruberewith he is taken be out, and then sucks them in again	Plin.
scölöpendria-ia ^f	hart's tongue	Offic.
scölöpendrium -ii ⁿ	herb ceterach or stone-wort, milk-wort	Apul.
SCOMBRUS or scomber-bri ^m , σκῆμρος	a sea-fish (by some, a herring; by others, a mackerel; by others, a sort of tunny)	Plin.
SCÖPTO (fut. scöpsö)	I scoff, banter, rally, jeer, taunt	not used
scömma-ätis ⁿ	a banter, taunt, raillery	Macr.
scöminatice	banteringly, tauntingly	Sarab.
scöptes -is ^m	a banterer, &c.	Gloss.
SCÖR-scöros , or scätos	dung, ordure, evacuation, filth	not used
scördalus §	an impudent drunkard, an impertinent fellow	Sen.
scördalia	an indecent wrangling or quarrel	Petron.
scördastus -i ^f	a sort of tree	Plin.
scördilon or scördion ⁿ	the water-germander	Apul. Plin.
scördotis	a sort of water-germander	Plin.
scöria-ia ^f	drofs, the refuse of metal	Plin.
scörödödon	garlic	Pseud. Macr.
ANTIscorodon	a kind of garlic	Plin.
Aphroscorodon	a kind of great garlic	Col.
ophioscorodon	a kind of wild garlic	Plin.

† "Corpus squalabit scölis olidum."

‡ From σκῆλος, a sort of thorn, a sharp or pointed piece of wood; whence σκῆλιν, a piece of wood pointed at the end, a stumbling-block.

† From σκῆλη and δαλδῆ, fire-brand, as if a filthy or dirty fire-brand, that is, a fellow who, by his insolent tongue, provokes the company. Some deriving it from σκῆλδον, garlic, say scördalus is as if scördalus, and a fellow who stinks of garlic, rank, rammish.

‡ The Author of *Le Jardin des Racines Grecques* derives it from σκῆλη and ἔλῶ, because garlic stinks like a scorpion.

SCORDISCUS or scordif- cum, perhaps from scor- ium	the harness of a horse, saddle, horse-cloth; Scordisci-orum, a people of Pannonia	Gloss. Plin.
scordiscarius	a sadler	Hier.
scoræna-æ ^f	a sort of fish	Plin.
•SCORPIUS-i or scorio- onis ^m , σκορπίος, scori, in comp. see scorio lower	a scorpion, one of the twelve signs, sort of sea-fish, herb like a scorpion's tail (good against the sting of a scor- pion), a whip or scourge with loaded cords—an engine to shoot stones or arrows	Plin. Vitr.
scoriace-es ^f (some scor- piacum)	medicament against the sting of scorpions	Tert.
scorpinaca-æ ^f	a sort of herb (some read proserpinaca)	Apul.
scorio or scorio-onis ^m	a heap of stones for a boundary	Sic. Flacc.
scorioctonon (see ctino)	the herb turnsole (it kills scorpions)	Apul.
scorioides (see the first note, p. 434, Vol. I.)	herb like a scorpion's tail, and good against its sting	Apul.
scorpionarius	that shoots in a cross-bow	Jun.
scorpionius	of or belonging to a scorpion	Plin.
scorpius-æ ^m	a gem of the colour of a scorpion	Plin.
•SCORTUM-i ⁿ	a skin, a hide—a barlot, a prostitute	Varr. Cic.
scortes	the cods of a man or beast, the skin of the cods	Fest.
scorteus	made of hides or skins	Celf.
scorteæ-æ ^f	a leather cloak to keep off the rain	Mart.
scortum	a leather cloak or coat—a quiver for arrows	Sen. Fest.
scortillum or ūlum	a little or young barlot	Catul. Gloss.
scortOR	I wench, haunt barwdy-houses	Ter.
CONscortor	I wench or haunt barwdy-houses	Aug.
scortat ^r OR	that wench, an adulterer	Cic. Hor.
CONscortator	that wench, or haunts barwdy-houses	August.
scortat ^r US-ūs	a frequenting bad women	Apul.
scortum (by Metath. for scortum)	the cod wherein the stones are (see scortes above)	Celf.
•SCŌTOS-i ^m	darkness, dizziness (which prevents one from seeing)	Marc. Emp.
ScotIA	the rundle in the bottom of a pillar, it being hollow and therefore dark— Scotland	Vitr. Geogr.
Scoticus	Scotch, of Scotland	Claud.
Scotinus	dark, obscure	Sen.
CONscotinus	that is (with others) in darkness	Lucil.
scotodinia or dīnos (see dinos under dido, p. 121)	a dizziness in the head, which makes every thing appear as turning round	Gloss.
scotōma-ātis ⁿ	a dizziness in the head	Gloss.
scotomat ^r ICUS	that has a dizziness	Scrib. larg.
scotomO	I occasion a head-ach and a dizziness	Theod. Prisc.
Scotus	Scotch, of Scotland (the Scotch formerly lived on men's flesh)	Claud.
CONscotus	that is (with others) in darkness	Lucil.
Scot ^r USSA or ūsa ^f (see hu- son)	a town of Macedon by the river Nessus	Plin.
ScotusÆI	a people of Macedon	Plin.

From *σκορπίος*, by prefixing *σ* (see the note on *scutra*); for, according to Suidas, *σκορπίος* was *vestis genus*
in *scutra*; and, in Hederici Lexicon, at *σκορπίος*, we read, "gramineus; hirsutus, epist. vestis qualem
portant," this garment was of furied skin.

*SCREO-as†
conſcreo

EXſcreo or excreo
ſcre^sA-ORUM
ſcrea¹BILIS

EXſcreabilis or excreabilis
ſcreat¹IO, or us-ûs

EXſcreatic, or us-ûs
ſcreat¹OR

EXſcreator or excreator

ſcraceo², ſome ſcrateo²
ſcracia, ſcractia, ſcrancia,
ſcrantia, ſcrapta, ſcrap-
tia, ſcratta

*SCRIBO³-ſcripſi-ſcrip-
tum†

AD OR Aſcribo (cui rem, ad rem)

CIRCUMſcribo

CONſcribo

CONTRAſcribo
DĒſcribo

OR EXſcribo OR EXcribo

INſcribo

INTERſcribo
PERſcribo

POSTſcribo
PRÆſcribo

PRŌſcribo

RĒſcribo (ad rem, cui, cui
rei)

SUBſcribo (rem, in rem)

I reach in ſpitting, hawk, keek
I ſpit upon (conſcreor, I try to ſpit,
ſome ſay)

I ſpit out, hawk
tough phlegm, clot of ſpittle
that may be ſpit up
that may be ſpit out
a ſpitting or hawking
a ſpitting of blood
that ſpits or hawks
that ſpits or hawks
I hawk or ſpit
a drab, a harlot, a deſpicable baggage

Plaut.
Plaut.
Celf.
Feſt.
Gloſſ.
Plin.
Ter.
Plin. Am.
Plaut.
Plin. Plaut.
Gloſſ.
Gloſſ.

I write, register, compoſe, deſcribe, in-
ſtitute, appoint—paint, limn, draw
I write unto, write amongſt, register,
record, aſcribe, impute, aſſign, annex,
ſubſcribe

Cic.
Plin.
Cic.

I draw a circle round, circumscribe,
limit, diſcard, caſhier—over-reach,
circumvent, cheat

Cic.
Juv.

I write—write a letter, make, ordain,
liſt or levy ſoldiers

Heren. Ca.

I control, I reſtrain, reſute

Apul.

I draw out, deſcribe—deſine, write out,
copy, aſſeſs or tax, diſtribute—order or
appoint

Plaut. Ca.
Liv.

I write out, copy, tranſcribe—paint, de-
lineate, form

Cic.
Plin.

I write in or upon, inſcribe, entitle, ad-
dress—imprint, deſcribe, paint

Cic.
Ov.

I write between, interline

Plin.

I write at large or throughout—deſcribe
—write down, register, record, pre-
ſcribe, give a bill or bond in lieu of
payment

Liv. Sall.
Cic.

I write after or as a poſtſcript

Tac.

I write before, prefix in writing—pre-
ſcribe or limit—inſtruct, dictate, lay
an exception againſt—put in a demur
—appoint, ordain

Patere. Te.
Cic.
Quint.
Nep.

I poſt up in writing, preſcribe, cut law

Cic.

I write back—write over again, write
againſt—give a bill or bond in payment

Cic. Suet.
Ter.

I write under, note or register—join
with another in a ſuit of law—ap-
prove of or ſubſcribe to—aid, favour
—add a prayer at the end of an epiſtle

Cic.
Patere.
Ov. Col.
Suet.

† From *χεῖμα* (prefixing *σ*, and ſuppreſſing *π*), not uſed; but whence *χεῖμα*, I ſpit, hawk, *χεῖμα* or *χεῖμα*-is, a ſpitting or hawking.

‡ From *σκαῖφος*, a graver, it being uſed by the ancients inſtead of a pen (by making it a verb, we ſhall ſee), whence, ſuppreſſing *α*, and changing *φ* into *ς*, will ariſe *ſcribo*; for *σκαῖφιν* or *σκαῖφιν* denotes delineate, in which ſenſe Pliny has uſed *ſcribo*, and *σκαῖφιν* is the firſt draught or delineation of ſomething or from *γράφω*, as if *γράφω* (by prefixing *σ*, and changing *υ* into *ι*, as well as *φ* into *ς*), as from *γράφω* was *γράφω*; the latter derivation may reconcile *ſcribo* with that of Geſner, who, at this *ſcribo*, ſays “*Nota ſcriptum verbum i γράφω corruptum retinente totū ſeri Euroῖα*.” But I make no doubt my firſt derivation is nearer the truth.

SUPERscribo
SUPRAscribo
TRANscribo
scrib¹A-æ, or Õ-õnis
scrib²ATUS-ûs
SUBscrib³ENDARIUS

Scrib⁴ONIUS

Scriboni⁵ANUS
scriplum-⁶in
scrip⁷ILIS
IN⁸scriptilis
scrip⁹IO-iõnis

AD or A¹⁰scriptio

CIRCUMscriptio
CONscriptio
DEscriptio

INscriptio
PERscriptio

PRÆscriptio

PRŌscriptio

RĒscriptio

SUBscriptio

TRANscriptio

scription¹¹ALIS

AD or A¹²script¹³ITUS

scrip¹⁴TIUNCULA

DEscriptiuncula

AD or A¹⁵script¹⁶IVUS

PRÆscriptivus

PRÆscriptivæ

scrip¹⁷TULUM

scrip¹⁸TOR

AD or A¹⁹scriptor

CIRCUMscriptor

CONscriptor

CONTRAscriptor

DEscriptor

EXscriptor or exscriptor

PERscriptor

PRŌscriptor

SUBscriptor

scriptorius

scrip²⁰TURA

descriptura

I write upon or over, superscribe

I write above (better divided)

I transcribe, copy out—I transplant

an amanuensis, a scribe, a clerk

the office of an amanuensis, clerkship

a clerk that writes and signs letters mandatory

a Roman so called; Scribonia gens, the family of Scribonius

of Scribonius

sometimes for scriptulum hereafter

that may be written

that cannot be described or explained

a writing, the art of writing, composition

an enrolling, a registering, addition to a writing

a bounding, an over-reaching, a cheating a writing, an enrolling

a writing, a description, an enrolling, a model, an appointing, a distribution

inscription, a title—a brand, a mark a writing, record, bill, deed or agreement

a prescription, rule, contract—pretence—exception or demur (in law)

prescription, outlawry, banishment, sequestration of goods and setting them to sale

a rescript, an answer from a prince a subscription, a registering

an excuse, a pretence

of or belonging to writing or composition

enrolled, additional, supernumerary a small piece of writing or composition

a short description

additional, supernumerary directed, prescribed

according to the rule or order for scriptulum hereafter

a writer, an author, a clerk or scrivener a subscriber, promoter or favourer

a cheater, deceiver, sharper a writer

a controller

that describes

a transcriber, that copies

a writer, recorder, notary, scrivener a banisher, sequestrator

a subscriber or approver—that joins one in a suit

of or serving for writing or writers a writing—style or manner of writing

—inscription—fee taken for cattle to graze—tribute paid for grazing of cattle

description on brass of a piece of land

Gell.

Cic.

Cic. Sen.

Cic. Anast.

Gloss.

Gloss.

Plin.

Tac.

Gloss.

Ammian.

Diom.

Cic.

Cic.

Cic.

Cic.

Cic.

Cic. Sen.

Cic.

Cic. Cæf.

Quint.

Cic.

Dig.

Quinct.

Quinct.

Mart. Cap.

Cic.

Salv.

Sen.

Varr.

Sulp. Viç.

Tert.

Charif.

Cic.

Cic.

Cic.

Quinct.

Inscr.

Lact.

Cic.

Cic.

Plin.

Gell. Cic.

Celf.

Tac. Ter.

Paterc. Plaut

Cic.

Aggen.

INscriptura
PERscriptura
scripturARIUS

script^{us}-ūs
PRÆscriptus-ūs
IN³circumscriptus-a-um
CONscriptus

IN²dēscriptus
INscriptus

INFRAscriptus
SÜPRAscriptus
CIRCUMscripte
scriptum

CONscriptum
CONTRAscriptum
EXscriptum
INscriptum
INTERscriptum
PERscriptum
PRÆscriptum

RĒscriptum
script^o ULUM†

scrip^uLĀRIS or scrupu-
laris

scrip^uLĀTIM or scrupu-
latim

scrip^uLUS or scrupulus

scripULUM or scrupulum
scripULA-æ†

scrip^o
scrip^oITO

scrip^oÜRIO*
PRŌscripturio
scrib^oILIGO or scribigo-
inis

scribILLO
CONscribillo or conscribello
scribILITA (some scriblita†,
some scribilita)

an inscription
the rough draught or minute
a clerk—scripturarius ager, public pas-
ture let to farm
a writing, the office of secretary
the rule, the order
unbounded, incomprehensible
written, enrolled—substantively, a se-
nator
not described
written upon—entitled, inscribed, engra-
ven—stigmatised, branded—not written
written underneath (better divided)
above-written (better divided)
closely, briefly
a writing, a thing written—a letter—
work, book, poem—clerkship—any of
the lines of a back-gammon table (see
scriptulum)
a writing or treatise or book
a rejoinder or reply
a copy, an extract, a draught
a title, an inscription—a cocket
an interlacing of lines
a thing put in writing, a record
a lesson, precept, rule—decree or order
(in law)—limit or boundary
a rescript, an answer from a prince
the twenty-fourth part of an ounce or
third part of a drachm, a scruple—a
measure of one hundred feet square
for scriptularis, of a scruple
scruple by scruple, by piece-meals
the twenty-fourth part of an ounce or of
an hour, &c.—a measure of land of
one hundred feet square
for scriptulum
a sort of wine (for scirpula under scir-
pus)
I often write. I use to write
I do nothing but write, continually
write
I long to write, am fond of writing
I have an itching for banishing
a solecism (but see scribigo under stre-
pho)
I scribble
I scrawl, scribble, register
a cake or wafer

Tertul.
Ulp.
Lucil. Fel.
Geil.
Tert.
Prod.
Cass. Hor.
Siden.
Ov. Cic.
Mart. Qui.
Inscr.
Cic.
Cic.
Cic. Or.
Hor. Gell.
Quinct.
Ov.
Cic.
Id.
Gell. Id.
Dig.
Cic.
Sen. Cic.
Hor.
Ulp. Tac.
Cic.
Col.
Plin.
Plin.
Prisc. Fab.
Gloss.
Gloss.
Plin.
Hor.
Cic.
Siden.
Cic.
Gloss.
Varr.
Varr.
Cato

† This is a diminutive of scriptum, because a backgammon-table was divided into twelve lines or squares, whereas scriptulum is only one half of the scriptum, since scriptulum means the twenty-fourth part of an ounce, or hour, &c. Some have used, corruptedly, scrupum for scriptum, and scrupulum for scriptulum, &c. whereas the English measure or weight, a scruple.

† They prefer scriblita, deriving it from scribula or scribula, under strepho; but scriblita is in Cato, Plautus, &c. and scriblita is as if scribilita, to express a cake or wafer with characters on it.

<i>scribit</i> ARIUS	a maker of cakes or wafers	Afran.
• SCRINIUM -īn†	a store-room or press or box—an escri- toire, a desk, cupboard, case to put books or paper in, a screen or shrine	Plin. Catul.
<i>scrini</i> ARIUS or <i>scrinii</i> ma- gister	a master or clerk of the rolls	Salmaf.
<i>primi</i> <i>scrini</i> US	the master of the rolls	Dig.
SCROBS -scrobis m. and f. or	a furrow or slough, ditch, dike	Col.
<i>scrobis</i> -ist	a little ditch or furrow	Col.
<i>scrob</i> ICULUS	I fill a hole or furrow	Tert.
<i>de</i> <i>scrob</i> O	an old sow that has had pigs more than once—the surname of a Roman family	Varr. Macr.
SCROFA or <i>scroph</i> α -f	of a sow	Marc. Emp.
<i>scrof</i> INUS	a boundary in the form of a wedge	Gloss.
<i>scrofio</i> or <i>scrophio</i> , also <i>scrofio</i> -ōnis m	a swineherd	Plaut.
<i>scrof</i> PASCUS	a little pig—the king's evil, a wen in the throat	Litt. ex Plin. Cels.
<i>scrof</i> ULA -α†	herb blind-nettle or pile-wort	Jun.
<i>scroful</i> ARIA -α†	a sharp and rugged small stone that walks with difficulty	Petron. Varr.
• SCRUPUS -i	of or belonging to little sharp stones, rough, rugged—hard	Virg. Aulon.
<i>scr</i> PEDUS (auscaripeda, in <i>Aurelius</i>)	full of little sharp stones, rugged—diffi- cult, hard	Luc. Plaut.
<i>scrup</i> EU	difficulty, scruple, doubt, trouble (see <i>scri-</i> <i>pulus</i> and <i>scripulum</i> under <i>scribo</i>)	Cic.
<i>scrup</i> OSUS	full of little sharp stones— <i>scrupulosus</i> or full of doubts, curious, nice, precise	Cic. Plin.
<i>scrupul</i> OSUS (see <i>scopu-</i> <i>losus</i>)	scrupulously, reservedly, with difficulty, curiously, exactly, exquisitely	Col.
<i>scrupulose</i>	scrupulousness, anxiety, niceness	Hor.
<i>scrupulositas</i>	old garments, frippery, baggage, lumber, old trash or trumpery, broken stuff— little images made in paste	Lucil. ap Gell
• SCRUTA -ōrum, (from <i>scruto</i> , see the note on <i>scrupus</i>) α†	brokage, the profession of a broker	Apul.
<i>scrut</i> ARIA -α†	a selling of old things, broker's shop	Gloss.
<i>scrutari</i> UM	a broker or seller of old things	Gell.
<i>scrutari</i> US	the belly of a swine stuffed or forced	Felt.
<i>scrut</i> ILUS or ULUS	I seek, search, trace out—examine, sift —pry into	Plin. Cic. Hor.
<i>scrut</i> OR (rem, quem), or <i>scruto</i> , <i>Non</i> .	I search, &c.	Firmic.
<i>conscrutor</i>	I search earnestly or carefully	Macrobian.
<i>inscrutor</i>		

From *scruta* (by prefixing *σ*), because jewels and other precious things were kept there separately and
ly, and therefore distinctly from other things—see *crino*. Observe, that *scruta*, in *Crispini Lexicon*, is
reced "aridum, sicum: dicitur de paupere et mortuo—est etiam genus saltationis." Ainsworth says "sermum
serum, locus in quo secernuntur pretiosa et secreta;" but *sermo* itself comes from *scruta*.

Perhaps as if *scruta* (by Metath. *scrobis*), a contraction of *scorbis*, from *scro* (I cut) and *orbis*; for, *orbis*
minius, in *Col.* means a round hole dug or cut for laying open the roots of trees, and Fortunat. has used *orbis*
of *orbis*.

From *scrubi* "quod gaudeat scrobis facere"—see Ainsworth's Dictionary.

From *scruta*, *scruta*, crooked and sharp (see under *gryps*), just as *scruta* from *scruta*, prefixing *σ* and
ing *γ* into *α*. In regard to *scruporum lusus*, read *scriptorium lusus*, and see *scriptum* and *scripulum* under *scribo*;

for *scrupus*, an enigma, a riddle, read *scirpus*, and see the note on it.

Not as Ainsworth thought "qu. scrota, v. scorta."

PER³scrutor or perscrutoIN³scruta³BILISscrut³ANTERscrutat³IOPER³scrutatioscrutat³OR and RIXPER³scrutatorscrut³INIUM

SCULCÆ-arum†

sculcāTOR (some scultator)

sculcatorius

SCURRA-æm†

TRIscurria-iorum^a

scurrilIS

scurrilITAS

scurrilITER

scurr³ŪLA

scurrOR

•SCUTRA-æ†

scutiscum-iⁿ (some scu-

tiscum)

•Scydra-æ†

•SCYBALON-i^a

scybalizO

scybilITES-æm, not cisi-

lites

•SCYLLO

scelio-iōnis, σκυλίων

Aſcŭlum

Aſculānus

Scŷlāceum||

ſcylax-acoæ

Scŷlla-æ†

Scyllæus

Scyllæum

Scylla or Scyllias-iæm

•SCYMNUS-i^m

I search thoroughly, make a narrow

scrutiny

unsearchable

with scrutiny or investigation

a searching or prying into

a searching thoroughly

that searches or rummages

a spy, an emissary

a search, a scrutiny, investigation

I investigate, search

scouts, people on the look out

a person on the look out

sculcatoria navis, a guard-ship

a body-guard or satellite—a scoffer, a

flouter, saucy jester, buffoon—a wit, a

virtuoso—a mimic, a droll

buffoonery, drolleries

scurrileus, buffoon-like

scurrility, drollery, raillery

scurrilously, buffoon-like

a wag, a little droll

I play the scoffer or buffoon

a chaffern to warm water in

sort of vessel or dish

a town of Macedonia

dung, excrement, dog's meat

I throw away as good for nothing

sort of sweet wine (σκυλίων)

I vex, torment, tease, fatigue; scylao

or scyleuo, I despoil, plunder

a robber or plunderer (some read stelio

or stello, some scelero)

a town in Apulia—a town in Picenum

of Asculum in Apulia

a town of Calabria

a whelp, little dog, fetters

the daughter of Phorcus changed into a

dangerous rock—the daughter of Nisus

of or belonging to Scylla

a promontory in Peloponnesus—a town of

the Bruicians in Italy

a man of Scione so called; also, an ex-

cellent engraver

a young wild beast

† This word seems to come from *excules*, whence *excultor*, (p. 88, Vol. I.), in the interpretation of I have followed other lexicographers; but perhaps I should have added to the meanings of *excules*, I am the look out to drive away any hostile party, and to those of *excultor*, a man on the look out to drive the away, instead of which *excultor* we have here *scultor*.

‡ "Scurra nihil aliud fuit quam sectator aut pedissequus; neque primum in bonestum sensum habebat, sed denotabat urbano otio affectus, et ad jocandum ridiculumque aptus—Postea, cum otiosi divites effusis rebus materiā quærent, adeque in omnem licentiam jocantium studia erumperent, malè audiri scurrarum nomen in iis solis attribui; qui risum ab audientibus captant, non habita verecundiæ ratione aut dignitatis." See Gesner—But instead of coming from *sequer*, as some would have it according to Festus, why not derive it from *curro*, and say as if *curra*? See the Note on *scenicola*, under *scenici*, which will account for the prefixing

§ "A σκυλῆα, Scularum, pro χύρκα," Salmas. For *scutella*, *scutula*, &c. see under *scytor*.

|| *Scyllacum*, Solin. *Sylacrum*, Plin. *Sylacrium*, Val. Flacc.

•SCYNION

επισκύνιον-ιν

•SCYPHUS-ιν

•SCYTOS (see scutum
here)

σκυτάλη-ες or ἄλα-αῖ

σκυτάλη

σκυτάλο⁹σφάγιτι⁹PELLI⁹GERσκυτάТУМ or schytanum-ⁿ

SCŪTICA-αῖ

σκυτίЛУS

SCŪТУМⁿ or scūtus^m or
scūta^fσκυτάλη-ιςⁿ

scutalis

σκυτάρיוS-a-um

scutarius-и^m

σκυτάТУS

scutELLA

σκυτ⁹FORMISσκυτ⁹GĒRŪLUС

σκυτάЛА-αῖ

σκυτάΛТУS

scutulUM

SCYTHES or Scytha-α,
σκυθης (scytha, in comp.)

ScythIA-ιαῖ

Scythicus

σκυθικη-ες^f or scythica
herba

Scythia-ιδίS

Scythissa-α

σκυθιστιO

σκυθισМУS

the eye-lash (whence perhaps cilium)

the eye-brow

a large jug or bowl to drink out of—a
sort of boatskin, hide, leather, whip or scourge,
switcha little round staff whereby the Lacede-
monians sent private orders—Her-
cules's club—a sort of serpent whose
back is very glisteningfor mus araneus should be read mygale
under mys

a name of Hercules

a sort of medicament

a whip or scourge, a switch

thin, lean, slender, skin and bone

a buckler, shield, target, scutcheon, a de-
fence, a defenderthe string or leather of a sling or dart
buckler-like

of or serving for shields or targets

a maker of bucklers or shields or targets
—a soldier armed with a shield—a
horseman with a shield as the Empe-
ror's guard

armed with a buckler or target

a dish or plate (round like a shield)

fashioned like a shield

a page bearing his master's shield, an
esquirea dish or saucer shaped like a target—a
round piece of bark cut off trees (in
grafting them)—a cob-web, kind of
serpent—the hole for sight in a cross-
bow or other instrument, a piece of
stone or marble inlaid and cut
scutcheon-wise—a roller for launching
or drawing shipswound and wrought in the form of a
scutcheon or target, wrought in needle-
work—that has round spotsa little shield or scutcheon—a figure in
that formthe son of Jupiter (some of Hercules)
who invented the bow and arrow—a
Scythian†Scythia, any part unknown to the southern
part of Europe

of Scythia, Scythian

a sweet root, liquorice

Scythian (relating to a feminine)—a
kind of precious stone

Scythian (relating to a feminine).

I follow the manners of the Scythians
an imitation of the Scythians

not used

Sept. Flor.

Cic.

Macrob.

not used

Gell.

Gloss.

Lucr.

Col.

Tert.

Plin.

Hor.

Fest.

Liv. Turpil.

Non.

Liv.

Medic.

Vitr.

Plaut.

Suet.

Ammian.

Liv.

Cic.

Medic.

Plaut.

Mart.

Plin.

Sipont.

Vitr.

Cæf.

Plin.

Pallad.

Cic. Plin.

Plin.

Hor.

Gloss.

Ov.

Plin.

Ov.

Mart.

Nep.

Gloss.

Gloss.

† "Antiqui omnes Hyperboreos Scythas indistinctè appellabant." Bæco Nov. Orig. 6. 72.

Scythōn-onis

*SCYZO, from *scizo*

scyzinum

SĒ (contracted from *fine*†)se^ocerpo

seditionarius

seditionOR

seducibilis

*SĒBO

Sāba-æ or Sabē-es^f

sabæus

sabaia-ia^f or sabaiumⁿ

sabaiarius

sabānumⁿ

sabaOTH, gen. pl.

Sabāta^f (atiumⁿ, Plin.,
atia^f, Pompon.)

Sabatius

Sabatinus

SabATHRA (Sabratha or
Sabrata, Plin.)SabAZIUS (Sabadius, Se-
badius, Sebazius, Arnob.)Sabazia-ōrumⁿ, pl.

sabbāthum or sabbātum

sabbatarius

sabbatIZO

sabbatismus

sabbaticus

Sābidius

Sābus

SabINUS

Sabina

Sabine

SabiusA

Sab^oELLUSa man who changed himself into a wo-
man, and then again into a manI snarl like a dog, irritate, provoke—I
want the stallion or the dog

a sort of wine

in composition, chiefly denotes separation
or exclusion; sometimes it becomes so,
see under cor; and sometimes sed, see
under eo

for dēcerpo under carpo

that excites sedition (seditio at eo)

I stir up a sedition (seditio at eo)

that may be seduced (see under duco)

I reverence, worship, admire

a city and district of Arabia famous for
frankincense

of or growing at or brought from Saba

a poor sort of drink, beer

a brewer

bit of linen, napkin, towel

of armies, of troops—the god of armies

a maritime city of Liguria

of Sabata or Sabatium or Sabatia

of Sabata (whence Sabatinus lacus and
Sabatina tribus)

a city between Africa and Egypt

a name of Jupiter, also, of Bacchus

festivals of Bacchus—festivals of Jupiter
the sabbath or day of rest

that keeps the sabbath

I keep the sabbath

a keeping of the sabbath

keeping the sabbath

a man's name

a god so called, the son of Sancus or
Sanctusa Sabine—adjectively, of or belonging
to the Sabines—a surname of some
personsa Sabine woman—the herb sabine—a
kind of arrow or weapon (see sibyna)

after the manner of the Sabines

a gate at Rome leading to the Sabines

a descendant of the Sabines—adjectively,
Sabellian or of the offspring of the
Sabines

Ov.

not used

Plin.

Aug.

Gloss.

Gloss.

Iren.

not used

Plin.

Virg.

Amm. H.

Ammian.

Pallad.

Tert. Præd.

Ptol.

Sil.

Col.

Gloss.

Ptol.

Cic.

Cic. Arn.

Suet.

Mart.

Tertul.

August.

Plin.

Mart.

Dion. Hal.

Plin. Hæ.

Cic.

Ov. Col.

Gloss.

Varr.

Gloss.

Plin.

Virg.

† See the note on *fine*. That *se* may be found for *fine*, is evident, in “*Asi im (eum) cum illo sepelire, verum fronte isto*,” Cic. de Legibus, 2. 60. c. 24. and in “*Tertius mundinis partes secanto—si plus minores securæ fraude esto*,” Gell. 20. 1. Besides, *se* (in its negative or exclusive capacity in composition) with a noun comes into an adjective, is equivalent to *fine* and the ablative of that noun: hence *securus* is equivalent to *fine curi*; but the adverb *seorsum*, which is only the neuter of *seorsus* (see under *verbo*), and *semitrum* the neuter of *semitrus* which comes from *semitra*, in the sense of I separate or divide; for we find *saplatus* for *daplatus*, in Petron. Frag. Tragur. c. 37. and *dis*, in composition, has the force of *se*, used as a proposition. Observe, however, that *se*, used separately, may be the accusative and ablative of *sui*, which see; that, in composition, *se*, as well as *se*, may be a contraction of *semitra*, which see; or of *seis*, which see (just as *seis* or *seisus*, and even *seis*, may be a contraction of *seisus*.)

Sabellicus	<i>Sabellian, of the Sabellians</i>	Virg.
Sabellius	<i>an heretick so called</i>	Arat.
Sabis-is^m	<i>the river Sambre in Flanders—a river of Carmania</i>	Cæs. Plin.
Sabrina, Σεβίνα	<i>the river Severn</i>	Tac.
SEBASTOS (sébas ^{to} , in comp.)	<i>venerable, august, majestic</i>	not used
Pansébastos-i or paneros-ōtis^m	<i>precious stone good against barrenness</i>	Plin.
Sebastē-es or a-æ^f	<i>a city of Syria (as if the august)</i>	Plin.
Sebastēnus	<i>of Sebaste, a Samaritan</i>	Scæv.
Sebastia-iæ^f	<i>a city of Cappadocia</i>	Plin.
SEBENNYTUS^m or Seben-nytis-is^f	<i>a district in Egypt</i>	Steph. Plin.
Sebennyticus	<i>of Sebennytus or Sebennytis</i>	Plin.
SEBES-ecos	<i>pious, devout</i>	Cic.
Sebetes-is^f	<i>a precious stone so called</i>	Plin.
SEBETHOS or Sēbētos-i^m	<i>a fountain and small river at Naples</i>	Stat.
Sebtis-idis^f	<i>the daughter of Sebetos, a nymph of that fountain</i>	Virg.
SEBINUS	<i>a lake so called</i>	Plin.
*SEMNO3	<i>venerable, chaste; semnoo, I adorn, make illustrious</i>	not used
Semneferteus (some Senneferteus)	<i>a king of Egypt so called</i>	Plin.
SEMNION-II^m	<i>herb used as a preservative by the kings of Persia (but σμνιον means a sacred place, a sanctuary)</i>	Plin.
*SECO-secui-sectum, anciently sēcātum (from σῆω for ξίω, Jardin des Racines Grecques at σῆωδιξ)	<i>I cut or carve, gnaw—cut off or asunder, part, divide—rend or tear—decide, determine—walk through—mow</i>	Plaut. Cic. Virg. Hor. Mart. Cæs.
CIRCUMseco	<i>I cut or gnaw about</i>	Col.
CONseco	<i>I cut or tear in pieces</i>	Plin.
DISEco (rem re)	<i>I cut off, cut down—reap, mow down—clip off or poll</i>	Cic. Col. Ov.
DISseco	<i>I cut in pieces or asunder, dissect</i>	Suet.
EXseco or EXeco or ESeco	<i>I cut, cut off or out, retrench, rid of—castrate</i>	Cic. Luc. Col.
INseco	<i>I cut in, prune (see insequor under sequor)</i>	
INTERseco	<i>I cut or chop in</i>	Herenn.
PERseco	<i>I cut through, divide, shorten—put an end to (see under sequor)</i>	Cic. Liv.
PARseco	<i>I cut off, chop in pieces, pare</i>	Ov.
PROseco	<i>I cut out, slash, gash</i>	Liv.
REseco	<i>I pare or clip or cut off or out, retrench—fist too nicely, examine too severely</i>	Hor. Cic.
SUBseco	<i>I cut under, I pare, cut down, mow</i>	Ov.
SUBTERseco	<i>I cut underneath</i>	Cic.
SENESECA or SENESECA-æ^m	<i>a mower</i>	Col.
PRESECA-æ^f	<i>a cauliflower or brocoli</i>	Varr.
SECA¹BILIS	<i>that may be cut or divided</i>	Laët.
INSEcabilis	<i>that cannot be cut or divided</i>	Quint.
SECA¹LE-is^m	<i>rye</i>	Plin.
SECALICUS	<i>of rye, made of rye</i>	Litt. ex Plin.
SECA¹MEN or MENTAM	<i>a cut or chop, a shred or chip</i>	Sid Plin.
SECA¹ARIUS	<i>fit for putting shreds in</i>	Cato

fecat¹IO
 DISsecatio
 Esecatio
 INTERsecatio
 RESecatio
 fecat¹OR
 DISsecator
 fecat¹ŪRUS or secturus
 PREsecat¹US
 sec³ENA-æ
 secESPITA or secepista,
 (some seepista)
 sec³IUM
 FCENiscium
 INTERsec³IIVUS
 SUBsecivus
 sec³ILIS
 sec³IO
 CONFectio
 DĒfectio
 DISfectio
 EXfectio or exectio
 INFectio
 INTERfectio
 PRŌfectio
 RESectio
 sec¹IIVUS
 sect¹OR
 DĒsector
 EXsector or exector
 FCENisector or senisector
 PRŌsector
 sect¹ŪRA-æ
 INFectora
 PRŌsect¹US-ūs
 EXsect¹US or exectus-a-um
 INFECTus
 RESectus
 IN³RESectus (inresectus)
 PRŌsectA-æ (for secta sex under
 sequor)
 INFECTum
 PRŌsectum
 sect³ŪLA-æ

a cutting
 a cutting in pieces
 the cutting of a child out of the womb
 a cutting between
 a cutting off
 that cuts
 an anatomist
 about or that will or that ought to
 cut
 cut off
 a pontifical ax (sacena, Paull. scena,
 Fest.)
 a pontifical ax or hatchet or knife
 a cake (it was cut with the pontifical
 knife)
 hay-making time
 that divides into two
 cut off, stolen, spared from other affairs,
 done at leisure
 that is or may be cut or cleaved
 a cutting or dividing—a narration—a
 division or section in verse—a con-
 fiscation or forfeiture of goods, booty
 at the taking of a town—things divi-
 ded into lots for sale
 a cutting or backing or hewing
 a cutting off, a reaping down
 a cutting asunder, a reaping, a dissec-
 tion
 a cutting off or out
 a cutting off, a division or section
 a cutting in the middle, intersection
 a cutting out or slashing
 a paring or cutting off
 that is often cut or cleaved
 a cutter, a cut-purse—a sequestrator or
 seller of goods—sextrix, a woman that
 sequestrates, &c.
 a cutter, a reaper of grain, a mower
 that cuts off, that castrates
 a mower (see sceniscia before)
 that cuts or slashes
 a cutting or cleaving
 an incision, a notch
 a cutting out, a slashing
 cut out, cut off—castrated—cut short or
 barred from
 cut, notched—uncut
 cut or pared or shaven off, shredded
 uncut, unpared
 a slice or piece cut out
 an insect
 a piece cut out of the bowels of the sa-
 crifice
 a scythe, sickle or hook

Litt. ex Cel.
 Cel.
 Litt. ex Cel.
 Litt. ex Apul.
 Salvan.
 Augul.
 Cel.
 Col.
 Apul.
 Gell.
 Paull. Fest.
 Fest.
 Col.
 Front.
 Cic.
 Plin.
 Plin. Gell.
 Diom.
 Cic.
 Cæf.
 Cic.
 Col.
 Col.
 Cic.
 Gell.
 Vir.
 Saly.
 Col.
 Juv.
 Plaut.
 Cic.
 Plin.
 Litt. ex Cel.
 Apul.
 Litt. ex Cel.
 Tert.
 Cæf.
 Sen.
 Apul.
 Cic. Litt.
 Plin.
 Ov. Cal.
 Ov.
 Hor.
 Lucil.
 Plin.
 Ov.
 Varr.

SÆCULUM or <i>sæclum</i> or <i>saeculum</i> or <i>saeculum</i> †	<i>the time of a man's life (100, 105; or at most 110 years)—an age or long space of time—generation or breed in living creatures—people of the age of or belonging to an age, done or renewed every hundredth year—of different cast or sex (as profane, gentile, &c. an epithet to Nestor, as that has lived three ages of men a people of the Alps wild cherwil, stork's-bill, shepherd's needle a piece cut off, a shred, slice, segment a piece cut off the tail a paring a thing cut off, a paring, a chip flashed, pinked, made of several pieces or colours—that wears a garment flashed, &c. a saw—a manner of ranging troops—sort of sea-fish—sort of drag for threshing corn—a name of the river Tiber—a defile a sort of drag (some farracum, others forracum) the stern of a ship, pole to steer it saw-dust, shavings a sawyer in manner of a saw a saw-pit a little saw, a hand-saw I saw that may be cut with a saw instruments with teeth serving to saw with a sawing sawed, made like a saw, with the edge-snagged made like a saw herb germander or English treacle betony or saw-wort a mower a vine cut in order to spring again the male or female sex—see fecus under sequor)</i>	Cenfor. Virg. Lucr. Hor. Plin. Tert. Næv. Plin. Plin. Plin. Næv. Plaut. Plin. Juv. Mart. Col. Gell. Plin. Vulg. Serv. Gloss. Sidon. Gloss. Plin. Jun. Vitr. Non. Cic. Veget. Plin. Vulg. Ammian. Pallad. Plin. Plin. Plin. Plin. Col. Liv. Tac. Liv.
seculāris or <i>saecularis</i>		
TRI-SÆCLI⁹ SENEX		
<i>Secusses-ium</i> <i>scandix-icis</i> ^f , <i>σακνιδις</i>		
SEGMENT or <i>segmentum</i> ^m <i>absegment</i> <i>præsegment</i> <i>resegment</i> <i>segmentātus</i>		
SERRA-^a , as if <i>secerra</i>		
ferrāCUM		
<i>ferrāCULUM</i> <i>ferrāGO-^ainis</i> ^f <i>ferrāRIUS</i> <i>ferrāTIM</i> <i>ferrāTRINA</i> or <i>seratrina</i> <i>ferrāULA</i> <i>ferrO</i> <i>ferrāBILIS</i> <i>ferrāNTIA</i> <i>rostra</i> <i>ferrāORIUS</i> <i>ferrāURA</i> <i>ferrāUS</i>		
CONFERRATUS <i>ferratā-^a</i> <i>ferratāULA</i>		
FENISEX or <i>fēnifex-ēcis</i> <i>resex</i> <i>SEXUS-ūs^m</i> or <i>sexus-i^a</i> or <i>secus^a</i> , <i>indecl.†</i>		

"A seco, seclum, seculum; tractus enim ille certis temporum praescriptionibus seclabatur in partes." Ainsw. indeed, the only objection to deriving it, as well as *secula*, from *seco*, can be, that in *seculum* the *e* is long, whereas it is short in *secula*; against which objection I may say, that there are many instances of the first vowel lengthening its quantity; nay, Gesner suggests it may come from *sequor* (wherein the *e* is short), as if it were *sequi-*; and Varro derives it from *senis* (wherein, too, the *e* is short), as if *seniculum*.—On these two last derivations, it must be confessed, however, that the lengthening of the *e* may have arisen from the suppression of one syllable. Whether the Greeks borrowed the word from the Latin or not, is not ascertained; but it appears, from coins and medals, that they used *σακκυλῶν*, whence perhaps it has pleased some authors to write *saeculum* and *saechum*, instead of *saeculum* or *seclum*.

From old *securum* for *seclum*, the supine of *seco*, because the sex is as a division of animals into males and females, rather than from *seco*, *habitus corporis constitutio sive animi*, changing the aspiration into *s*, as we read in *Le Jardin Racine Graques*. That *secur* means the sex, or that which distinguishes the sex, is clear, in *virile secur*, of male kind, and sometimes a son (Plaut.); *puerile secur*, a boy; *muliebre secur*, of the female kind, a woman or

<i>SEXUALIS</i>	belonging to the male or female sex	Cel. Am.
<i>SICA-æ</i> ^f , as if <i>seca</i> (see <i>sicca herē</i>)	a short sword, dagger, stileto	Cic.
<i>ficarius</i>	that wears or uses a dagger, &c.	Cic.
<i>Sicamber</i> or <i>Sugamber-bra-brum</i>	of <i>Westphalia</i>	Hor. Ode.
<i>Sicambria</i>	<i>Westphalia</i> (some write <i>Sugambria</i>)	Claud.
<i>Sicānus</i> or <i>Sicānus</i>	the son of the Cyclops <i>Briareus</i> , a <i>Sicilian</i> , a Spaniard near the river <i>Sicoris</i> ; adjectively, <i>Sicilian</i>	Sil. Virg.
<i>SICANIA</i>	<i>Sicily</i>	Virg.
<i>Sicanis-idis</i>	<i>Sicilian</i> (relating to a feminine)	Ov.
<i>Sicanus</i>	<i>Sicilian</i>	Virg.
<i>Sicca</i> or <i>Sica-æ</i> ^f	an inland city of <i>Africa</i>	Plin.
<i>Sicetus</i> or <i>Sicinnus</i>	a valiant soldier so called	Plin.
<i>Sicel</i>	the fourth part of an ounce, two drachms (<i>Troy</i>), a measure of ground containing 600 feet. These from <i>seco</i> , <i>Fest.</i> or from the Hebrew <i>Siclus</i> , <i>Scalig.</i>	Gloss.
<i>Siclus</i>		
<i>Sicilicum</i> ⁿ , also <i>Sicelli-cus</i> or <i>Sicilicus</i>		
<i>sēmifilicus</i>	a drachm, the eighth part of an ounce (<i>Troy</i>), read so for <i>semicilicus</i>	Pallad.
<i>ficēlica-æ</i> ^f	a sort of herb growing in the vine-yards, especially of <i>Sicily</i>	Plin.
<i>ficelion-ii</i> ⁿ		
<i>Sicendus-im</i> . (This is perhaps as if <i>Sigendus</i> , from <i>σῆναι</i> ; see <i>Sige</i> .)	a lake in <i>Thessaly</i> , the frogs of which are silent, but will croak if carried elsewhere	Plin.
<i>Sicēlis-idis</i> ^f	<i>Sicilian</i> (relating to a feminine)	Virg.
<i>sicila</i> or <i>sicula-æ</i>	a sharp instrument, knife, tug, scythe	Salmst.
<i>ficilātus</i> or <i>ficelatus</i>	armed with a sharp instrument or knife	Jul. Cap.
<i>ficilia</i> ^f or <i>sicilium</i> ⁿ	a razor, a knife	Fest.
<i>ficilicūla</i>	a little knife or sharp instrument	Plaut.
<i>Sicilia</i> , as if <i>Sicillita</i> , from <i>seco</i> , <i>Scal.</i>	<i>Sicily</i> (a large and fertile island)	Senec.
<i>Siciliensis</i>	of or belonging to <i>Sicily</i>	Cic.
<i>ficillo</i> ^o or <i>eo</i> ³	I mow again what was not well cut before	Plin. Gloss.
<i>ficillimentum</i>	an after-math	Cato
<i>ficilis-is</i> , or <i>ix-icis</i> ^f	the broad head of a javelin, a sharp instrument	Gloss.
<i>ficilisso</i> (some <i>itto</i> , some <i>istito</i>)	I come from <i>Sicily</i> , speak like the <i>Sicilians</i>	Plaut.
<i>Sicinus-i</i> ^f	an island in the Archipelago	Plin.
<i>Sicōris</i> or <i>Sicūris-is</i> ^m or <i>Sycoris</i>	a river of <i>Spain</i>	Luc. Gall.
<i>Siculus</i>	<i>Sicilian</i> —inhabitant of <i>Sicily</i>	Hor. Flac.
<i>DISSICO</i> ³	for <i>disseco</i> (some say <i>disicio</i> for <i>disjicio</i>)	Plaut.
<i>EXSCO</i> or <i>exico</i>	I cut off, cut out, mow	Plaut.
<i>EXFICIA</i> or <i>exicia-ia</i> ^f	a pair of tweezers to pluck off hair	Plaut.
<i>FENIFICIA</i> (<i>fēnificia</i>)	the harvest of hay	Col.
<i>PROFICIA-ia</i> , or <i>ies-ici</i>	part cut from the entrails to be offered	Arn. Van.
<i>FENIFICIUM</i>	for <i>fœnificium</i>	Gloss.
<i>INFICIUM</i> or <i>ificium</i> or <i>istium</i>	a sausage or pudding (some have <i>infutium</i> , some <i>efutium</i> , some <i>hufutium</i>)	Gloss.
<i>PROFICIUM</i>	part cut from the entrails to be offered	Gloss.
<i>INFICULUM</i> for <i>inficiolum</i>	a small sausage or pudding	Apul.
<i>INFICIATUS</i>	stuffed with a pudding	Apic.

<i>ificius</i>	<i>ificia patella, a dish of or for sausages</i>	<i>Apic.</i>
<i>subscivus</i>	<i>or puddings</i>	<i>Cic.</i>
<i>signum-in, from seco,</i>	<i>for subscivus heretofore</i>	<i>Cic.</i>
<i>whence segmen (as lig-</i>	<i>a mark or sign, a seal, standard, ensign,</i>	
<i>dum from lego, and tig-</i>	<i>banner, flag, prodigy, token, warn-</i>	<i>Ter.</i>
<i>num from tego), Answ.</i>	<i>ing, sign in the zodiac—a token, prog-</i>	<i>Quint.</i>
<i>sigillum, &c. hereafter</i>	<i>nostic—sign (of a public house or</i>	<i>Ov.</i>
	<i>shop)—image, figure, badge, cogni-</i>	<i>Virg.</i>
<i>Antesignanus</i>	<i>zance—signal, watch-word</i>	<i>Liv.</i>
<i>Postsignanus</i>	<i>that goes before a standard, a leader</i>	<i>Ammian.</i>
<i>Prosignanus</i>	<i>that goes after the standard</i>	<i>Front.</i>
<i>Subsignanus</i>	<i>that stands and fights in the second troop</i>	<i>Tac.</i>
<i>Quatuor signani</i>	<i>who serves under his colours:</i>	<i>Plin.</i>
<i>Sex signani</i>	<i>soldiers of the fourth legion</i>	<i>Plin.</i>
<i>signarius</i>	<i>soldiers of the sixth legion</i>	<i>Veget.</i>
<i>signarius</i>	<i>that bears the ensign or standard</i>	<i>Gloss.</i>
<i>Signa-ia</i>	<i>an armour-bearer</i>	<i>Sil.</i>
<i>significatio</i>	<i>a town in Italy famous for rough wines</i>	<i>Metian.</i>
<i>significatio</i>	<i>I make a sign, I nod, &c.</i>	<i>Cæs. Cic.</i>
<i>significatio</i>	<i>an ensign or standard-bearer—a leader</i>	<i>Plin.</i>
<i>significatio</i>	<i>—the zodiac—adjectively, embossed</i>	<i>Luc.</i>
<i>significatio</i>	<i>or carved with figures, ornamented</i>	<i>Arnob.</i>
<i>significatio</i>	<i>that makes images or standards, &c.</i>	<i>Cic.</i>
<i>significatio</i>	<i>I give a sign, give notice, signify,</i>	
<i>significatio</i>	<i>imply</i>	
<i>significatio</i>	<i>I signify, show, declare</i>	<i>Varr. Gell.</i>
<i>significatio</i>	<i>I signify by tokens or by words</i>	<i>Apul.</i>
<i>significatio</i>	<i>I signify beforehand, I presage</i>	<i>Cic.</i>
<i>significatio</i>	<i>intelligible, expressive</i>	<i>Varr.</i>
<i>significatio</i>	<i>significantly, plainly, clearly</i>	<i>Sen.</i>
<i>significatio</i>	<i>significancy, signification</i>	<i>Laet.</i>
<i>significatio</i>	<i>sign, token, advertisement, signification</i>	<i>Cic. Plin.</i>
<i>significatio</i>	<i>a token, a sign (the word is doubted)</i>	<i>Apul.</i>
<i>significatio</i>	<i>a presage or token</i>	<i>Laetant.</i>
<i>significatio</i>	<i>significative</i>	<i>Ulp.</i>
<i>significatio</i>	<i>significative</i>	<i>Tert.</i>
<i>significatio</i>	<i>a sign, token</i>	<i>Arnob.</i>
<i>significatio</i>	<i>that makes signs or tokens or images</i>	<i>Apul.</i>
<i>significatio</i>	<i>stamped or sealed</i>	<i>Mart. Cap.</i>
<i>significatio</i>	<i>of Signia (see Signia above)—opera</i>	<i>Celf.</i>
<i>significatio</i>	<i>signina, a sort of plaster or terrace</i>	<i>Plin.</i>
<i>significatio</i>	<i>marked, notable, remarkable, famous</i>	<i>Virg.</i>
<i>significatio</i>	<i>very remarkable or notorious</i>	<i>Cic.</i>
<i>significatio</i>	<i>that has or bears many marks, &c.</i>	<i>Varr.</i>
<i>significatio</i>	<i>excellent, notable</i>	<i>Ov.</i>
<i>significatio</i>	<i>mark, sign, token, appellation from—crest</i>	<i>Plin. Plaut.</i>
<i>significatio</i>	<i>of an helmet, coat of arms—an ensign</i>	<i>Tac.</i>
<i>significatio</i>	<i>or painting on the prow of a ship,</i>	
<i>significatio</i>	<i>mark or token of honour</i>	
<i>significatio</i>	<i>notably, remarkably, considerably</i>	<i>Cic.</i>
<i>significatio</i>	<i>I mark with some sign—signalize, ren-</i>	<i>Heren. Sen.</i>
<i>significatio</i>	<i>der famous</i>	
<i>significatio</i>	<i>marked, blemished—remarkable, noto-</i>	<i>Plaut. Ov.</i>
<i>significatio</i>	<i>rious</i>	
<i>significatio</i>	<i>scars, contusions, marks, blemishes</i>	<i>Plin.</i>
<i>significatio</i>	<i>considerably, remarkably</i>	<i>Cic.</i>
<i>significatio</i>	<i>that marks or graves</i>	<i>August.</i>

signo

AD or ASSIGNO

CIRCUMsigno
CONFIGNORE³CONFIGNO
DESIGNO

DISIGNO

EXSIGNO

INSIGNO

OBSIGNO

PERsigno

PRÆsigno

RESIGNO

SUBsigno

SUPERsigno

signa³CŪLUM

RESIGNACULUM

sign³ANTER

CONFIGNANTER

signat³IO

ASSIGNATIO

CONFIGNATIO

DE or DISIGNATIO

OBSIGNATIO

RESIGNATIO

SUBSIGNATIO

signat³OR

ASSIGNATOR

DE or DISIGNATOR

OBSIGNATOR

PRÆSIGNATOR

RESIGNATOR and RIX

SUBSIGNATOR

signaterius

signat³ŪRAIN³adsignat³US

PRÆDESIGNATUS

signat³ECONFIGNAT³EDESIGNAT³EINTERsign³IUMSIG³ILLUMfigill³ARISfigillaria-ium et iorum³I mark out, grave, signalize—seal—
coin or stamp—signify or show by sign
or token—write or declareI assign, allot, appoint, attribute, impute
—subscribe—proportion, allow

I mark all about

I seal, sign, mark—register, record—
confirm and ratify

I seal or stamp again

I mark out—design, appoint—choose,
elect—show, signify—undertake (Hor.)

I mark out, denote, shew—separate

I show by signs, seal, mark

I engrave or carve

I seal up—I seal up again³, seal as a
witness

I seal up

I mark before

I unseal—annul, cancel—resign, give
up—discover, declare

I write under, sign, seal

I seal up

a seal

an opening, a declaration
remarkablyexpressly (confignanti³us and confignan-
tissim³e)

a sealing or marking or noting

an assignment, a distribution

a signing or sealing or marking, a wri-
ting sealed

a designing or appointing, delineation

a sealing

an opening, a resigning or cancelling

a putting one's seal

a signer or sealer, a witness

that assigns or appoints or distributes

a master of ceremonies, a herald

a sealer, that signs and seals

that marks before

that opens or unseals, that discovers

that signs or subscribes

serving to seal with

a signature, a sealing

not assigned, not distributed

designed or appointed before

expressly, distinctly

expressly

precisely

a place between two marks

little image, signet, seal, medal

of a seal or signet, of an image; figil-
laria opera, puppetslittle images or puppets, &c—a street
where toys were made and sold—a
fair where toys were sold, presents
which people sent each other at the
time of the fair

Or. Nep.

Cic. Plant.

Col.

Plin.

Perf. Cic.

Col.

Plaut. Cic.

Suet.

Tertul.

Cic. Cat.

Liv. Cat.

Arnob. Sa.

Liv.

Gloss.

Tac. Cic.

Liv.

Plin.

Plaut. Cic.

Hor. Or.

Plin.

Valg.

Tert.

Tert.

Hier.

Gell.

Tert.

Cic.

Quint.

Cic. And.

Tert.

Id.

Tert.

Juv.

Ulp.

Hor. Plant.

Cic.

Infer.

Gloss. Te.

Dig.

Paull.

Suet.

Aggen.

Tert.

Gell.

Gell.

Gell.

Salmat.

Cic.

Suet.

Arnob.

Gell.

Suet.

<i>figillari</i> TIUS	that has a seal (<i>figillarius annulus</i>)	Vopisc.
<i>figillari</i> US or <i>figillarius</i>	that makes images or toys	Inscr. Gloss.
<i>figillari</i> US or <i>figillari</i> US	that makes images or toys	Inscr.
<i>figill</i> OLUM	a little image or toy	Arnob.
<i>figillo</i> (see under <i>singulus</i>)	I seal, inclose— <i>figillat</i> us, that has little images set or wrought upon it	Varr.
<i>onfigillo</i>	I seal, keep secret (but <i>Lipsius</i> reads <i>obstrigillo</i>)	Cic.
<i>figillat</i> OR (see under <i>singulus</i>)	that seals	Sen.
<i>figlum</i> or <i>figla</i>	a note or mark or cypher—a single letter (standing instead of a word)	Dig.
•SECOs	a house, temple, nest, stable, the sacred olive, a weight; <i>secoo</i> , I weigh	Justinian.
<i>sacodios</i> -ii	a rem of a violet colour	Voff.
<i>jacōma</i> -āiis	that which is put in the scales to make them even, likeness of weight	not used
Sequāna	the river Seine	Plin.
Sequanicus	of or belonging to the Seine, Burgundian	Vitr.
Sequanus	Burgundian—that lives near the Seine	Cæs.
•SEDEO ² -sēdi-sessum,	I sit (ad rem), sit in judgment (in quem)	Mart.
from <i>sedo</i> , a seat, a base or foundation (prefixing s for the aspiration), and <i>eo</i> , I am, according to the note on <i>perio</i> , p. 258, Vol. I. Or, according to <i>Ainsw</i> . “ <i>ab eo</i> , fut. 2. <i>idē</i> , Ion. <i>idē</i> , <i>sedeo</i> , <i>mutatā asp.</i> in s, quod fieri amat.”	—I light or rest upon (in re)—sit abroad, tarry, abide, stay, continue, stick fast, set handsomely or sit (said of garments, power, &c.)—I am set or placed—sit still, loiter, am idle—sit down before a place, besiege—settle in a place, live—am or lie or sit (upon the stomach)—am situate in a low place— <i>sedeor</i> , I am settled	Luc. Cæs.
<i>arcum</i> sedeo (quem re)	I beset or set round about—besiege, block up	Cic.
<i>PER</i> sedeo	I am always sitting, abide constantly	Quint.
<i>PIOT</i> sedeo	I have the first seat or upper hand	Plin.
<i>SUB</i> sedeo	I sink down	Juv.
<i>SUPER</i> sedeo (cui rei)	I forbear, leave off, omit—sit upon a sort of vehicle drawn by four horses	Ter.
<i>OR</i> <i>AS</i> sedeo	a good housewife that stays at home	Liv. Flor.
<i>DOMI</i> sedea (e long)	a strumpet, a bad wench	Hor.
<i>PRO</i> sedea (e short)	unaptness for generation by overmuch labour	Sil.
<i>PRO</i> sedanum (some <i>prosedanum</i>)	sedentary, that sits usually, that works at his trade sitting	Gell.
<i>sed</i> ENTARIUS	a seat, place, abode, dwelling place—base or foundation—a sepulchre—the fundament	Sen. Liv.
<i>sedes</i> -is	a little seat	Sen.
<i>sed</i> ECULA or <i>icula</i>	a seat	Tertul.
<i>sed</i> ICULUM	a seat, bench, stool—a roof	Litt. ex Plin.
<i>sedile</i> -is	what sinks down to the bottom	Cic. Cels.
<i>sedimen</i> -inis	sediment, the grounds or dregs	Isidor.
<i>sedimentum</i>	anciently for assessor hereafter	Plaut.
<i>as</i> sed ³ o-ōnis	anciently for confessor hereafter	Plin.
<i>con</i> sedo	a cushion (see <i>sedulus</i>)	Non.
<i>sedul</i> ARIUM	house-leek	Id.
<i>sedum</i>		Col.

sedum, <i>anciently</i>	}	but, <i>however, but also</i> †	}	Charis.
sed, <i>contractedly</i>		a stool (<i>see</i> siliqua)		Cic.
sellacastrum or seliquastrum				Gloss.
or siliquastrum				
SELLA-æ ¹ (<i>sellī, in comp.</i>)		a seat, chair, bench—saddle—sella gestatoria, a sedan—sella familiarica, a close-stool		Plaut. Cic. Prop. Suet.
ANTElla		as if antefella, a fore saddle		Isidor.
Sellæ-arum		a town of Epirus		Luc.
CONsellæ-arum		the benches or seats		Lucil.
SellANUS		an inhabitant of Sellæ		Luc.
SellARIS		of a sedan (<i>cellaris gestatio</i>)		Carl. Aur.
SellARIUS		for the saddle—that works sitting—that sits on benches or seats to allure people		Veg. Plin. Juv.
		—that carries (one) in a chair or sedan		Gloss.
sellaria-æ ¹		hall provided with forms to sit on—a room with couches for lust		Plin. Suet.
sellari ² ŌLUS		of or for sitting or tipping		Mart.
ARCIsellium		a saddle in the form of a bow (<i>some read artificellum</i>)		Pett.
BIsellium		chair or seat for two		Varr.
SUBsellium		a bench or seat, a session—a judge upon the bench		Cic. Mart.
AD or ASsellO		I go to stool		Veget.
sell ³ ŪLA		a little seat		Tac.
sellul ⁴ ARIUS		sedentary, that sits usually, that works at his trade sitting		Liv.
DĒSES-sidis m. f. and n.		slothful, indolent, idle, careless		Gell.
IN ⁵ dēses		not indolent, not idle, &c.		Carl. On.
ŌSES ⁶		an hostage—a pledge or security		Cic.
PRÆses ⁷		a president, an overseer, a ruler, patron—præses locus, a place of safety, a garrison		Plaut.
PROpræses		a vice-president		Gloss.
RĒses m. f. and n.		slothful, indolent, idle, lazy		Liv.
sesi ¹ IBŪLUM		a bench, couch, close-stool		Plaut.
sesi ² ILIS		that sitteth, that does not grow up—that may be sat on		Plin. On.
sessIMONIUM		a shrine or place for images; a roadloft		Vitr.
sesi ³ IO		a sitting, a being still, session, affixes		Cic.
ASsessio (<i>see</i> assideo hereafter)		a sitting down (by one), a giving assistance or advice		Cic.
CIRCUMsessio		a sitting round about, a blocking up		Cic.
CONsessio		a sitting together		Mart. Cap.
OBsessio		a blocking up or besieging		Cic.
POSsessio		a possession, an estate		Cic.
sesi ⁴ IUNCŪLA		a little assembly of friends		Cic.
POssi ⁵ fruncula		a small estate		Cic.
sesi ⁶ ITIUS or sessius		that is always sitting, sedentary		Sidon. T.
sesi ⁷ IVUS		fit for sitting; sessiva (<i>pars understood</i>), the breech		Sext. Plac.

† This *sedum* is as if *sedatum* for *sessum* (with *sit* understood), let the thing lie so or be settled and still, equal to granted, with respect to something either expressed or understood, whereunto what comes after *sedum* being set in opposition, the extremes or contrasts are shown evidently, and would of themselves (that is without the help of *sedum* or *sed*, which merely connects the extremes or contrasts) sufficiently prove that the terms of the period presented in opposition to the former parts, are like those colours which, in painting, will agreeably together.

POSSESSOR	possessive, belonging to possession	Quint.
POSSESSOR	possessively	Gramm.
SESSOR	that sits or settles—an inhabitant	Hor. Nep.
ASSESSOR	a justice on the bench, a counsellor, an assessor	Cic.
EXASSESSOR	no longer a justice of the peace, &c.	Gloss.
CONFESSOR	that sits with others or settles near them, a neighbour	Liv.
INSESSOR	a robber, a ruffian	Symmach.
OBSESSOR	that besets or besieges—that frequents constantly—that keeps a place from others	Liv. Plaut. Cic.
POSSESSOR	a possessor or an owner—a seizer	Virg. Cic.
COMPASSOR	a joint possessor	Tert.
SUBSESSOR	that lies in wait or ambuscade	Sen.
ASSESSORIUS	of an assessor or counsellor, &c.	Ulp.
POSSESSORIUS	that concerns possession or possessors	Dig.
SESSORIUM	a sedan	Petron.
ASSESSORIUM	the office of an assessor or counsellor, &c.	Ulp.
ASSESSATRIX (or assistrix mulier)	the nurse to a woman in the straw	Afran.
POSSESSRIX	that possesses (said of females)	Afran.
ASSESSURA-Æ	a sitting by and assisting, assistance	Ulp.
SESSUS-ÛS	a sitting or being seated	Pollio
CONFESSUS-ÛS	an assembly sitting together, a meeting—a session or sitting in commission	Virg. Cic.
POSSESSUS-ÛS	possession	Apul.
INSESSUS-a-um	perched upon, infested—beset, blocked up	Stat. Liv.
SUPERSESSUS	passed over in silence	Apul.
SUBSESSA-Æ	an ambuscade	Veget.
SESSITO	I often sit, take up a seat	Cic.
SESSITAT-IO	a sitting often	Litt. ex Cels.
SESSITATOR	that often sits	Litt. ex Sen.
ASSIDEO-sedi (cui)	I sit by or close at, I attend—am near or like—sit up with (one ill)—sit on the bench (as a judge, &c.)	Cic. Hor. Plin. Suet.
CIRCUMFIDEO (quem re)	I beset, block up, besiege	Cic.
CONFIDEO	I sit with or near, sit down or alight, take up my quarters, am at a stand, am allayed—am settled—sink down	Cic.
DEFIDEO	I sit still, am idle, loiter—go to stool	Virg. Liv. Ter. Cels.
DISFIDEO (ab or cum quo, de re)	I am at variance, disagree, differ, am unlike—am separated—am divorced	Cic.
INFIDEO (in re, rem)	I sit or rest upon—lie in wait—beset, besiege—am fixed or settled in—tease	Virg. Liv. Ov. Liv. Sil. Cic. Tac.
SUPERINFIDEO	I am strongly imprinted or engraven	Lucr.
OBFIDEO (rem re)	I sit about or take up a place by sitting—sit waiting—besiege, block up, surround, guard or watch, have a design upon—take hold of, fix in—cover, overspread	Plaut. Ter. Cic. Petr. Patere.
PERFIDEO	I abide constantly—last	Prop. Plin.
POSFIDEO	I possess, get, obtain, am master of (rem or quem)	Cic.
PRÆFIDEO (cui rei)	I sit over, have the charge of—rule, command	Cic. Tac.

RĒsideo

SUBRĒsideo

SUBsideo

SŪPERsideo

PRĒsidi³ĀLISOBsidi³ATUS-ŪSPRĒsidi³atus-ŪSAD OR ASsidi³ĒLA-Ō³PRĒsidi³ENSDISsidi³ENTIA

SUBsidentia

PERsides-UM³DĒsidi³IA iŕe, or ies-iĕi³RĒsidi³a-iŕeIN OR OBsidi³Ē-ARUMOBsidi³IO-iŌnis³OBsidi³ionĀLISDĒsidi³ŌSUSINsidi³osusDĒsidi³oseINsidi³oseDISsidi³iumOBsidi³iumPRĒsidi³umSUBsidi³umIN OR OBsidi³OR (cui)PRĒsidi³orSUBsidi³orDĒsidi³ĀBŪLUMPRĒsidi³ĀLISSUBsidi³alisINsidi³anterPRĒsidi³ĀRIUSSUBsidi³ariusINsidi³at³OR and rixPRĒsidi³at³US-ŪSINsidi³at³US-a-umIN³sub³sidi³atusAD OR ASsidi³UUS

I sit down, remain, continue, reside, Cic.
sprink, abate, decline, stick or cleave
to, impend—rest or sit still

I pause

I rest or settle at the bottom—stay, re-
main—lie in wait or ambush—tarry
behind

see superledeo

of or concerning a president or chief
ruler

the engagement or obligation of a security

a president's or chief ruler's place—a

governing or presiding over

a table on which the priest sacrificed

sitting

presiding over, governing

discord, disagreement, strife

the sediment of liquors

fishes of the polypus kind

sloth, idleness

sloth, idleness (see reles before)

snare, traps, an ambuscade, a lying in

wait

a siege or blockade—an ambuscade or

hemming in

of or belonging to a siege

full of idleness or sloth or carelessness

crafty, wily, dangerous

slothfully, idly

craftily, treacherously

a parting or separation, variance

a siege or blockade—a watching or look-

ing after, an ambush—apparent dan-

ger—an hostage

a garrison—guard, convoy, fortress, de-

fence, aid

aid, help, subsidy, succour, corps of re-

serve—refuge, rescue—the support of

a family—ambush or snare

I lay snares for, lie in wait or ambush

(insidio, Calistr.)

I am in garrison

I stand ready to help, relieve, act as a

reserve

an idle place

presidial, relating to a garrison

subsidiary, helping, &c.

insidiously, with snares

belonging to a garrison, appointed for

defence

auxiliary, subsidiary

that lies in wait or ambuscade

a governing, the office of president

lying in wait or ambuscade

left without relief or help

close at work, assiduous, diligent, con-

tinual

Cic.

Plaut.

Tert.

Col. Plin.

Liv. Cels.

Hereen.

Sext. Ruf.

Ammian.

Aufon.

Aur. Vili.

Fell.

Plin.

Plin.

Vitr.

Plin.

Cic. Lucr.

Gloss.

Cic.

Col.

Cic. Pat.

Liv.

Cic.

Cic.

Lucr.

Cic.

Cic.

Varr. Col.

Plaut.

Tac.

Cels. Cic.

Cels.

Cic. Suet.

Plin.

Cic. Col.

Gloss.

Hirt.

Plaut.

Ammian.

Ammian.

Justin.

Liv.

Liv.

Cic. Am.

Vopisc.

Virg.

Vulg.

Cic.

<i>RE</i> fiduus	resting, remaining—residuum, the rest or remnant	Cic. Papin.
<i>SUB</i> fiduus	that goes to or settles at the bottom	Grat.
<i>AD</i> or <i>AS</i> fidue	assiduously, constantly, diligently	Ter.
<i>AS</i> fiduitas	assiduity, diligence, constant attendance	Cic.
<i>AS</i> fiduō	assiduously, constantly, diligently loiteringly	Plaut.
<i>DĒ</i> fiduō	I apply or use constantly or assiduously (the rod)	Varr.
<i>AS</i> fiduO	a session or sitting in commission	Vulg.
<i>AS</i> silia or <i>assilia</i> -æ ^f	a throne, royal seat—vessel or tub to wash or bathe in—vat or tun, wine-vessel—bier or coffin	Gloss.
<i>SŌ</i> LIUM ⁿ †	the cover or furniture of a throne, &c.	Luc. Celf.
<i>foli</i> AR-āris ⁿ	of or for sitting in the bath	Cic.
<i>foli</i> ARIS	I light as birds—settle or sink to the bottom	Curt.
<i>SĪ</i> D ^O ³-sīdi or sēdi-sessum	I sit by or upon, wait upon	Non.
<i>AS</i> fido	I sit about, besiege, block up	Spartian.
<i>CIRCUM</i> fido	I sit down, am allayed or assuaged—pitch or light (as birds do)—settle at the bottom—sink down, lie flat, take up my quarters—cease, abate	Virg. Plin.
<i>CONF</i> fido	I sink, fall down—settle at the bottom, go to stool, am allayed—light down—chink or gape (as the ground)	Cic.
<i>DĒ</i> fido	I light upon, set upon—sink into, settle	Liv.
<i>IN</i> fido	I possess myself of—keep blocked up, lie in ambuscade	Cic.
<i>OB</i> fido	I sink or settle at the bottom, light or fall upon—penetrate, soak through	Petr.
<i>PER</i> fido	I possess	Plin. Virg.
<i>POS</i> fido (see <i>pos</i>)	I sit down, settle or reside in a place, go back, retreat, am assuaged, am calm	Ov.
<i>RE</i> fido	I settle or sink down—stop, stay, settle—invade—stint, flake	Tib. Celf.
<i>SUB</i> fido	I sink down, &c.	Quint.
<i>CON</i> subfido	I sit upon	Cic.
<i>SUPER</i> fido	falling down, sinking	Virg. Quint.
<i>fid</i> ³ENS	I allay or mitigate—assuage, ease—stint, quiet, calm	Lucr. Virg.
<i>SĒ</i> D ^O -as	I allay, calm	Lucr.
<i>CONF</i> sedo	I assuage, appease, allay	Virg.
<i>RE</i> sedo	dock (herb that dissolves swellings)	Lucr.
<i>RE</i> sed³A-æ ^f	in a manner not to be quieted or calmed	Sen. Cic.
<i>IN</i> ³seda¹BILĪTER	an assuaging or allaying, a calming	Luc. Quint.
<i>sedat</i> ³MEN	an appeasing or assuaging, a calm	Min. Fel.
<i>sedat</i> ³IO	an allaying, a calming	Mart. Cap.
<i>CONF</i> sedatio	that appeases or calms	Plin.
<i>sedat</i> ³OR	that allays or calms	Ov. Nep.
<i>CONF</i> sedator	appeased, quieted—smooth, still—sedate, sober—considerate	Cic.
<i>sedat</i> ³US		Cato
		Plin.
		Plin.
		Lucr.
		Sen.
		Cic.
		lŕt.
		Arnob.
		lŕt.
		Nep. Virg.
		Cic. Hor.

³ Servius derives *solum* from *solidus*, as if *solidum*; but, as *sella* is for *seda*, so *solum* may be for *sedum*, and arise changing e into o. Nay, Scaliger, instead of *sella*, in Fest. (from *sollum*) will have us read *folia*. See, over, the note on the noun *solum* at *solum*, after *solor*.

IN ³ <i>sedatus</i> <i>sedatē</i> SĒDŪLUS or <i>sedolus</i> †	unappeased, uncalmed, unquiet quietly, stilly, calmly, patiently plain and honest—diligent, assiduous, earnest, careful	Cic. Cic. Cic. Tib. Gloss. Col. Cic. Hor.
IN ³ <i>sedulus</i> <i>sedule</i> (<i>seldom used</i>) <i>sedulitas</i>	negligent, careless diligently, carefully carefulness, diligence, application, assiduity—too great exactness, an overdoing a thing	Ter. Plaut. Cic. Liv. Virg.
<i>sedulo</i>	plainly, honestly—diligently, assiduously, faithfully, carefully	Ter. Plaut. Cic.
SEGNIS-is-e (<i>for sine igne, Scal. and Serv. see ignis</i>)	dull, sluggish, heavy, slothful, lazy, slow—cowardly, fearful—barren, unfruitful	Liv. Virg.
PER ³ <i>segnis</i> <i>segnis</i> <i>segnitas</i> <i>segniter</i>	very idle or sluggish, very negligent slothfully sloth, laziness slothfully (<i>comp. segnius, superl. segnitimē</i>)	Liv. Ammian. Non. Tac.
<i>signitia</i> -iæ, or <i>ies-icis</i> <i>signesco</i> ³ *SELAS-ātis ⁿ <i>selago</i> -inis ^f <i>selene</i> -es ^f	sloth, laziness, barrenness I move slowly light of or flame in the air hedge hyssop the moon	Cic. Cal. Az. Apol. Plin. Gloss. Gloss.
PAN ³ <i>selene</i> PORO ³ <i>selene</i> or <i>poroselene</i> † <i>seleniacus</i> <i>selenion</i> -ii ⁿ <i>selenites</i> -æ ^m <i>selenitium</i> PAN ³ <i>selenus</i>	the full moon an island and town of the Ægean Sea lunatic herb peony or piony a gem that bears the figure of the moon a sort of ivy born in the full moon; substantively, the full moon	Steph. P. Gloss. Apol. Plin. Plin. Gloss.
PRO ³ <i>selenus</i>	an epithet to the Arcadians, who boast of having existed before the moon and stars	Stat.
PARA ³ <i>selena</i> ^f <i>selenogonon</i> -ii ⁿ <i>selenusium</i> SE ² LEUCUS (<i>see for selas</i>)	the appearance of a moon near the real one herb peony or piony sort of excellent wheat one of Alexander's captains—an excellent musician so called (<i>see leucos</i>)	Gloss. Apol. Plin. Just. Juv. Plin.
<i>Seleucia</i> -iæ ^f <i>Seleucianus</i> <i>Seleucides</i> -æ ^m <i>seleucis</i> -idis ^f	the name of several cities of or belonging to Seleucia a surname to the kings of Syria seleucides (<i>aves understood</i>), birds so called, as if birds of Seleucus	Cic. Justin. Plin.
*SELINON, <i>εἰδιων</i>	herb parsley	Apol.

† If we believe etymologists, we must say: As *securus* is from *se* for *sine*, and *cura*, assuming an adjectival termination; so is *sedolus* from *se* and *dolus*, assuming, likewise, an adjectival termination. *Securus* is then *sine cura* and *sedolus* for *sine dolus*; but, instead of *sedolus*, it is *sedulus*, which the Latin authors have chosen to—see Gesner at *sedulus* and *sedulo*; see also my note on the particle *se*.—Yet *sedes*, with the first *e* long, means *base* or *foundation*, why should not *sedulus* be derived from it, as if *that has a good base or foundation*, viz. depended upon for benefit, carefulness, &c.? *Domifeda*, with the *e* long, found in an inscription, and supposed to mean *who usually stays at home*, naturally implies a woman who takes proper care of the house, who is *sedula* whatever concerns the family, and, consequently, a plain honest housewife;—this (as well as *assidua*, whence changed into *i*, on account of the composition), is derived, by every etymologist, from *sedes*; why not *sedulus*? *Seda* comes from *sedus* for *sedens* (altering the quantity, as in *sedes*, *sido*, *sesto*); and it is known, that as *sedes* often becomes *ulus*, whence *aquilegus*, *florilegus*, and *aurilegulus*, *murilegulus*; whence *nugilegulus* and *nugilegulus*; whence *plagiger* or *plagigerus* and *plagigerulus*, &c. &c. As to *sedulus*, I suspect it has crept in with those etymologists who would have *sedulus* come from *se* and *dolus*, which see under *dolus*.

† It has been called *Poroselene* merely by those who wished to express themselves modestly—see under *at pido*.

<i>selinum</i>	herb like garden smallage	Plin.
<i>heleoelinum</i>	herb smallage	Plin. Pallad.
<i>hippoeelinum</i>	a larger sort of parsley or lovage	Plin.
<i>hydroelinum</i>	a sort of wild parsley or of rosemary	Apul.
<i>er oleoelinum</i>	a kind of wild parsley	Plin. Ifid.
<i>retroelinum</i>	a kind of parsley growing among rocks	Plin.
<i>pseudoelinum</i>	herb thought to be balm-gentle or mint	Apul.
<i>rhoeelinum</i>	wild parsley	Apul.
<i>selino^o EIDES-IS</i> (see <i>ido</i>)	sort of cabbage or brocoli with leaves like parsley	Plin.
<i>Selinus-untis^f</i>	a town of Cilicia	Virg.
<i>Selinus-im</i>	the name of two rivers in Asia	Plin.
<i>Selinusius-i</i>	a lake so called—adjectively, of <i>Selinus</i>	Strab. Plin.
<i>*SELLIS-idos^f</i>	a line, a space, page, book	Gloss.
<i>sēlis-is^f</i>	herb hart-wort	Plin.
<i>SĒMA-ātos^a</i>	a sign, dot, mark, standard, flag, trophy, coat of arms, omen, monument or tomb, statue, conjecture; semion, a mark, dot, standard, signal, prodigy, argument	not used
<i>Cynosema</i>	a promontory of Thrace where Hecuba was buried	Plin.
<i>PARAFEMATO^o GRAPHA</i>	a treatise of heraldry (see <i>grapho</i>)	Gloss.
<i>semiotica-ā^f</i>	a seeking for the cause of disorders by their symptoms past and present	Gloss.
<i>semio^o GRAPHUS</i>	that writes by notes (see <i>grapho</i>)	Gloss.
<i>semio-onis^t</i>	a demi-god, a god of an inferior rank	Liv.
<i>pentafemus</i> (see <i>femus</i> under <i>femis</i>)	of five signs or points (said of a poetical measure)	Mart. Cap.
<i>quadrifemus</i>	of four signs or points (as above)	Mart. Cap.
<i>tetrafemus</i>	of four signs or points (as above)	Mart. Cap.
<i>trisemus</i>	of three signs or points (as above)	Mart. Cap.
<i>semēle-es or æ^f</i>	the daughter of Cadmus and mother of Bacchus	Ov.
<i>Semelēus</i>	of <i>Semele</i> —an epithet of Bacchus	Hor.
<i>Sēmīrāmis-is or īdis^f</i>	a queen of the Assyrians (<i>Semiramium</i> or <i>Semiramidem</i> , in the acc.)	Justin.
<i>Semiramus</i>	of <i>Semiramis</i>	Claud.
<i>*SEMIS, ἡμισ^t</i>	half (in composition, <i>sēmi</i> or <i>sē</i> or <i>sem</i> or <i>ses</i> or <i>sin</i>)—see p. 44, Vol. I.	Pallad.
<i>ochosemis</i>	eight and a half	Gloss.
<i>sem^o AXIUS-a-um</i>	fastened to the half part of an axle-tree, to be burnt (see under <i>axon</i> , p. 54, Vol. I.)	Tertul.
<i>sem^o BELLA or limbella, as if semilibella</i>	half a pound, a small coin	Varf.
<i>sem^o ANNUS</i>	of or for half a year (see <i>annus</i>)	Mart. Cap.
<i>sem^o CÆCUS</i>	half blind (see <i>cæcus</i>)	Io
<i>sem^o CIPPIUM</i>	half a head (from <i>caput</i> , p. 101, Vol. I.)	Gloss.
<i>sem^o CORPOREUS</i>	of half a body (see <i>corpus</i>)	Firmic.
<i>sem^o GRÆCE</i>	after the manner of half Grecians (see under <i>græia</i>)	Vair.
<i>sem^o MEDUS</i>	half Median (see p. 99, Vol. II.)	Apol.

Some say *semio-onis* is as if *semibomo*; but there is nothing irrational to derive the word from *σῆμα*, and make it a man of note or distinguished from the rest.

Græco deducitur, ἡμι, et s habet pro aspiratione Græcæ, Gesner, and Festus Pauli. The quantity has been printed wrong in several plates of this work; the *e* should be long and the *i* short.

<i>semi</i> ² OBOLUS	half an obole (see under obelos)	Fann.
<i>semi</i> ² MODIUM	half a bushel (see modius and under)	Gloss.
<i>semi</i> ² MURIUM	a field near Rome so called	Cic.
<i>Semurinus</i>	of Semurium; thus reads Turnebus, but it is written Sic Myrinis	Mart.
<i>semus</i> -a-um	half	Eugen.
<i>ses</i> for <i>semis</i>	see under tres for sestertius, &c.	Cic.
<i>SESQUI</i> (seldom <i>sesque</i>)	and a half (sesqui, in comp.)	
for <i>semisque</i>		
<i>seſc</i> } in comp. for	sometimes before a vowel,	} and a half }
<i>seſcu</i> } <i>sesqui</i>	sometimes before plex,	
	plus, &c.	
<i>Seſc</i> ² ULYSSES, or	half as cunning again as Ulysses—see	Varr.
<i>Seſqui</i> ² ULYSSES	Ulysses under odyne	Turneb.
<i>SEMITA</i> -æ†, from <i>semi</i> ,	a foot-path, narrow way, alley or lane,	Cic.
and <i>ita</i> from <i>itum</i> sup.	passage—the trace of a ship (which	Claud.
of <i>eo</i> —see <i>iter-itineris</i> ,	is seen behind her as she goes along)	
p. 255, Vol. I.		
<i>semitalis</i>	of or for paths or lanes	Gloss.
<i>semitarius</i>	that frequents pathways or lanes	Catal.
<i>semitatim</i>	from lane to lane or path to path	Tunn.
<i>semito</i>	I make paths, divide into lanes or paths	Plin.
<i>IN</i> ³ <i>semita</i> ² 10	a want of paths or passage	Gloss.
• <i>SEMPER</i> † (semper or	always, continually, for ever, from time	Ter.
<i>semp</i> , in comp.)	to time	
<i>semp</i> ² FLORENS	ever in bloom	Ov.
<i>semp</i> ² FLORIUM ²	an herb evergreen and in bloom	Apul.
<i>semp</i> ² MUSTUM	sort of wine always new	Plin.
<i>semp</i> ² PARENS	always bearing, always a mother	Ov.
<i>semp</i> ² ITERNUS (for æternus)	endless, everlasting, continual	Cic.
<i>COM</i> <i>sempiternus</i>	co-eternal	Fulg.
<i>sempiternæ</i>	everlastingly, always	Non.
<i>sempiternitas</i>	eternity	Apul.
<i>sempiternus</i> or <i>um</i>	eternally, everlastingly	Cato Plant.
• <i>Sempronius</i>	many great Romans so called; adjectively, of Sempronius	Liv.
<i>Sempronianus</i>	of Sempronius	Cic.
• <i>SENNEX</i> -is (or <i>ēcis</i> , Plant.	advanced in age (said of any number of	Liv.
or <i>icis</i> , Prisc.) see <i>senior</i>	years) past youth—experienced and	Vopisc.
here	acting maturely—far advanced (said	Mart.
	of any season or day)—an old person	Cic.
<i>PER</i> ² <i>senex</i>	very old, far advanced in age	Suet.
<i>semi</i> <i>senex</i> or <i>senex</i>	a man half in old-age	Gloss. Plant.
<i>seſqui</i> <i>senex</i>	more than old (as if old and a half)	Stat.
<i>senaculum</i>	the senate or parliament-house	Varr.
<i>senator-oris</i>	a senator—a surname of M. A. Cæssiodorus	Cic. Gloss.

† From *ἴμα* (because *ix*, before *ε*, *μ*, and *π*, becomes *ἴμα*) with *s* prefixed, and *μαίω* (see *πῖος* at first); indeed, *ἀμαίωμαι*, meaning on both sides; throughout, and *διαμαίωμαι* or *διαμαίωμαι* (as well as *διαμαίωμαι*) mean through the whole, universally, always, which come from *μαίωμαι*, it is not unlikely that *μαίωμαι* or *μαίωμαι* might have meant the same, and given rise to the Latin *semper*, since *ἀμαίωμαι* was used.

‡ From *ἴμα*, year, adjectively, old, aged, as well as annual (in comp. *iv* before a consonant, and in before vowel, or, changing the aspiration into *s*, *sen*), and *ἴμα*, I am like or look like, from *ἴμα*-*ἴμα* (see *ἴμα*); *senex* means, properly, that looks or acts like an old person, and ought to be looked upon as an adjective. It may also come from the same *ἴμα*; and *ἴμα*, far off, which would express, adjectively, far advanced in years. "Quasi *seminex*, i. e. *seminertus*," says Perot. who had not these passages in his eye. Annibal apud Liv. 30. se dicit *senem* in patriam revertentem, unde puer profectus est: qui paullo post, c. 37. Novum inquit, vobis profectus post trigessimam sextum annum redi; wherein it is clear that *senex* does not mean decrepit or half dead.

<i>senatorius</i>	of or belonging to a senator	Cic.
<i>senatus-ūs</i> or <i>i</i>	a council, senate, parliament, bench of aldermen	Cic.
<i>senatus⁹CONSULTUM</i>	a decree or ordinance of the senate	Cic.
<i>senatūRIO⁺</i>	I long to be a senator	Cæl.
<i>SenēCA</i>	a surname of the <i>Annæus's</i> , among whom was Marcus <i>Annæus Seneca</i> , a great orator, and <i>Lucius Annæus Seneca</i> , commonly called simply <i>Seneca</i> , also a writer of tragedies	Mart.
<i>SenectA-iæ^f</i>	a sort of fish (some think) †	Hier.
<i>Senecio-ōnis^f</i>	the herb groundsel (it has grey down)	Plin.
<i>senectus-a-um†</i>	a surname of several Romans	Tac.
<i>senectA-æ^f</i> (ætas or dies, or some other feminine understood)	old, aged, decrepit, withered	Lucr.
<i>senectus-ūtis^f</i>	old-age—skin of an adæer (or of a locust or crab-fish), a slough	Ov. Plin.
<i>senEO²-ui</i>	old-age, gravity—severity—the skin or slough of a serpent	Cic. Hor. Plin.
<i>senESCO²-ui</i>	I am old (seldom used)	Catul.
	I wax old, grow up in age, decay, wear away—lessen, am less; woe-lent	Quint. Liv.
<i>adsenesco</i>	I grow old	Tert.
<i>consenesco</i>	I wax old, decay, grow less	Cic.
<i>desenesco</i>	I decline, grow old	Sall.
<i>insenesco</i>	I grow old upon a thing	Hor.
<i>persenesco</i>	I grow old	Eutrop.
<i>seniA-iæ^f</i>	a town of Campania	Plin.
<i>seniCA-x^m</i>	an old man	Non.
<i>sen²icŪLUS</i>	an oldish man	Apul.
<i>senILIS</i>	of or belonging to age or old folks	Cic.
<i>PERsenilis</i>	very old or of a great age	Vulg.
<i>senilITER</i>	after the manner of old folks	Quinct.
<i>senior</i>	an elder, a man experienced and acting maturely, a senator—more advanced in years	Liv. Ov.
<i>senITES-x^m</i>	a gem among the <i>Ægyptians</i> (<i>Harduin.</i> reads <i>tenites</i>)	Plin.
<i>sen²ium</i>	old-age, the attendants of old-age (trouble, discontent, weariness)—peevishness, moroseness—an old fellow—the latter part of the age or the wane (of the moon)	Cic. Hor. Ter. Plin.
<i>seno-ōnis^m§</i>	an inhabitant of the <i>Lionnois</i> in Gaul	Stat.
<i>Seno⁹GALLIA</i>	a city of Italy built by the <i>Gallie Senones</i>	Sil.
<i>Sena</i> or <i>Zena</i>	an island in the <i>Britannic Sea</i>	Turneb.
<i>Sēna-x</i> or <i>Sēnæ-arum</i> } or <i>Senna-x</i>	the city of <i>Siena</i> in <i>Tuscany</i> —a river of that country— <i>Senna-x^f</i> , abusive language (see <i>senecia</i>)	Sil. Lucr. Hier.
<i>SenENSIS</i>	of or belonging to <i>Sena</i>	Cic.

But, in Edit. Clement. we read, "*Veretur ne illud eis eveniat, quod Græcè significantius dicitur, ut vocentur, idque, quod est manducantes tennas.*"

Perhaps the termination *ensis* is here from *ἐντός* in the sense of beyond, that *senensis* may express that beyond the common years.

According to Festus, this inhabitant went by the name of *ἑνός*—see *Xenos*.

•SENTIO†-sensi-sensum † (rem de re)	I understand or find, perceive, am apprised, think, feel — discern by the senses, am sensible of — suppose, deem, am of opinion or have an opinion	Plaut. Lucr. Quint.
Assentio, or assentior assensus sum (cui)	I assent, agree in opinion, condescend	Plaut. Cic.
Subassentior	I yield, agree	Quint.
Consentio	I consent, agree, accord (de or in re, cum quo)	Cic.
Disentio or dissentior	I dissent or disagree (à or cum or de quo)	Cic. Cael.
Perseutio (rem re)	I perceive clearly or feel thoroughly	Virg.
Præsentio	I have a presentiment of, foresee	Cic.
Præsentio	I perceive	Plaut.
Subsentio	I have some perception of that may be felt, sensible	Ter.
sens ¹ IBILIS	insensible	Apul.
IN ² sensibilis	sensibility	Gell.
sens ¹ IBILITAS	sensibly	Non.
sens ¹ IBILITER	sensible, that may be perceived by the senses	Arnob.
sens ¹ ILIS	insensible	Lucr.
IN ² sensilis	leisurely, by degrees	Cic.
sens ¹ IM	assent, consent, agreement	Cic.
Assens ¹ IO	consent, agreement, combination	Cic.
Consensio	dissension, discord, variance	Cic.
Disensio	a foresight or presentiment	Cic.
Præsensio	that assents or agrees	Cic.
Assens ¹ OR	sense, humour or way, capacity—meaning, acceptation—thought—judgment, understanding—reason	Cic. Plaut. Virg. Pat.
sens ¹ US-ŪS	assent, consent, agreement	Juv.
Assensus-ŪS	consent, agreement, conspiracy	Cic.
Consensus-ŪS	dissension, discord, variance	Stat.
sens ¹ ICŪLUS	a paltry sentiment or thought	Quint.
sens ¹ UALIA	sensual, belonging to sense	Terul.
IN ² sensualis	not sensual, not belonging to sense	Cassiod.
sensualITAS	sensuality	Ter.
sensualITER	with sensuality	Sarist.
EX ² sens ¹ US-a-um	senseless	Gell.
sensum (chiefly plural)	thought or meaning, conception of the mind	Cic.
Insensatio	a wanting sense	Iren.
sens ¹ ATUS	endowed with sense	Firmic.
IN ² sensatus	senseless, foolish	Ter.
sens ¹ IFER	that causes feeling	Lucr.
sens ¹ IFICO or sentifico	I make sensible or give sense	Capel. Mac.
sens ¹ IFIC ¹ US	causing sensibility, working on the senses	Macro.
sens ¹ IFIC ¹ LOQUUS	that talks sensibly or expresses the senses	Non.
SensA-ÆI	the daughter of king Picus and wife of Faunus	Gloss.

† "A sensio fut. currens, sentio ut et currens, sensus." Morl. I had rather say, from *currens*, *insensio* knowing, and *io* (I go or come), changed into *io*, according to the note (so often referred to) on *peris*, p. Vol. I. But perhaps *sentio* comes from *intro*, *within*, *inward*, and the same *io* changed into *io*, as, by prefixing *s*, we see *sentio* arise, the proper meaning of which will then be I enter into (the thing.)

‡ Some call her *Fensa*; but the best authors use *Fauna* or *Fauna*, which see.

consent ^{es} (as if consentientes)	the twelve household gods and goddesses	Mart. Cap.
sent ^{entia} -æ ^t , as if sententia)	opinion, mind, design, purpose—judgment, deliberation, advice, mind, desire, wish, decree or vote, witty or wise saying—a resolution—a sense or signification—a sentence (in writing or speaking), sentence (of a judge)	Ter. Cic.
sententi ^{aliter}	by sentence	Ov. Herenn. Nep.
sententi ^{ola}	a little or short sentence	Tertul.
sententi ^{osus}	sententious, full of pithy sentences	Cic.
sententio ^{se}	sententiously	Cic.
Sentia (see lower)	a goddess so called	Aug.
Sentia-orum	the people of the diocese of Digne in Provence	Gloss.
sentina-æ†	a sink, the pump of a ship—the rabble or rascality	Cæs.
sentin ^{osus}	full of dirt or filth	Cic.
Sentinum	a town and river of Italy (see lower)	Cato
sentinO	I empty the sink or pump, I labour to extricate myself	Gloss.
sentina ^{culum}	an instrument for emptying sinks, a pump	Fest.
sentinat ^{or}	that pumps or empties sinks	Paull. Nol.
Sentivus (see lower)	“Deus qui sensus puerperio largiri crederetur.”	Paull. Nol. August.
consent ^{ium} ⁿ	an assembly of the household gods	Inscr.
consentia sacra ^{n. pl.}	festivals for the household gods	Fest.
Consentia-æ ^f	a city of Calabria	Plin.
Consenti ^{us}	an inhabitant of Consentia	Liv.
sent ^{isco}	I begin to perceive or know	Lucr.
persentisco	I begin to perceive or have some feeling of	Ter.
præsentisco	I begin to foresee or perceive	Ter.
assentor	I flatter, soothe, cajole, insinuate, comply and humour	Cic.
disento	I dissent, am of a different opinion (some read diserto)	Plaut.
consent ^{aneus} (cui rei, cum re)	agreeable, meet, reasonable, probable	Cic.
in ^{consentaneus}	disagreeing, not suitable	Mart. Cap.
disentaneus	of a different opinion, disagreeing	Cic.
consentane ^e	unanimously	Laët.
assentat ^{io}	flattery, adulation—assent, consent, compliance—authority, interest	Cic. Plaut.
assentat ^{iuncula}	a coaxing, a compliment	Paterc.
assentat ^{or} and rix	that flatters or fawns or humours	Cic.
assentatorie	flatteringly, fawningly	Cic. Plaut.
sentis-is ^{m†} or sentix-icis	a briar, bramble, thorn, blackberry-bush	Col. Apul.
sentietum	place where brambles grow	Apul.
sentic ^{osus}	full of briars or brambles or thorns	Apul.
sent ^{osus}	full of briars or brambles or thorns	Fulg.

derive sentina from sentio, as affecting the sense of smell. Why, indeed, should it not come from sentio as the God Sentinus?

Nomen inde volunt quod à tangentibus quam primum sentiatur,” says Gesner; and why not?—Worse reasons are given for many derivations.

ſentus-a-um

*SĒPELIO⁴-pēlvi-pul-
tum†, for ſepelĭtum

CONſepelio

PRÆſepelio

ſepeli⁴BĪLIS

IN³ſepelibilis

ſepul⁴CHRUM or CRUM

ſepulchrĀLIS

ſepulchrĒTUM

ſepul⁴OR

ſepul⁴ORIUS

ſepul⁴ŪRA

ſepul⁴ŶARIUS

IN³ſepul⁴US

sēmīſepultus

ſepul⁴O

*SEPO (ſut. ſepſo)

ſapros-im (ſapro, in comp.
for putrified)

ſatrus

SatrĀcus

Satricum

SĒPA-æ¹

ſepĪA-ia, σπηια

ſepĪATĪCUS

ſepĪŌLA, σπηλιος

ſeps-sēpis (ſee lower)

ſepĪCUS

Sĭpontum-im or

Sĭpus-untis¹ or

Sēpius-iuntis¹

SĒPIO⁴-sēpĭvi or ſepſi

sēpĭtum or ſeptum (re-
rem)

rough, overgrown—tattered, shabby, Virg.
that looks as if torn by thorns Ter.

I bury, lay in the earth, inter (a body, Cic.
&c.); also conceal, hide, suppress

(ſaid of grief)—cause to be forgotten Prop.
—wrap up or overwhelm (in wine Sen.

and feasting)

I bury (by or along with others)

I bury beforehand

buriable, that may be buried

obvious, not to be hidden (inſepelibilis Hier.
ſtultitia) Quinct.

a grave, tomb, ſepulchre

ſepulchral, of or for a tomb

a church-yard, burying-place

that buries the dead

ſerving to bury

a burial, a burying

of or for burials or burying-places

unburied

half buried

I bury

I rot or putrify, pine away; ſapros, not used
ſinking, old, rotten, mouldy; ſathros,
old, decaying, languid; sēs, a maggot,
a moth

rotten cheese (made with salt, wine, and Plin.
ſorb apples)

wrinkled and decrepit, or decaying

a man ſo called who killed his ſon

a famous city of Latium

a ſort of lizard

the fiſh cuttle (when afraid, it throws Cic.
out a dirty black humour, whence)

—ink

acknowledged by hand-writing (as if by Perf.
ink) Fulg.

a ſmall cuttle-fiſh

a venomous ſerpent (whatever it bites Plaut.
will rot), a newt, an eſſ

putrefactive or corroſive, that makes Plin.
rotten or ripe

a town of Apulia, near which plenty Plin.
of the cuttle-fiſh was caught Loc.

I incloſe, hedge in or mound, fence, Cic.
guard, beſet or environ, block up,

hem in—cover, ſecure, ſhelter Virg.

† * is ſometimes changed into a ſimple s, and φ into a ſimple p (ſee *ſſita* and under *Phenix*): hence may come from *ſſepos*, darkneſs, and *ἐκλειω*, I ſhut in or up, wrap up; whence *ἐκλειω*, I wrap up, hide, cloſe; and whence *ἐκλειω* as well as *ἐκλειω* (ſee under *ἐκλειω*, ſee alſo *ilico*); and therefore the primary meaning of *ſepelio* may be I wrap up in darkneſs or obſcure, I conceal or hide.

† *Sepio* certainly comes either from *ſeps*-*ſepis*, a venomous ſerpent (ſee *ſeps* here), or from *ſepa*, a lizard. *ἐκλειω* (I am) changed into *io*, according to the note on *perio*, p. 258, Vol. I. that it may mean I am or I am doing, venomous ſerpent; and therefore ſerbid people to proceed farther. Now, both *ſeps* and *ſepa* coming from *ſepio* (not to be wondered at, that, returning to the original Greek verb *ἐκλειω*, the preterit of *ſeps* is *ſepi* (as *ſepi*), when we find that the future of *ἐκλειω* is *ἐκλειω*; nor are we to be ſurpriſed at finding how *ſeps* and *ſepa* to be uſed in Latin as meaning a fence: and, again, as *ἐκλειω* was uſed (as well as *ἐκλειω*), we eaſily ſee the origin of the ſupine *ſeptum*, &c.

CIRCUM^{sepia}CON^{sepia}DIS^{sepia}INTER^{sepia}OB^{sepia}PRÆ^{sepia}PRÆ^{sep}E-ISⁿsep^sES-IS^fPRÆ^{sep}ES-IS^fPRÆ^{sep}IA-IA^fsep^sICŪLAsep^sIMEN or mentumDIS^{sep}imen or mentum, also,
dissipimentumDIS^{sep}IUM or dissipiumPRÆ^{sep}iumsep^sS-SĒPISsep^sIODIS^{sep}ioCON^{sep}US-ŪSsep^sUOSEsep^sUS-a-umIN^{sep}iusIN^{ob}sep^siussep^sUMCON^{sep}sum or septumDIS^{sep}sum or septumOB^{sep}sumCON^{sep}I^Oseptat^sUS•SEPTEM, in^{la}septas-ādīs, in^{la}sseptEMATRUUS or septi-
matruus-uum^f

septEMBER-bris

septemⁿNERVIA or septēⁿ
nerva-ā^f

septENUS

septenARIUS

septiANUS

septiⁿCEPS

septIES

septiⁿFOLIUM

SeptiMIUS

SeptimⁿILLUSSeptiⁿMONTIUS

SeptiMULEIUS

septiⁿMUS

septimus decimus

septimum

septiⁿGENI

septingenARIUS

I inclose, hedge about

I hedge in, inclose

I break down a hedge—separate

I hem in, inclose, set something between

I inclose, hedge about, stop or block up

I make a hedge before a place, block up

an inclosure, a stable or stall, manger,
bee-hive, crib

a hedge, fence, inclosure, mound

for præsepe

the manger

a small hedge or fence

a hedge, fence, fold, inclosure

a partition, skin dividing the kernel

midriff, inclosure

for præsepe

for sepes; but see also seps before

a dike or dam, a mound

a partition

a close, an inclosure

obscurely

inclosed, hedged

inclosed, hedged

not stopped, not blocked up

a hedge, fence, fold, inclosure

a close, an inclosure, a fenced place

a party-wall—thing that separates

a blocking up

I put into the same stable or stall

inclosed, hedged

seven (septem or septen or septi or
septa or sept, in comp.)

the seventh number

festivals of seven days consecrated to
Minerva or some other goddess

September—adjectively, of September

a sort of herb (from nervus under neu-
ron)

of seven; septeni-æ-a, seven

of or belonging to seven, containing seven
—substantively, a verse of seven
feet

septiana mala, read sextiana mala

that has seven heads

seven times

sort of herb with seven leaves

name of a Roman family

a young Septimius

a god so called (from mons, p. 124,
Vol. II.)

name of the murderer of C. Gracchus

the seventh

the seventeenth

the seventh time

seven hundred (geni for cenī from cen-
tum)

of seven hundred

Cic.

Cic.

Stat. Lucr.

Liv.

Liv.

Cæs.

Virg.

Cic.

Varr.

Varr.

Apul.

Apul. Varr.

Fest.

Gloss. Macr.

Tibul.

Plin.

Vitr.

Vitr.

Strab. Gell.

Non.

Cic.

Sen.

Lactant.

Mart.

Col. Enn.

Lucr. Macr.

Sil.

Solin.

Mart. Cap.

Cic.

Macrobo.

Fest.

Plin. Hor.

Apul.

Cic. Virg.

Cels.

Cic.

Col.

Gloss.

Liv.

Apul.

Tac.

Catul.

Tert.

Plin.

Cic.

Cic.

Cic.

Plin.

Varr.

<i>septin</i> ⁹ GENTI	<i>seven hundred</i> (genti for centi from centum)	Cic.
<i>septingent</i> ESIMUS	<i>the seven-hundredth</i>	Cic.
<i>septingent</i> IES	<i>seven hundred times</i>	Plin.
<i>septuā</i> ⁹ GĒNUS	<i>the seventieth</i> (genus for denus)	Cic.
<i>septuagenā</i> RIUS	<i>of seventy, seventy years old</i>	Dig.
<i>septuagē</i> SIMUS	<i>the seventieth</i>	Cic.
<i>septuag</i> IES	<i>seventy times</i>	Col.
<i>septuag</i> INTA	<i>seventy</i> (ginta for novra)	Cic.
• <i>SEQ</i> UOR—secūtus or sequutus—sum† (sequitur, it is suitable or convenient or useful, Ov. it follows as a consequence or of course, Cic.)	<i>I pursue, go after, seek for, endeavour to obtain, assume (a name), obey—hunt or chase—follow, imitate—believe, trust to—delight in, am fond of—frequent</i>	Cic. Ov. Ter. Liv. Varr. Sil.
<i>as</i> sequor (quem or rem)	<i>I overtake, attain, get, find out</i>	Cic.
<i>con</i> sequor (in re, quem)	<i>I follow close, overtake, get, procure</i>	Cic.
<i>ex</i> sequor or exequor	<i>I follow (as at a funeral), go on, persist, bring to pass, desire earnestly—set forth, recount—execute, perform, accomplish—prosecute, revenge—pursue—follow, imitate</i>	Plaut.
<i>in</i> sequor (inseco for insequo, I say, Gell. infexit, he said, Gloss.)	<i>I pursue, prosecute, come after or succeed, persist, rail at—proceed—sue at law</i>	Quint. T. Plin. Suet. Cic.
<i>ob</i> sequor (cui rei)	<i>I follow, attend to—humour, comply with, submit to—assist, help, serve—gratify, please—flatter, cringe to</i>	Nep. Cic. Ter.
<i>per</i> sequor	<i>I pursue, prosecute, sue for, perform</i>	Plaut. Sall.
<i>pro</i> sequor (quem re)	<i>I follow after, prosecute, accompany</i>	Cic.
<i>re</i> sequor	<i>I follow again, say after another, reply</i>	Ov.
<i>sub</i> sequor (rem)	<i>I follow forthwith, second</i>	Cael.
sculna-x, as if sculna or sequulna	<i>an umpire, a broker</i>	Gell.
<i>in</i> sece for insequo	<i>proceed, speak</i>	Enn.
<i>in</i> sec ⁹ ENDUS for insequendus	<i>to be said or replied; infecenda-orum, things to be said</i>	Gell.
<i>in</i> sec ⁹ ENDO	<i>by relating or replying</i>	Cato
<i>as</i> secla-x ^m	<i>an attendant, a page, a lacquey; affecla menfarum, a parasite, a sponger</i>	Cic.
secta-x ^s , as if secuta or sequuta	<i>a party or faction, sect (consisting of people of a profession different from the prevailing), way or opinion</i>	Cic.
se ⁹ OR (quem or rem)	<i>I follow, wait upon, hunt, chase, attempt, imitate—I am followed (secto was used by the ancients, Prisc.)</i>	Ter. Varr.
<i>as</i> se ⁹ OR (rem or quem)	<i>I always follow or attend—court or try to get into the favour of</i>	Cic. Suet.

† Not from ἑπομαι, I follow, attend, changing π into q, as Varro thought; but from ἑξω, wherein naturally be changed into q, and s be prefixed to supply the aspiration; for sequo was used by the ancients, according to Priscian, and insequo by Gellius. Now ἑξω, among other meanings, has these—I tend towards (a place or thing), reach (a place), travel; also, I hold or take (whence sequi nomen alicujus for assumere, in Cic.), manage or administer; ἑξω δὲ σπουδῆς means I have the thing at heart, I work assiduously about it, whence the meaning of I delight in, for sequor; ἑπομαι means I undertake, as also I consent or agree (whence τὰ ἑπομένα things which one agrees to, things agreeable), and, besides, I am under the power of some one, whence the meaning of I obey, for sequor. Nay, from the same ἑξω, I doubt not but that ἑξω arises, which means I come, approach or extend up to, agree, am fit or suitable, am bound in duty, from which sequor might be derived, changing π into s.

CONSEDER

INSEDER OR INSEDO

PERSEDER

SECTA¹CŪLA-Æ^fCONSECTA¹ANEUSINSECTA¹ANTERSECTA¹ANTIASECTA¹ARIUS

CONSECTARIUS

SECTA¹IO, or US-ŪS

ASSECTATIO

CONSECTATIO

INSECTATIO

SECTA¹OR and RIX

ASSECTATOR

CONSECTATOR and RIX

INSECTATOR

INSECTIO

SECUNDUS-a-um (à quo)

SECUNDÆ

SECUNDŌ

SECUNDUM (rem, quem)

SECUNDA-ORUM n. pl.

SECUNDÆ or INÆ-ARUM
(partes understood)

SECUNDANUS

SECUNDARIUS

VISECONDARIUS

SECUNDARIUM

SECUNDICARIUS

SECUNDILLA-Æ

SECUNDŌ (cui rem)

OBSECUNDO (cui rei)

OBSECUNDA¹ANTERSECUNDA¹IO

OBSECUNDATIO

SECUNDA¹OR

OBSECUNDATOR

SECUNDATUS-ŪS

SECUS

SECUS or SEQUUS

SECUS (rem)

I hunt after, pursue, follow, imitate—
come after or succeed—wait upon,
courtI run after, inveigh against, rail at
I pursue eagerlylineage, a race or pedigree
that follows the opinion of others
with eager pursuit, outrageously
a following or adhering to
that leads or is followed by others
consequent, deducible; consecrarium, a
corollary or inferencea seeking after, an indulging one's
self in

a waiting upon, attendance, a convey

a following or close pursuit

a railing, an inveighing against

that follows the party of another

an attendant, a page, a hanger on—a
sectator or imitator

that follows or pursues

a railer, lashier, backbiter

a discourse or narration

next (but inferior)—second, next in
the same rank—prosperous, favour-
able, lucky

luckily, prosperously

for a second time, in the second place,
secondlynear or nigh, hardly—next to or next
after, in, for or for the sake of—ac-
cording to—about or concerning—
secondly

prosperity

the skin that wraps up the child or
young one, the after-birth—the second
or next place

of the second legion

of the second sort—of the second class
done at leisure

a coarser kind of flour

of the second class or order, i. e. second
on the list or tablet (see under pri-
mus)

a woman so called

I make prosperous, favour, second, ac-
commodate, suit—obey (according to
Donat.)

I humour, comply with, obey

with obedience, compliantly

a favouring

obedience, submissiveness, compliance

that favours

that performs diligently

the second rank

otherwise—amiss (see under seco)

worse, less; sequior^{m.} and f. ius^{n.} worse

by or near, along, according to

Cic.

Cæs. Ter.

Cic. Plaut.

Lucr.

Apul.

Arnob.

Gell.

Virg.

Plaut.

Cic.

Tert.

Sarisb.

Cic.

Cic.

Liv.

Plin. Apul.

Cic.

Plin.

Cic.

Liv.

Gell.

Hor. Quint.

Cic.

Cato

Cic.

Plaut. Cic.

Ter.

Sall.

August.

Ter.

Plin. Col.

Sen.

Liv.

Suet. Cic.

Gell.

Plin.

Ammian.

Solin.

Plaut.

Ter.

Cic.

Non.

August.

Sarisb.

Hier.

Cod. Theod.

Tert.

Cic. Suet.

Virg. Apul.

Plin.

sequ³ AX-ācis

CONsequax

PERsequax

sequacĪTAS

sequacĪTER

sequ³ ELA-æ

OBsequela

CONsequ³ ENS-entisIN³ consequensPER³ inconsequens

EXsequens or exequens

OBsequens

IN³ obsequensCONsequ³ ENTERIN³ sequenter

OBsequenter

SUBsequenter

sequ³ ENTIA

CONsequentia

IN³ consequentia

OBsequentia

sequ³ ESTER-tris-e, or
 sequESTRIS-is-e, or
 sequESTER-tra-trum,
 often used substantively

sequestrum

sequestrARIUS

sequestrō

sequestrO

sequestrat³ IMsequestrat³ IOsequestrat³ OR

sequestratorium

CONsequ³ IÆ-iarum or ia-
iorumⁿ

EXsequiæ or exequiæ-iarum

OBsequiæ

solsequia-iæⁿ

EXsequiALIS or exequiALIS

OBsequialis

OBsequ⁴ IBILIS

EXsequiOR or exequior

OBsequ³ IUM (from obsequor)

PROsequium

following or seeking after—climbing or
 spreading every way—flexible, pliant,
 clammy, that sticks to one's fingers
 consequent, that follows of course
 that pursues eagerly
 obedience, compliance
 obediently, complying
 a sequel, consequence, conclusion—a train
 or retinue

a compliance, an humouring
 following, succeeding, consequent, meet
 and convenient; consequensⁿ, a con-
 clusion, an inference, a sequel
 inconsequent, that does not follow
 very inconsequent
 diligent in searching after
 compliant, obedient, dutiful
 disobedient, not compliant
 consequently
 not to the purpose, not conclusively
 with compliance, dutifully
 subsequently
 a consequence or sequel
 the consequence or sequel, an orderly
 following

an inconclusive consequence
 a compliance, a humouring
 belonging to umpirage or mediation,
 acting as umpire or mediator or
 proctor, in whose hands money or
 any thing is deposited as a security
 —that acts like a broker or pimp or
 a barrow, that abets and is a com-
 panion in

an arbitration
 pertaining to arbitration
 by way of deposit, for arbitration
 I put into an umpire's hands, deposit—
 put asunder
 separately, asunder
 a sequestration
 that puts into an umpire's hands
 a place for deposits
 the rear, or the people in the rear

funeral rites or solemnities, a burial
 funeral rites, a burial
 a sun-flower
 of or belonging to a funeral
 compliant
 condescending, compliant
 I make obsequies, perform funeral rites
 ready submission—compliance—officiou-
 ness, complaisance, indulgence—kind-
 ness or obligation, gentleness, smooth-
 ness

a following or prosecuting, an accom-
 panying

Plin. Pers.
Plin.Apul.
Apul.
Arnob.
Arnob.
Gell. Am.Plaut.
Cic.Gell.
Gell.
Liv. Gell.
Ter.
Sen.
Ulp.
Gell.
Apul.
Mess. Cor.
Frontin.
Cic.Quinct.
Cæf.
Cic.

Apul.

Dig.
Dig.
Plaut.
Tert.
Cato
Cassiod.
Cod.
Symmach.
Tert.
Apul.Cic.
Infer.
Gloss.
Ov.
Fortun.
Gell.
Varr.
Tac. Ter.
Cic.
Ov.

Fest.

solsequium
obsequi¹ōsus
sequunt¹io or secutio
consequutio or consecutio

exsequutio or exequutio, &c.

insequutio or insecutio
obsequutio or obsecutio
persequutio or persecutio
prosequutio or prosecutio
sequunt¹OR or secutor

assequutor or affecutor
consequutor or consecutor
exsequutor or exsecutor, &c.
insequutor or insecutor
obsequutor or obsecutor
persequutor and rix, &c.
prosecutor

prosecutorius
persecutori¹A¹
consequ¹US
odorisquus

pedissequus

subsequus

pedissequa

sequunt¹ULEIA or secuta-
leia

sequunt¹US or secutus

*SER-sēris¹†

sericus

holosericus

subsericus

serica (vestis understood)

Serica regio

sericum (textum under-
stood)

subsericum

sericarius

sericatus

serico³BAPTA^m

serico³BLATTA (for
blapta)

†Sergestus-ij

Sergius

a turnsole or sunflower
obsequious, ready to serve or obey
the sequel, what follows
a sequel, a consequence; consecutio ver-
borum, grammatical syntax

an execution, a doing of a thing, a pur-
suing—an administration, a manage-
ment

a pursuit

a complying

a pursuit, a process, a following on
the conducting one out or forth

a follower, that watches—that follows
and fights against a fencer that has
a net

a partisan

an epithet of Mars

an avenger—that executes

a persecutor

that complies or obeys

that persecutes or pursues

a follower, an attendant, that follows
some business

fit for attending or following

a search-warrant

consequent

that follows the scent

that is or acts like a footman or lacquey

that attends or follows

a waiting-maid or female attendant

a wench that follows men up and down

followed, attended

a silk-worm, a Parthian or an inhabi-
tant of Eastern Tartary called Serica

of silk, like silk—Parthian

wholly of silk or like silk

of half silk

a silk garment or garment like silk

the country of the Seres, Parthia

silk or any thing like silk (as muslin)

a garment made of half silk

that wears silk or muslin or works in
silk, &c.

clothed in silk or muslin

a silk-dyer

silk of a purple colour

one of the companions of Æneas

name of several Romans (taken from
Sergestus)

Jun.
Plaut.
Gell.
Cic.

Plin.
Tac.

Apul.
Arnob.
Cic.
Symmach.
Apul.
Juv.

Mart. Cap.
Gloss.
Suet. Vell.
Tert.
Tert.
Laet. Aug.
Cod.

Cod.
Cod.
Lucr.
Liv. Andr.
Cic. Nep.
Oros.
Ter.
Petron.

Plin.
Sidon.

Stat. Prop.
Vopisc.
Lampr.
Mart.
Plin.
Prop.

Lampr.
Firmic.

Suet.
Alciat.
Cod.

Virg.
Liv.

† Pliny tells us, that the inhabitants of Eastern Tartary, by the help of water, got from the leaves of their
a thin downy substance, whereof they made silk. This is said to be an error: it was not the leaves of their
that became a downy substance; but the cods of the silk-worms, lodged upon the leaves, afforded that

Perhaps from *ἱερὴν αἶσιν*, with prefixing *s*.

<i>Sergia</i> -æ ^f (<i>Sergia tribus</i> or <i>gens</i>)	a noble family of Rome—one of the 170 matrons condemned for poisoning the air of Rome—a kind of olive	Virg. Liv.
<i>serichatum</i> -it	sort of aromat used as an additional ingredient in unguents	Col. Plin.
* <i>SERIPHON</i> <i>seriphium</i> -ii ^m <i>Seriphos</i> -i ^f <i>Seriphus</i> (see <i>figendus</i> at <i>seco</i>)	sea-wormwood sea-wormwood an island (one of the Cyclades) of <i>Seriphos</i> — <i>rana seriphia</i> , a frog that does not croak (also, a silent person, Gloss.)	not used Plin. Plin. Tac. Plin.
* <i>SERIS</i> -is ^f (or <i>idis</i> , Gloss.) <i>hyoserii</i> (not <i>hyofiris</i>)— <i>ser</i> <i>hys</i>	<i>cichory</i> , <i>endive</i> sort of <i>cichory</i> (rougher to the touch than the other sort)	Plin. Plin.
* <i>SERNIA</i> -æ ^f † <i>serni</i> ŏsus	the running scab or mange full of running scabs, that has the mange	Gloss. Th. Prisc.
* <i>SERO</i> ³ - <i>serui</i> - <i>sertum</i> ſ (see <i>sero</i> again)	I <i>wreath</i> , knit, plait, lay in order— I join or connect; hence <i>serere sermonem</i> , <i>Plaut.</i> and <i>serere fabulam</i> , <i>Liv.</i>	Luc. Liv.
AD or AS <i>sero</i> (see <i>asser</i> under <i>assis</i>)	I assert, avouch, maintain—pronounce free by law—free or rescue—claim, usurp	Cic. Ter. Ov. Suet.
CON <i>sero</i> DE <i>sero</i> (quem in re) DIS <i>sero</i> EDI <i>sero</i>	I lay in order, set together, join, connect I leave, forsake, fail I discourse or reason, debate, declare I explain, discourse, dispute—declare, rehearse	Stat. Cic. Cic. Cic. Virg.
EX <i>sero</i> or EXERO IN <i>sero</i>	I thrust out, bold out, show I thrust in—insert, intermix, meddle, interpose—apply or put to	Sen. Cic. Or. Col.
INTER <i>sero</i> PR <i>sero</i> SUB <i>sero</i> <i>ser</i> IES-icē ^f	I put between, intermingle I thrust out, bold out I intermix order, concatenation, course or train or series, continuance, connexion—row or rank—issue or descent of kindred	Ov. Plaut. Ammian. Cic. Luc. Ov.
<i>seriOR</i> -āris	I lay in order, arrange (<i>Boudot. ex Sen.</i>)	
<i>serILLIA</i> or <i>serilia</i> or <i>serilla</i> -um ^m	vessels made of sail-cloth and Spanish broom closely thrashed, some say ropes made of Spanish broom	Gloss.
<i>ser</i> ³ MO-ōnis ^m (because consisting in a connection of words)	common discourse, talk, rumour, report, low style, language or dialect	Cic.
sēmi <i>sermo</i> <i>sermon</i> ĀLIS <i>serm</i> ³ UNCŪLUS <i>sermo</i> ³ CINOR CON <i>sermocinor</i>	a curtailed speech affable, who may be talked to a little discourse, tittle-tattle I talk, discourse I discourse or converse	Hier. Ter. Cic. Sidon. Nigid.

† Perhaps from *seri*, with prefixing *i*, and *χάρος*, use or advantage or wish, as if composition of great use or advantage; some read *sericatum*.

‡ It being an eruption of the skin, *seria* is for *bernia* under *bernos*, by means of the aspiration changed into *ser*. From *sero* (fut. *serō*), I knit, wreath, join, as well as I speak (by prefixing *i* for the aspiration); whence *seris* or *seris*, a joining or wreathing; *seris*, a joining or connexion, a series; and *seris*, captivity, *seris* to the supine, it is formed as *seris*, from *seris* *seris*, I sew.—See the note on *seris* hereafter.

*sermocin*³ *anter*
*sermocinat*¹ *io*
*sermocinat*³ *or* and *rix*
sermon *or*
consermonor
*disert*¹ *im* from *sertum*
exsertim or *exertim*
insertim
praesertim
*asert*¹ *io*
consertio
desertio
disertio
insertio
*insert*¹ *itius*
*disert*¹ *itudo* *inis*²
*insert*¹ *ivus*
*Sert*¹ *or* *oris*^m
ab *or* *asertor*
consertor
desertor and *rix*
condesertor
edisertor
Sertorius
asertorius
*sert*³ *ula* *campana*
desertus

*in*² *desertus*
desertus

*in*³ *desertus*
serta *æ*²
inserta *æ*
conserte
desertè
*in*³ *desertè*
*per*³ *desertè*
exsertè or *exertè*

sertum

asertum
desertum
*sert*¹ *o*
deserio
diserio
ediserio
exserio or *exertio*
inserio
*disert*³ *abundus*
*disertat*¹ *io*
edisertatio
insertatio
*disertat*¹ *or*

in the form of a dialogue
talk, conversation
that talks or converses or argues
I talk, chit-chat, converse
I converse or discourse (Claud. ap Gell.)
eloquently, expressly, elegantly
by thrusting out, plainly
by insertion or darting in
especially, chiefly
assertion, affirmation
the connexion or a connecting
a leaving or forsaking, a desertion
a discourse or conversation
an insertion, a putting in
inserted
eloquence, flow of speech
put in, not natural
a surname of several Romans
that defends or rescues—that sets free—
that demands one for his bondman
that fastens or tacks together
that leaves or forsakes or deserts
a fellow-deserter
a discourser, a declarer
a Roman so called from Sertor
concerning affirming or asserting
herb melilot or clover (from sert)
forsaken, deserted, desert, uninhabited,
lonely, uncultivated—stuck fast,
planted
unforsaken, not abandoned
eloquent, copious, fluent, witty—plain,
express
not eloquent, ill spoken
a garland—a line or rope—herb melilot
a piece put in, an inlay
in a full manner (as if linked together)
elegantly—expressly
inelegantly, without eloquence
very eloquently, very expressly
plainly, openly—exertissime, most strictly
or nicely
a garland of flowers, a nosegay; Sertorum, flowers for a nosegay or garland
affirmation, argument
a desert place, a wilderness
I make garlands or nosegays
I forsake—desertatus, deserted, forsaken
I discourse, argue, debate
I explain, declare plainly, unfold
I thrust out, hold out, show
I often put in or insert
fond of arguing or debating
a dissertation, a discourse
a dissertation, a relation
an inserting often
that makes a dissertation

Sidon.
 Quinct.
 Gloss. Quinch.
 Gell.

Liv.
 Lucr.
 Lucr.
 Cic.
 Cic.
 Arnob.
 Liv.
 Gell.
 Gloss.
 Gloss.
 Hieron.
 Calpurn.
 Fest.
 Sen. Mart.
 Liv.
 Plin.
 Cic. Tert.
 Tert.
 Cod.
 Plut.
 Justinian.
 Plin.
 Cic.
 Tibul.

Ov.
 Cic. Gloss.

 Cic.
 Prop. Tib.
 Publ. Syr.
 Cic.
 Cic. Liv.
 Cic.
 Cic.
 Apul. Spart.
 Virg.

Mart. Cap.
 Virg.
 Gloss.
 Accius. Cic.
 Plaut.
 Liv.
 Stat.
 Stat.
 Gell.
 Plin.
 Plin.
 Cæl. Aur.
 Prud.

Idiſſertator

ſeriat¹ US-a-umSERVIA-iz¹ †, as if ſeria

SĒRIUS-a-um †

ſeria-orumⁿſeria-æ¹ (because things are kept close therein)

ſeriĒTAS

ſerið

ſeri³ŌLA

SĒRUM § (ſee ſōrus)

ſerESCO³ || (ſee ſerenus here)

SĒRĒNUS-a-um ¶

IN³ſerenus

Serena

ſerenĒ

ſeren⁷FER

ſerenĪTAS

ſerenum

ſerenO

conſereno

disſereno

ſerenat¹ORSORTIS-is¹ ** (Plaut.)
or contractedlySORIS-fortis¹ (forti, in the
ablative, by chance
or lot, Virg.)

that explains or declares

crowned

a garland, a nosegay

serious, grave, earnest, of importance

affairs that are serious and of weight

a wine-vessel, a butt, a jar or pot—a

city of Spain

seriousness

seriously, earnestly

a little butt or jar

butter-milk or whey (ſee the note on ſereſco)

I turn into whey—also, I become dry

clear and fair, without clouds or rain,

bright, serene, dry, blithe, cheerful,

calm, sedate—a man's name

not clear, not serene, cloudy

the wife of Stilico

serenely

that brings serene weather

fair and clear weather, calmness—a title
of honour

fair weather

I make clear and lightſome, I clear up
—appease

I make serene, I clear up (ſome read diſſereno)

I make serene, I clear up

a ſurname of Jupiter (that makes the
ſky serene)

chance, fortune, lot, hazard, money borrowed or laid out to uſury—lot made

of wood or gold or other matter—deſtiny, fate, designation, appointment—

charge or office, ſtate or condition or

manner of life—iſſue, offſpring, kind or ſex, an oracle or billet—ſtock

wherein others have a ſhare

Aufon.

Mart. Cap.

Plin.

Cic.

Mart.

Perſ.

Plin.

Aufon.

Plaut.

Perſ.

Plin.

Plin. Lucr.

Cic.

Spart.

Stat.

Claud.

Auguſt.

Avien.

Cic. Veg.

Suet.

Virg.

Sil.

Liv.

Liv.

Apul.

Cic.

Plaut.

Virg.

Suet.

Ov.

Liv.

† Quum vero à floribus ſerent ſerta, à ſerendo ſervitæ appellabantur," is the paſſage, wherein Harduin reads ſerent in which Gefner ſays, Quid ſi? ſerta ſertave.

† From ſero, becauſe he who is ſerious, keeps his words cloſe and connected, ſpeaking merely to the purpoſe inſtead of uſing rambling diſcourſe. According to Perot.—" à ſerendo, i. e. aſſerendo."

§ Serum may come from ſero; for, though part of the milk turns into water, the other coaleſces and coagulates; but perhaps it is corrupted from ſēdē for ſēdōc, whey.

|| Either from ſerum, or for ſerensſco, or from ſēdē for ſēdōc, dry.—See Gefner's Theſaurus at ſereſco.

¶ Milk is a thick ſubſtance; ſerum is the watery part of it, which, when it ſeparates itſelf from the reſt, preſenting itſelf clear, may have given riſe to the word ſerenus; however, ſerenus may have come from ſēdē, becauſe a clear and ſerene weather is dry. Sereuus, ſays Gefner, ſignificat tranquillum ſine nubibus, ſine imbribus, quod id maximè tempus ſationis ſ. ſerendo aptum ſit—ſee ſero-ſevi hereafter. ¶ Sereuſſimus, beſides the ſuperlative, is a title given to Princes (Symmach.)

** From ſertum (as if ſertis) changing e into o. Varro, de L. L. 5, 7. p. 57. 17.—Agens de coniugiis ſerere. Hinc ſortes quod in his juncta tempora, cum hominibus et rebus—ab his ſortilegi. Ad hoc perueniunt, ſerere, ſors eſt, impendium quid inter ſe jungat." And Gronov. on this paſſage, ſays, among other things, "Sors eſt primò illa occulta rerum ſeries divinitus conſtituta: deinde modos quosdam explorandæ et efficiendæ adeo illius eodem nomine appellaverunt; ipſaque instrumenta et corpora quibus ad eam rem uterentur; tum quidquid ſorte conſiſtens pars hereditatis, provincia, conditio omnis denique, et ipſa ſortis nomine dicta ſunt." The above derivation places much more than this of Ainſworth, on ſors—"Ab hęc, ſinis, quod res dubias definiat;" fir, how are we to ſort at ſortis? But I have derived ſortis from ſertum; becauſe ſero meaning I knit, plait, as well as I lay in order, neuter adjective ſerum means a thing knitted or plaited; and, if we compare an ænigma to a net, it will be ſeen that a lot, until drawn, is more hidden or concealed than even an ænigma.

consors-tis^e (cujus rei or in re
cum quo)

DIS⁴fors

EX⁴fors or exors

CONsorti¹ALIS

fort²ICŪLA

forti²PLEGUS

fortilegium

DISfortio-ionis^f

CONfortium-iiⁿ or io-ionis^f

DIS or EX⁴fortium or exortium

fortIOR⁴ (also fortio⁴,
Varro)

SUBfortior

forti¹IO, or us-ūs

CONsortitio

SUBsortitio

forti¹O

forti¹OR

CONsortitor

SUBsortitor

IN³forti¹US

SĒRO³-sēvi-sātum† (some-
times sītum); but see sino

AD or ASfero-sēvi-sītum

CIRCUMfero

CONfero (sītum or sātum)

DISfero

INfero

UPERINfero

INTERfero

OBfero

PERfero

PRÆfero

PRŌfero

RĒfero

SUBfero

TRANSfero

fat¹ARIUS

fat¹IO, or us-ūs

CONsatio

fation¹ALIS

fat¹IVUS

a partner, a consort, that shares in

shareless, without a share

shareless, without share

common or to be shared in common

a little lot, a seroll (wherein the lot for
valentine is written)

a forcerer—diviner, a fortune-teller—a
charmer

divination by lots, sorcery, a lottery

a sharing by lots between co-beirs

a partnership or fellowship

the being without share, exclusion

I cast or draw lots—take or have any
thing given by lots or chance, order
or appoint another in the place—chance
to get or obtain

I choose by lot

a casting or drawing lots, a choosing by
lots

a drawing lots

a choosing by lots

by lot or chance—by destiny

a caster of lots

that draws or casts lots with others

that chooses by lots

not parted or not shared by lot

I sow—plant—spread about, disseminate,
raise—beget

I sow or plant near to

I sow or plant round about

I sow or plant or set together

I sow seed, I transplant

I sow in or among, ingraft—implant,
engrave

I sow or scatter upon (some read super-
ingero)

I sow, set, graft or plant between

I sow or plant (see under sera at seruo)

I sow abroad, disseminate

I sow or plant before (some read præ-
fero)

I sow or plant, disseminate

I sow or plant again

I sow or set under or a little after

I transplant, ingraft

used for sowing

a sowing or planting, generation, seed

a sowing or planting or setting to-
gether

of or fit for sowing or planting

that is or may be sown or planted

Cic.

Ov.

Liv.

Frontin.

Suet.

Cic. Hor.

Plin.

Plin.

Fest.

Cic. Cels.

Gloss. Apul.

Plaut.

Virg.

Liv.

Cic.

Cic.

Firmic.

Cic.

Cic. Hor.

Sen.

Firmic.

Dig.

Plaut.

Tac. Col.

Liv. Cic.

Cato

Plin.

Cic.

Varr.

Cal. Hor.

Virg.

Col.

Cic.

Plaut.

Col.

Luc.

Plin.

Col.

Cato

Cato

Virg. Cic.

Tert.

Saristb.

Plin.

† Geiser, at sero-serui-sertum, says—"Nescio an multum differat ab altero sero-sevi. Nam qui plantas serit
semina quæcumque, ille connectit, adjungit, tamquam matri aut nutrici, terræ, vel arbori adultæ, &c.—Si quid sit
rimis, illud non intelligitur, nisi in præterito, ubi sevi et satus ad illud genus connexionis pertinent, cum manu sibi
parentur duo corpora, in quibus deinde ipsa natura coalitum et concretionem præstat: serui et sertus autem tota sunt ab
eoque tamen id ipsum sine exceptione est, &c. Vossius, however, thinks that this sero-sevi comes from *seru* &
future of *seru*, by suppressing *u*. Hence *satum* would come from *seru* & *seru*, by suppressing *u* and *e*.

IN³fativus	that grows without being sown or planted (the word is doubted)	Plin.
fat¹OR-ōis^m	a sower or planter—father, creator	Liv. Cic.
2ocufator	the maker or creator of light (Christ)	Prud.
Viti¹fator	a planter of vines, epithet of Saturn†	Virg.
satorius	of a sower or seed or for sowing	Col.
fat¹US or situs-a-um (see under sino)	sown, planted—begotten, descended or sprung from	Virg. Cic.
CONsatus or sūus	closely set or sown or planted	Tert. Tib.
fat¹UM	a field sown or planted, standing corn	Virg.
Seranūs or Serranūs	the surname of Q. Cincinnatus	Plin.
ser¹ENDUS or undus	that is to be sown	Tib. Varr.
CONser¹ENTES di	gods that changed themselves into men's genitals	Arnob.
seffius or seffius	that brings forth seed (said of some goddesses)	Tert.
CONsevius deus	a god presiding over the seed of generation	Tertul.
CONsiti¹IO	a sowing or planting	Col.
INsilio, or us-ūs	a grafting or an implanting	Cic. Plin.
INsiti¹ITIUS or icius	transplanted, exotic, ingrafted	Varr.
INsiti¹ITIUM or icium	a sausage (some read inficium at seco)	Varr.
INsiti¹IVUS	ingrafted	Gell.
CONsiti¹OR	a planter	Ov.
INsitor	a grafter	Plin.
CONsiti¹ŪRA	the manner of or season for sowing	Cic.
AD or ASsiti¹US-a-um	planted or sown near	Catul.
IN³CONsitus	not sown or not planted	Varr.
DEsitus	sown or planted	Varr.
DISsitus	set far distant—scattered	Apul. Luc.
INsitus	grafted or planted in—native or natural—rooted, settled or grounded—adopted, made in	Virg. Cels.
ORsitus (re)	sown or planted all over—overgrown with, full of—oppressed by	Cic.
INsiti¹UM	a graft or shoot or young set of trees	Sall.
CONsiva	an epithet of Ops or of the earth	Ov. Liv.
SĒGES-ētis¹ (à serendo, Fest.)	a corn-field—standing corn, a crop, land tilled or sown or ready to be sown, any thing sown like corn, a multitude or stock, a soil or plot—a harvest or reward	Virg. Varr.
SeGESTA-æ or Segetia-iæ	the goddess of sowing or planting—Segesta, a town of Sicily	Ov. Virg.
SegestĀNUS or enis	of the town of Segesta	Col.
seGESTRE-isⁿ or segestrumⁿ†	straw laid in a horse-litter or carriage, a mat, any thing to pack up goods	Varr.
segeTĀLIS	that grows like corn	Apul.
AM or ANsegetes-um¹	fields or corn of fields bordering on the road	Fest.
SegULLUM	a kind of earth or mark that announces a vein of gold beneath	Plin.
Seia or Seja or Seya-æ	the goddess of sowing or planting	Plin.
Seius or Sejus	surname of some Romans; hence Seia gens	Gloss.

† I have placed Saturnus under satis (which I derive from *satrō*), because the father of harvest may be looked upon as the father of plenty.

‡ Perhaps from *stygagor*, a horse-litter, &c. instead of being from *seges*.

SejāNUS	the son of Sejus Strabo (an equestrian)— a horse fatal to his rider	Suet. Gell.
SEMEN-ĪNIS ^{dt}	seed, a corn or grain, a kernel, original rise, cause—a graft or set, slip, ciop, imp—breed, race, quality	Cic. Virg. Liv.
sementis-is ^f sementĪCUS	a sowing—seed-time—corn sown good for sowing (chiefly read semen- tivus)	Cic. Col. Plin.
sementi ⁹ FER sementiNUS or ĪVUS	that bears seeds (some read serpentiger) of or for sowing in winter, of or for lasting to seed-time	Virg. Ov. Plin.
sementO sementat ¹ IO sementat ¹ URUS seminĀLIS CONseminalis or CONsemineus	I bear seed, I grow to seed a sowing that will grow to seed fit for sowing, of sowing, of seed sown with divers seeds, planted with divers plants	Plin. Tertul. Plin. Col. Col.
seminĀRIUS	serving for a nursery, that concerns sowing—seminarium, a seed-plot, nursery—seminary, origin	Flor. Col. Cic.
semini ⁹ FLUUS seminĪUM semin ⁹ OSUS seminO	that sows with seed seed, a race or breed, kind or stock abounding with seed I sow, I breed	S. Bernh. Varr. Priap. Col.
DISseminō INsemino PRÆsemino PRŌsemino REsemino SUPERsemino	I sow up and down, disseminate, publish I sow in or on I sow first or beforehand I sow all over, scatter about I sow again or breed of my own seed I sow over or above	Cic. Gell. Ammian. Cic. Ov. Hieron.
seminat ¹ IO DISseminatio PRÆseminatio REseminatio EXseminat ¹ O seminat ¹ OR and RIX DISseminator SUPERseminator INseminat ¹ US INTERseminatus	a sowing a disseminating or spreading, a report a sowing beforehand, or the first sowing a sowing again by the root that sows that sows or spreads that sows over or above made fruitful—begotten sown between	Varr. Tert. Vitr. Col. Ulp. Cic. Sarisb. Litt. ex Gell. Tert. Vitr. Arn. Apul. Cic.
SERPO ¹ -serpsi-serptum, (from ἑρπω-ἑρπῶ, chan- ging the aspiration into s)	I creep, slide on the belly (as serpents do), spread myself, extend, proceed by little and little, augment, increase	Apul. Lucr.
DEserpo DISserpo	I creep down or along I spring or arise here and there, I spread	
INserpo PRŌserpo serp ¹ ENS-entis	I creep in or crawl in I creep or crawl about, spread by degrees that creeps or crawls along; substan- tively, a serpent, any creeping ver- mine	Stat. Plaut. Cic.
PRŌserpens serpentĀRIA serpenti ⁹ FORMIS serpenti ⁹ GĒNA serpenti ⁹ GER	that creeps or crawls along the herb dragon-wort that has the form of a serpent bred or born of a serpent that bears serpents	Plaut. Apul. Vulg. Ov. Virg.

From sero-sevi comes sevimen, contractedly semen; just as from nosco-novi comes novimen, contractedly

serpentINUS
serpent² PES-pedis
serPERASTER-tri^m

serPERASTRUM

serPHUS-im
serPICULA
serPILLUM or serpyllum^m
or serpyllus^m†

PROserPINA-æ†

PROserPINACA-æ†

PROserPINĀLIS

serPULA-æ†

serpyll²PER

•SERVO-as, from igluw, by
prefixings, and changing
u into v

AD or ASserVO

CONserVO

INserVO

OBserVO

PERserVO

PRÆserVO

RÊserVO

serVA²BĪLIS

CONserVABILIS

OBserVABILIS

IN³OBserVABILIS

serVA²CŪLUM (see serra-
culum under serra, a
deriv. of seco)

serV³ANS-antis

OBserVANS

IN³OBserVANS

OBserV³ANTER

CONserV³ANTIA

OBserVANTIA

IN³OBserVANTIA

serVA²IO

ASserVATIO

CONserVATIO

OBserVATIO, or us-ûs

RÊserVATIO

serVA²OR and RIX

CONserVATOR and RIX

OBserVATOR and RIX

RÊserVATOR

of or belonging to a serpent
having dragon's or serpent's feet
sordid covetous fellow, a banger on (some
read cerberaster)

a band or swath or splint to make
children strait

a kind of vermine like an ant (σείπες)

read scirpicula or sirpicula from scirpus

wild or running betony, wild thyme

the daughter of Jupiter and Ceres

scorpion-wort or grass

another sort of herb (herba understood)

a serpent

that bears wild thyme or betony

I preserve or save, keep, mind, heed, ob-
serve, watch, keep or follow—defend,
possess—perform, make good

I preserve, keep safe—observe, watch

I keep, defend, save, preserve

I keep or preserve in

I observe, watch, esteem, honour

I keep close and firmly

I observe or watch first or before

I reserve, keep or save

that may be kept or preserved

that may be preserved or kept

observable, remarkable—that one may
guard against

that cannot be observed

a little haven for ships to ride in, or the
stern or helm of a ship or the anchor of
a ship

preserving—mindful, regardful—wait-
ing, expecting—watchful

observing, watching—regardful

unobserving, regardless

attentively

preservation

observation—regard, esteem

inadvertency, want of observing

a keeping, a custom

a guard, safe-guard, protection

preservation, defence

observation, experiment, a taking notice

a reserving, a saving

that saves or preserves

that preserves or protects or maintains

that observes or inspects

that reserves or saves

Justin.

Ov.

Cic.

Varr.

Gratius

Prop.

Virg.

Cic.

Apul.

Marc. Em.

Fest.

Sidon.

Cic.

Virg.

Plaut.

Cic. Ter.

Cic.

Stat.

Cic.

Tert.

Caes. Aug.

Cic.

Ov.

Tert.

Sen. Qu.

Catol.

Ulp.

Col. Virg.

Hor. Ov.

Virg. Cic.

Pallad.

Gell.

Arnob.

Paterc. C.

Suet.

Plin.

Bud.

Cic.

Cic. Gell.

Id.

Liv. Ter.

Cic.

Sen. Tert.

Id.

† See under *herpo*, where *herpyllum* and *herpyllus* will prove that *s* was looked upon as equal to the aspirate
and that *serpyllum* is better than *serpillum*.

‡ Varro derives *Proserpina* from *serpo*; but it is likely that the word is corrupted from *Persephone* as proposed
from *prolopon*.

§ This word was not used by the Latins in the sense of *I keep by* or *beforehand* or *I preserve*.

|| Thus the word is variously interpreted; and, in Gesper's Index, we read, *le remède pour se conserver*
is, a preservative.

<i>servatorium</i>	a preservative	Gloss.
IN ³ observat ³ us-a-um	unobserved, unregarded	Sen.
observate	attentively	Gell.
reservatum	thing kept in reserve	læt.
observ ³ ito	I often observe	Cic.
serv ³ us†, anciently erus, Fest.	in bondage—of base tenure—substan- tively, a servant or slave—a pro- curer or pimp	Plaut. Cic. Plaut. Cic.
conservus	a fellow-servant, a fellow-slave	Cic.
serva-x	a maid-servant, a female slave	Flor.
conserva	a fellow maid-servant	Ter.
serv ³ iculus	a foot-boy	Tertul.
servitritius or tricius	of a slave, worn out in slavery	Plaut.
servitium	bondage, slavery, service—slavish com- pliance, flattery—bondmen, servants	Sall.
conservitium	the being fellow-servants or slaves	Tac. Cic.
servitudo-inis, or us-utis	servitude, bondage, slavery <i>servitudo</i> , was anciently used, says Festus	Plaut. Liv. Cic.
conservitus-utis	the being fellow-servants or slaves	Cod.
serv ³ ulus	a little man-servant, a valet	Ter.
servula	a little maid-servant, a handmaid	Cic.
conservula	a fellow-handmaid	Sen.
serv ³ io+ivi-utum (see the note on perio, p. 258, Vol. I. servibo for ser- viam, Plaut.	I act as a slave, am in slavery or bondage—serve, obey, take care of, provide for, am subservient to, at- tend upon, am held in base tenure— apply myself to—servitur, all is done in the furtherance of	Plaut. Cic.
AD or AServio	I serve, help, second	Col.
conservio	I serve along with others	Cic.
deservio	I am serviceable—wait upon, am assi- duous	læt. Cic. Plin.
inservio	I serve one, do one a service, study to obtain or preserve, attend upon or mind and take care of	Cic.
observio	I serve, do a service	Apul.
perservio	I serve well	Vopisc.
preservio	I do service, help or serve	Plaut.
subservio	I serve, am subject to, humour, second	Plaut.
serv ³ ens	subservient; servientes-ium, courtiers	Plaut.
serv ³ entia	servitude	Plaut.
servilis	servile, slavish, of or belonging to a ser- vant or bondage	Liv.
conservilis	that concerns slaves	Gloss.
servile	servilely, after the manner of slaves	Claud.
servili ³ cola	that intrigues with maid-servants	Plaut.
serviliter	servilely, slavishly	Cic.
Servilius	name of several noble Romans	Liv.
Servilia	mother of Brutus and concubine of Cæsar	Suet.
Servili ³ anus	of Servilius	Tac.
servit ³ urus	that shall serve or do homage	Ov.
Servius	the prænomen of Tullius born of a cap- tive; Servia, a province of Hun- gary (see also under sero)	Liv. Gloss.

We read, in Gesner, at the noun *servus*, "putant ab eo dictum quod servati in bello hostes cum occidi possent, in
victoria transirent;" and, towards the end, "Servorum feria, idibus Augusti, Romæ celebrabantur, quia
Rex Tullius filius ancillæ ad eam Dianæ dedicaverit in aventino, cujus tutelæ sint cervi à quorum celeritate fugiunt
servi, Festus."

Serviānus
ſĒRA-æf, as if *ſerva†*
ſer^sŪLA
ſerO
DĒ^sſero
OBſero
PRĀſero
RĒ^sſero (rem cui)
RĒ^sſerat^sUS-ŭs
**ŒRUS-a-um†*

ſera

ſerĪTAS
ſero

ſerŌTĪNUS‡

ſerUM

ſerſes

**ŒSĀMĒ-es*
ſeſam^a† or *umⁿ* or *ſiſama†*
ŒſamUM or *us*

EUſeſamum
ſeſamĪNUS
ſeſamŌIDES-is†

Œſanium
**ŒTA-æf*, *χῆτον* (*ſee hir-*
futus at hirr)

Œſeta
ŒtĀBIS or *ŒtĀbis-is†*

Œetabus or *itĀnus*
ſeti⁹GER
ŒquiſerĪS-is† or *um-ia*
ſet⁷ŌSUS
ſet^sŪLA

**ŒTHO* (*ſee ſtō*)

Œſtos or *us-if||*

ŒſtiĀCUS

of *Servius*
a lock, a padlock—a bar, a bolt
a small lock or bolt
I lock or bolt, I ſout
I unlock or open
I lock up or ſhut in—ſtop up, ſhut
*I ſhut firſt (ſome read *præleco*)*
I unlock, open—diſcloſe, diſcover
an unlocking or opening
nigh to night, lateward, late in the
evening, late or that comes late—be-
longing to the evening, ſlow, tardy,
long a growing
the evening part of the day—ſerā (in
the abl. as if adverbially), in the
*evening, *ἰσνίκα;**
tardineſs
late in the evening, too late; ſerius,
later (ſee ſerius at the primitive ſero)
lateward, that is in the evening—ripen-
ing late in the ſeaſon
the latter part of the day, the evening;
adverbially, in the evening
sometimes for ſex (ſee under ſex)
sometimes for ſemis (ſee under ſemis)

a ſort of India corn†
India corn
a city of Papblagonia
good India corn
of or belonging to India corn
herb catchſy (like India corn)
a town in Arabia
a briſtle, big rough hair—a fiſhing-line
—ſetæ-arum, a bruſh
a ſow ſix months old
a town in Spain famous for flax and fine
wool—a river of Spain
*of *Œetabis**
that bears or has briſtles
herb horſe-tail
rough, hairy, full of briſtles
a little briſtle
I bolt or range flour, I ſift; ſeſis, a
bolting or ſifting; ſeſtron, a ſieve
a city in Thracian Chersonesus famous
for the loves of Hero and Leander
*of or belonging to *Œeſtos**

Cod.
 Col. Stat.
 Hygin.
 Col.
 Apul.
 Ter. Hor.
 Apul.
 Plin. Ov.
 Sidon.
 Ov.
 Virg.
 Glos.
 Virg.
 Symmach.
 Cic. Suet.
 Plin.
 Col.
 Liv.
 Virg.

not uſed
 Plin. Petron.
 Plin. Met.
 Oſt. Hor.
 Plin.
 Plin.
 Plin.
 Cic. Mart.
 Vitr.
 Feſt.
 Plin. Sil.
 Ptol. Met.
 Plin.
 Ov.
 Plin.
 Plin.
 Arnob.
 not uſed
 Ov.
 Aulian.

† “*Servier pour garder, mettre en réſerve, ſemble venir de ſervare, pour lequel on a dit ſerare, & de la une ſerre, & une ſerrure.*”—Jardin des Racines Grecques, at the word *ſerrer*. Some ſuppoſe *ſera* to come from *ſerā*—ſee *ſira*.

‡ Juno's name, in Greek, is *Ἥρα*. The ſtar called *Junonis ſtella*, is the ſame as *Hesperus* and *Vesper* (the evening ſtar): hence *ſerus* comes from *Ἥρα*, by changing the aſpiration into *s*, and the laſt vowel into an adjectival termination; and, indeed, *ſerus* muſt have meant, primarily, of *Juno* or of the evening ſtar; which is proved by (with *hora* underſtood), anſwering to the Greek *ἰσνίκα*. Ainsworth derives *ſerus* from *ἰσνίκα*. He means to ſuppoſe, *ἰσνίκα*, *tardſactus*, *ſerotinus*; from *ἰσνί* (ſee *opſe*); for, *ἰσνίκα* is not to be found.

§ Scaliger made the *i* long; upon which Voſſius obſerves, that, when an adjective in *inus* is formed from an adverb, the *i* is ſhort, as in *diutinus*, *perendinus*, and conſequently *ſerotinus*; but, when formed from a noun, the *i* is long, as in *veſperſtinus*, *collinus*, *adulterinus*. This rule is not to be depended upon.

|| Perhaps, however, *Œeſtos* comes from *ἡδῆς*, pleaſant, a derivative of *ἡδῆς*, and for *ἡδῆς*—ſee *hedy*.

<i>Sestia</i> (or <i>Sextia</i>) aquæ	the city of Aix in Provence	Plin.
<i>Sestiānus</i> or <i>Sextiānus</i>	of or belonging to <i>Sestos</i>	Col.
<i>Sestias</i> -adis	of <i>Sestos</i> (relating to a feminine)	Sidon.
<i>Sestus</i> -a-um	of <i>Sestos</i>	Ov.
<i>setes</i> , σῆτες†	within this year	not used
<i>setānius</i>	of this year or spring; <i>setanius panis</i> , bread made with the corn of this year	Plin.
<i>setania</i> (or <i>setania cepa</i>)	an onion of this year; <i>setanium</i> , sort of bulb	Plin.
<i>setania</i> ^f or <i>setanium</i> ⁿ	a medlar	Plaut.
<i>Setia</i>	a city of Campania	Plin.
<i>Setinus</i> -a-um	of <i>Setia</i>	Plin.
• <i>SEVERUS</i> -a-um†	austere, severe, harsh, rigid, sharp, im- partial, strict or exact—very grave, of great authority (as an author)— peevish, hard, serious—crabbed, sour —unmoved, undisturbed, hardy	Cic. Plin.
PER ³ <i>severus</i>	very severe, &c.	Virg. Hor.
<i>Severus</i> -i	the name of several Romans—the sur- name of a mountain	Lucr. Stat.
<i>Severiānus</i>	of <i>Severus</i> ; <i>severiana pyra</i> —substan- tively, one of the Heretics who con- demned marriage	Tac. Virg.
<i>severe</i>	sharply, severely, without favour, gravely	Plin.
PER ³ <i>severe</i>	very severely, &c. superciliously	Cic.
<i>severitas</i>	severity, harshness, rigour, strictness, su- perciliousness, gravity, seriousness— crabbedness, sourness, sharpness	Plin. Apul.
<i>severiter</i>	severely, &c.	Plaut.
<i>severitudo</i>	severity, &c.	Cic.
<i>assevero</i>	I affirm solemnly, avouch, assure— <i>asse- vero gravitatem</i> , I put on an air of gravity	Tac.
PER ³ <i>severo</i>	I rigidly continue or hold on, persist, per- severe	Cic.
PER ³ <i>severa</i> ¹ <i>BILIS</i>	that may be continued	Cæl. Aur.
<i>assever³anter</i> or <i>atē</i>	affirmatively, confidently, boldly	Cic. Gell.
<i>PER³severanter</i>	constantly, resolutely	Liv.
<i>PER³sever³antia</i>	perseverance, steadiness, constancy	Cic.
<i>asseveratio</i>	solemn affirmation, assurance	Cic.
PER ³ <i>severatio</i>	rigid continuation, constancy	Apul.
• <i>SEVUM</i> or <i>sebum</i> § or <i>sepum</i> or <i>sipum</i> i ⁿ	tallow, suet	Col.

This letter may be for the Dor. σῆτες, and the Attic. τῆτες from ἑτες—see etes.
is often changed into *v*; hence *viginti* is for *biginti*; hence we find both *vetonica* and *betonica*, as well as
and *sebum*, &c. The Greek *σι*, being considered as equivalent to *n*, often becomes *e* long, in Latin; hence
from *σιβωρία*; hence the adjective *orpheus* from ὀρφεύς, &c. Therefore *severus* is as if it were *siberus*,
a composition of *σιβω*; reverence, awe, admiration (in comp. *seba* before a consonant, and *seb* before a vowel),
as, I speak, connect, &c. to express, adjectively, either *that speaks with reverence* (*seba*, admiration) or
words/speak or command reverence (*awe*, admiration), which easily accounts for the verb *assevero*, I affirm
&c. Nonius then came near the mark, when he said about *severus*, “*A σῆτες: reverens, ut sit id.*
“*septicus*” (see *sebo* and *sepnos* under it). Not so *Isid.* who says, “*qu. sears, i. e. jux à verus, vel qu.*
“*One might also derive *severus* from σῆτες, rigid, harsh, proud, insolent, stirring; itself from*
I drive away, repel, move on fast and proudly.
“*sepsis*, meaning a frying-pan, a pot to boil in, a jar (not from *seis*, see *sic*, as is said in *Hederici*
“*but from *σιβω* for *σιω*, I boil, as *ς* often becomes *τ*); perhaps *sebum* comes from it, with inserting the*
“*converted afterwards into *b* or *p*, as if *seveon*, and then *sevon*, *sebon*, *sepon*, and *sipon*, because *σι* becomes,*
“*sometimes *e* long, sometimes *i* long; for *sebum* may have pingue understood, and express *suet* that has*
“*led so as to have become tallow: perhaps, too, *sebum* comes from *σιβω*, I boil, and *ς*, ox or cow, the fat of*
“*seves chiefly for making tallow. Ainsworth says, “A sue qu. suorum, quod plus pinguidinis hoc ani na:*
“*Still *seu* comes from the Greek—see *sua*.*

*sew*ACEUS or *seb*ACEUS
*sew*ALIS or *seb*ALIS
*sew*OSUS or *seb*OSUS
*sew*O

*sew*ATIUS or *sepatius*
 •SEX, indecl. *ix*

*sex*AGENI
*sexagen*ARIUS
*sexages*IES
*sexages*IMUS
*duode*sexagesimus
*unde*sexagesimus
*sexages*IES
*sex*AGINTA
*duode*sexaginta
*unde*sexaginta

*sex*ANGULATUS
*sex*ATRUS-*us*^m
*sex*AGINTA

*sex*centARIUS
*sex*AGINTA (or *centeni*,
Col.)
*sex*centESIMUS
*sex*centIES
*sex*IES
*sex*TANS or *sestans*-tis^m

*sextant*ALIS or *sestant*ALIS

*sextant*ARIUS or *sestanta*-
rius

Sextus
bis or *bis*extus
*SUPER*extus
*sextus*DECIMUS
*sext*ANUS

*sext*ARIUS
*sextari*OLUS

*bis*sextiALIS

*sext*ILIS

*bis*sextilis

Sextilius

Sextius or *Sestius*

Sextianus

trisextium-iiⁿ

*sext*ULA

sextum

*sextum*CONSUL

*bis*sextum

sexti-x-2

tallowy, of the nature of suet, &c.

of tallow or suet

full of tallow or suet, greasy

I dip in tallow, do over with suet or

grease, make candles

tallowy, of the nature of suet

sex (in comp. *sex*, sometimes *se*, and some-
 times *ses*, as in *sesternarius*, sometimes
sexā, and sometimes *sexta*)

sixty—sixty each (see under *septem*)

of sixty, sixty years old

sixty times

the sixtieth

the fifty-eighth

the fifty-ninth

sixty times

sixty (see under *septem*)

fifty-eight

fifty-nine

that has six angles (see under *ango*)

the sixth day after the *ides* or a holiday

six hundred (*cēni* for *centi* from *cen*-
tum)

of six hundred

six hundred, six hundred each—an in-
 finite number

the six-hundredth

six hundred times

six times

the sixth part of a weight or measure,
 divided into twelve parts, the sixth
 part of a total

two inches broad or thick—of two
 ounces

of two ounces or inches

the sixth—a Roman praenomen
 intercalary

exceeding by one sixth or above six

the sixteenth

of the sixth order or legion—an inhabi-
 tant of Arles in Provence

a sextary or one pint and a half

a small sextary

that contains two sextaries

the sixth month, now August

*bis*sextilis annus, the leap year

of the family of *Sextus*

a Roman name—adjectively, of *Sextius*

of *Sextius* or of the growth of *Sextius*

half an ounce, perhaps (*ad trisextium*
venire)

sixth part of an ounce, the 72d part of
 a total—a measure of 400 feet

for the sixth time

a consul for the sixth time

intercalary day

by sixes, six each

Apul.
 Ammian.
 Plin.
 Col.

Gell.
 Cic.

Liv. Inscr.
 Suet.
 Mart. Ca.

Cic.
 Vall.

Censor,
 Cic.

Ter.
 Plin.

Liv.
 Solin.

Fest.
 Cic.

Col.
 Liv.

Cic.
 Plin.

Cic.
 Liv.

Vitr.

Vitr. Plin.

Plin.

Cic. Gl.

Gloss.
 Mart. Ca.

Vitr.
 Plin. Gl.

Cic.

Suet.

Marc. E.

Cic.

Gloss.

Tac.

Mart. Ca.

Col.

Marc. E.

Cic.

Col.

Cic.

Cic.

Ammian.

Cic.

disfēni

senāRIUS

senari⁹ŌLUSsenio-iōnis^mse⁹CENARIUS†se⁹CENTI†dextans (as if dæst
fextans)•SIAGŌN-ōnisⁿ

siagonITÆ musculi

•SIALON

sialo⁹CHUS-a-um

sialus

sialōMA-ātisⁿ•SIBILUS-im† (see sibilum
here)

rūdens/sibilus

sibilO (or sifilo, Non.)

AD or AS/sibilo

EX/sibilo

IN/sibilo

OB/sibilo

RE/sibilo

sibilat⁹IO or sifilatio

EX/sibilatio or exibilatio

sibilat⁹OR and rixsibilat⁹US-ūsSibilia-ia^fsibil⁹US-a-um

sibilum (or sifilum, Non.)

†zinsibulO

•SIBUS-a-um

PER/sibus

SIBYLLA-æ^f§

sibyllINUS

•SIBYNE or figynos or
figynon or zibyne

sibyna or sibina

†sibon or sibon-onis

•SIC||

sicce

(for the adverb sicce, see
under ficcus)

ficcINE or ficine||

twelve or by twelve, twelve each

of six, of six feet

a verse of six feet

the number of six at dice or otherwise

of six hundred weight

six hundred

ten ounces, ten parts of twelve

the jaw or cheek-bone

muscles of the jaw

the spittle (see saliva)

that spits in talking (from χέω, see cheo)

a fat pig, ciado;

the iron part which goes round a shield

a hiss, a creaking or breaking—a
whistling—the soft-blowing of winds

the hissing noise of ropes

I hiss—hiss at (quem)

I hiss

I hiss off

I whistle or blow in

I whistle at

I whistle again or resound

a hissing or whistling

a hissing off

that hisses

a growling

Seville in Spain

that hisses, hissing

a hissing, a whistling or piping—a
growling

I sing or chirp like a wren

sly, wily (from ἵππος or ἵππος, a snare,
trap, wile)very sly or very wily (thus many
read, instead of Persicus in Plaut,
Nav. Varro, &c.)

a sibyl, a prophetess

of a sibyl or prophetess

a dart, a javelin

a dart, a javelin, a hunter's spear

supposed to be for sibyna

so, thus, inasmuch, so very, so much, so
greatly—even so or yesafter this manner, thus (ce is here, as
well as in hicce, from κε, used in-
stead of the interrogative ἄν)

is it so? even so? so indeed?

Aufon.

Cic.

Cic.

Mart.

Grævius

Gloss.

Col.

Cæl. Aur.

Cæl. Aur.

Gloss.

Gloss.

Gloss.

Gloss.

Cic. Liv.

Virg.

Pacu.apVarr

Virg. Hor.

Claud.

Cic.

Ov.

Apul.

Sidon.

Gloss.

Senec.

Apul. Cap.

Cæl. Aur.

Gloss.

Virg.

Ov.

Luc.

Philom.

Fest.

Cic.

Cic.

not used

Ennius.

Gell.

Cic.

Ter.

Plaut.

Ter. Gloss.

† Where the Consul (Liv. 41. 15. 19.) relates "Bovis sefenariis quem immolavisset, jecur defluxisse." sefenariis will have us read sefenarii, as if sefenarii, there being no such a noun as sefenariarism.

‡ From σιφλω, mockery, reprimand; whence σιφλω, I hiss or whistle at, dishonour, weaken, make ugly or deformed; itself from σιφλω, hideous, deform, maimed, weak, languid; whence σιφλω, which means the same.

§ Some, however, derive Sibylla from Æol. σις for Σιδ, and Æol. Συλλ for Συλλ.

¶ From ἵκω, like; itself from ἵκω, I am like; whence i is long in sicut and sicuti.—See at ut; see also under unde, wherein sic is merely for si.

|| Cice is here, as well as in hiccine, the imperative of cino, used in composition for expressing I declare or say; hence ficcine is literally, thus I say or speak.

•**SICCUS**-a-um, from *εἰς* *χρῶς*, lank, thin, slender, that looks as if starved, dryness being only a consummation of moisture or natural humour and a contraction of parts

PEROPPRÆ²**siccus**

sēmisiccus

siccāNEUS or **siccānus**

sicce

siccī⁹FICUS

siccITAS

siccitUDO

sicc³ULUS

siccESCO³

asiccresco

exsicresco or **exicresco**

siccO

asiccO

desiccO

exsicco or **exicco**

in¹siccO

subsicco

sicca¹BILIS

in¹siccabilis

sicca²MEN

siccit¹IO

desiccatio

exsiccatio or **exiccatio**

siccit¹IVUS

desiccativus

siccit¹ORIUS

per²exsiccat¹US

in¹siccatus

PEROPPRÆ²**siccatus**

SICERA (Hebraic)

SICHÆUS†

Sichæus-a-um

☞**Sichem**

•**SICINNIS**-idis^f

sicinniumⁿ (some **sicinnium**)

sicinnista or **sicinnista**

Sicinnius dentatus, some **Siccus dentatus**

•**SICYOS**

sicya

SICYNUS

dry, withered, without moisture or juice Plin.
—thirsty, fever—hungry—without Plant. Hor.
redundance, close, nervous—sicca Cic.
mors, a natural death—sicca luna, Juv.
the wane (see under **oculus**)—sic Prop.
cum, dry ground Virg.

very dry

half dry

naturally dry

dryly or jejunely—firmly, strongly

that makes dry

dryness, drought, dry weather, firmness, toughness, strength

dryness

dryish

I grow dry

I grow dry

I grow dry

I dry or make dry, wipe off—suck or drink up

I dry or make dry (in the sun, &c.)

I dry up

I dry up or thoroughly—I quaff

I dry up

I dry or make dry under

that dries

that may be dried

a drying

a drying

a drying up

a drying up

fit or serving for drying

fit or serving for drying

fit or serving for drying

quite dried up

dried up

much dried

beer or perry or any strong liquor except wine

Dido's husband, called also **Sicharbas**

of or belonging to **Sichæus**

the son of **Chana**, who built a city of his name, called **Sidon** by the Greeks

sort of military dance

a sort of dance (some write **sicinium** and interpret it, a singing alone, deriving it from **se** and **cano**)

that dances the **sicinnis** or **sicinnium**

a valiant soldier so called

a cucumber

a cupping-glass (made as a gourd)

an island not far from **Crete**

Celf. Prod.

Pallad.

Col. Plin.

Col. Cic.

Macrob.

Col.

Cic.

Col.

Varr.

Col.

Vitr.

Cic. Hor.

Col.

Plant.

Plin. Hor.

Celf.

Col.

Cel. Aur.

Sidon.

Inidior.

Plin.

Varr.

Celf.

Cel. Aur.

Macer.

Th. Prisc.

Arnob.

Stat.

Apic. Apul.

Ambros.

Virg. Serv.

Virg.

Gloss.

Gloss.

Gell.

Gloss.

Plin.

not used

Hor.

Plin.

† From *Æol.* *sio*; for *Sido*, and *χρῶς*, good, honest, as if divinely honest—some write *Sicæus*.

Sicyon-ōnis† Sicyonius	an ancient city of Achaia of or belonging to Sicyon, made at or after the fashion of the people of Sicyon	Plin. Cic.
Sicyon ² AGRION •SIDE or sibde-es glycyfide or glycyfis† Sibde-es† Sida-æ or Side-es† Sidenum-i ⁿ Sidenus-i	a wild cucumber a pomegranate-tree, a pomegranate herb piony a town of Caria a city of Pamphylia a river so called an inhabitant of places watered by the Sidenum	Apul. not used Plin. Apul. Plin. Plin. Gloss. Plin.
Sidon ōnis† Sidonts-is Sidonius •SIDICINUM† Sidicinus-a-um •SIDĒROS (sidero, in comp.) siderION heracleon	a rich city of Phœnicia of Sidon (relating to a feminine) of or belonging to Sidon, Sidonian a city of Campania of or belonging to Sidicinus iron, tool or weapon of iron	Mela Ov. Virg. Plin. Virg. not used
siderITES-æ ^m sideritĒSIS-is† sideritis-is†	an herb (found by Hercules) good for cuts a gem like iron, also a load-stone the herb turn-sole herb wall-sage or stone-sage, iron- wort	Plin. Plin. Apul. Plin.
•SIDUS ēris ⁿ (not sydus) from ūdos, form, kind, beauty, appearance, sta- ture, heat or warmth	all of iren a sign in the heavens, consisting of many stars—a star, the sun, the moon, a constellation, a climate, a blast—the blaze or glory or honour—a word of flattery or courtship	Theod. Prisc. Virg. Plin. Ov. Suet.
siderĀLIS siderĒUS	of the stars or planets of or like stars, starry, shining bright, high, heavenly—sidercus arcus, the rainbow	Plin. Ov. Col.
siderTOSUS siderOR	starry, full of stars, planet-struck I am blasted with lightning or wind, &c. I am mildewed, I am planet- struck	Gloss. Plin.
considerOS	I consider, think of, regard, advert, take heed or care, view and behold heedfully	Cic.
Dēsīdēro (some desydēro) PRĀSidero DēsīdēraBĪLIS DēsīdērabīLITER IN ² consider ² ANS CONsider ² ANTER IN ² confīd ² ranter Dēsīdēranter CONsider ² ANTIA IN ² considerantia	I desire, wish, long for, need I am wintry before the season is come desirable, to be wished for, wanted desirably, with desire inconsiderate prudently, considerately inconsiderately (inconsideratissimē, Tert.) wishingly consideration, caution, regard want of consideration, indiscretion	Cic. Paull. Liv. Aug. Cic. Val. Max. Ulp. Cassiod. Cic. Suet.

Perhaps from Æol. σιδος for Σιδος, and σιδω, I conceive, hold in, as if heavenly store.

Perhaps from σιδων, the Greek being σιδωνιον—see sindon.

People who consider or think, as well as those who are wishing, are apt to look up as to the stars; and, Festus says "Considerare à contemplatione siderum videtur appellari;" but to this passage of Festus, Worth adds, "magis placet, ut à confido, confidere, factum sit confidero ut à recipio, recipere, recupero, q. d. et cogitatione defixus confido."

siderat¹⁰

CONFIDERATIO

IN³CONFIDERATIO

DESIDERATIO

siderat¹ITIUS or iciusDESIDERAT¹IVUSCONFIDERAT¹OR

DESIDERATOR

siderat¹US

CONFIDERATUS

IN³CONFIDERATUS

CONFIDERATE

IN³CONFIDERATEDESIDER³IUM

*SIGĒ-es, σιγή (see fileo)

SIGALĒON or sigalion-i

SIGĒUM

SigĒUS or eius-a-um

*SIGMA-ātisⁿANTI¹igmaPOLY¹igma*SIL-silisⁿ†fil¹MONTĀNUM

filACEUS, some Syllaceus

filĀTUM-iⁿ*SILEO²-ui† (de re or
rem) see fige—filet luna,
the moon shines not, Plin.

*CONFILEA

fil¹ENS

filentIUM

filentiĀRIUS

filenti⁷OSUS

filentUS

filESCO³-ui

CONFILESCO

*SILEX-icis^m‡

filicĀRIUS

a blasting with heat or wind, a being
planet-struck—a paralysis—a conjunc-
tion of planets

consideration, a pondering

inconsideration, inadvertency

a desiring or wishing for (cujus rei)

planet-struck

belonging to desire (verba desidera-
tiva)

that considers or ponders

that desires or lacks

blasted, planet-struck, benumbed

considered, cautious, considerate

inconsiderate, unadvised

warily, cautiously

rashly, inconsiderately

a desire or longing for, wish—request—
want, absencesilence; figao, I am silent; sigalēos,
silent

Harpocrates, the god of silence

a promontory of Troy

of or belonging to Sigeum

a table in the fashion of a half-moon
or the Greek C, that is, like the
Latin Ca mark as a Greek s reversed, i. e. J
vice in elocution, on account of s coming
too oftena kind of earth of a yellow colour, a
kind of ochre—a kind of hartwort
the herb hartwort

of the nature or colour of ochre

a breakfast consisting of wine with hart-
wort infused in itI am silent, keep silence, am not heard,
am not regarded—am quiet or still—
bold my peace—filetur, all is hushedI am silent or still (for consilium, see
under consulo)silent, still, noiseless—quiet, calm—Si-
lentes-um or ium, the deadsilence, quietness, stillness—secrecy—the
shades—obscurityan officer that sees good rule and silence
kept in the court

silent, full of silence

silent

I grow quiet or still, am hushed

I grow silent or still, grow calm

a flint-stone—rough stone

that works in the quarries

Plin.

Scribon.

Firmic.

Cic.

Salv.

Cic.

Veget.

Augustin.

Gell.

Idt.

Plin.

Cic.

Cic.

Cic.

Cic.

Hor. Sat.

Cic.

not used

Aufon.

Virg.

Ov.

Mart.

Idid.

Mart. Cap.

Plin.

Fest.

Plin.

Vitr.

Fest.

Cic.

Virg.

Ov. Tr.

Enn.

Plaut. Trin.

Ov.

Cic. Ov.

Hor. Sall.

Cod.

Apul.

Gell.

Ter.

Gell.

Plin. Vitr.

Frontin.

† From ἥλιος for ἥλις, splendour of the sun (the s being here for the aspiration); because the sun is of a yellow or gold colour.

‡ From σίγη (changing γ into λ), and ἥλιος—see the note on perio, p. 258, Vol. I. But, according to Plin. “Silere, tacere significat, si vero verbo ab s litera quæ nota silentii est.”

§ From χαλκός, which means the same, as well as πυρίτης; but Gesner derives silex from σάλη, “quod ignis soluit,” or from σίλεο, “quid latentem et velut silentem intra se ignem habeat, qui attritus aut percussus creparet.”

<i>filicernium</i> ⁿ (some <i>filicernium</i>) ; <i>cernium</i> from <i>cerno</i> ; but <i>fili</i> perhaps from <i>solum</i> , ground	a funeral supper or banquet—a feast at funerals made for old folks—a decrepit and stooping man	Donat. Cæcil. Ter.
<i>filicernius</i>	a stooping old man	Varr.
<i>filiceus</i>	stinty, of flint—hard as flint	Vitr. Sen.
<i>filicio</i> or <i>siliceo-ōnis</i>	a hard-hearted fellow	Læv.apGell.
<i>filicius</i> (see <i>filiqua</i>)	stinty, hard as flint (the word is doubted)	Plin.
• <i>SILIGO-inis</i> †	the best sort of wheat	Plin.
• <i>consiligo</i>	herb bearfoot or setterwort	Plin.
<i>siliginarius</i>	that sells or distributes the best sort of wheat	Ulp.
<i>siligineus</i>	of or made of the finest flour	Plin.
• <i>SILIQUA-æ</i> ^f (from <i>ζωάνη</i> , a woody substance; some suppose it to be corrupted from <i>ζυλόγλυκον</i>)	the husk or pod or shell of a bean, &c. the herb fenugreek, the carob-tree—the meat or pulse in the husk, &c.—carobs or carob-bean pods—sort of small weight	Col.
<i>siliquastrum</i>	pepperwort, St. Mary's herb (see <i>scilicastrum</i> at <i>fideo</i>)	Hor. Plin. Isidor. Plin.
<i>siliquatium</i>	a sort of tax or duty paid for a sale	Gloss. Col.
<i>siliquosus</i>	bushy, full of husks or shells	Varr.
<i>siliquula</i> or <i>silicula</i>	a little husk or shell	Plin.
<i>siliquor</i>	I grow in a husk or pod	Plin.
<i>silicia</i>	herb like fenugreek (see <i>filiqua</i>)	Plin.
• <i>SILPHIUM-in</i>	herb whereof the benzoin comes	Plin.
<i>Silphium</i>	a country of Libya	Herod.
• <i>SIMILA-æ</i> ^f †	fine flour, fine meal of corn	Mart.
<i>Simila dea</i>	perhaps the goddess of flour (some read <i>stimula</i> , some <i>semele</i>)	Liv.
<i>similago-inis</i> ^f	fine flour	Plin.
<i>similagineus</i>	made of fine flour	Senec.
• <i>SIMOS, σιμῶς</i>	flat-nosed, bending downward or forward, steep, uphill, rising	not used
<i>simus-a-um</i>	flat-nosed— <i>Simus-i</i> , a comic actor—a painter so called, a sort of herb	Virg. Suet. Plin.
<i>refsimus</i>	flat-nosed, crooked upwards	Col.
<i>subsimus</i>	somewhat snub or flat-nosed	Varr.
<i>sim-a-æ</i> ^f	blunt part of a pillar like a snub-nose	Vitr.
<i>Simæthus-im</i>	a river of Sicily	Sil.
<i>Simæthis-idis</i>	a nymph of the river <i>Simæthus</i>	Ov.
<i>Simæthus or æus</i>	of or belonging to the river <i>Simæthus</i>	Ov.
<i>Simenus</i>	a silver engraver so called	Plin.
<i>simia-iæ</i> ^f	an ape, an imitator, a mimic	Plin.
<i>simiaceus</i>	of the nature of apes	Gloss.
<i>simininus</i>	of an ape; herba <i>siminina</i> , a sort of herb	Apul.
<i>simius</i>	an ape—a mimic	Mart. Hor.
<i>simiolus</i>	a little ape	Cic.
<i>simo-ōnis</i>	one that has a flat or snub-nose, a dolphin—a comic actor so called	Plin. Ter.
<i>Simois-entis</i> ^m	a river flowing from mount <i>Ida</i> by <i>Troy</i>	Virg.

In Greek correspondent is *σίμωσις*, from *ἴσως* for *ἴδω* and *λίγος*, which is said to have anciently pleasant, kind; whence *λίγρον*, an equivalent for *blandum*.

As if *simidala* from *σμιδαλαίς*, which means the same, says Ainsworth. Perhaps from *ἱμαλῆς*, the goddesses (by interchanging the vowels); whence *ἱμαλία*, *cumulata farina mensura*.

<i>Simoisius</i>	<i>Athemides</i> (as horn of the river <i>Simois</i>)	Hom.
<i>Simōn-ōnis</i>	a magician so called, a tanner so called	Bibl.
<i>Simoniāni-orum</i>	sectators of the magician <i>Simon</i>	Hid.
<i>Simonides-is</i>	a poet of <i>Clea</i>	Quint.
<i>Simonidēus</i>	of <i>Simonides</i>	Catul.
<i>Sim^{us}ulus</i>	somewhat flat-nosed—a man so called	Mart.
<i>simO</i> (not <i>funo</i>)	I make flat or snub	Lucil.
<i>sILUS-im</i> , for <i>simus</i>	one whose nose is flat and crooked upwards	Plin.
<i>sila-æ</i>	sort of helmet—a mount of the Forest of <i>Lucania</i>	Pest.
<i>silo-ōnis</i> †	whose nose is flat or crooked upwards—that has hanging eye-brows	Virg.
<i>si^{us} UNCŪLUS</i>	whose nose is somewhat flat, &c.	Plaut.
<i>simbruina stagna</i> n. pl. or <i>simbrivium</i> ^a	a lake of <i>Italy</i>	Plin.
<i>simptax-ācis</i> ^f	herb plantain	Arnob.
* <i>SIMUL</i> †	together, in company, all under one, at once, at the same time, moreover—as soon as	Tac. S.
<i>simul</i> AC or <i>atque</i>	as soon as	Apul.
<i>simul</i> with <i>simul</i> repeated	no sooner, for the first; than, for the second—both, for the first; and, for the second	Cic.
<i>simul</i> UT	as soon as	Hor.
IN <i>simul</i>	together, at once	Cic.
<i>simulO</i> (rem) see <i>similo</i> here	I make or describe or paint like, seem, resemble—counterfeit, feign, dissemble—take the form of, act as	Liv.
AD or AS <i>simulo</i> (rem, se rem, quasi)	I make like, counterfeit, forge, pretend	Tac.
DIS <i>simulo</i>	I dissemble, conceal—disguise, counterfeit—take no notice of	Cic.
EX <i>simulo</i>	I feign, counterfeit, &c.	Ov.
IN <i>simulo</i> (quem rei or re or rem)	I feign, pretend, accuse, impeach	Ter.
DIS <i>simula</i> ^a BILIS	that is or may be dissembled	Cic. Q.
IN ^a <i>disimulabilis</i>	that cannot be dissembled	Plaut.
<i>simula</i> ^a CRUM	a resemblance, picture, statue, representation, image, trace, footstep, show-phantom or ghost	Non.
<i>simula</i> ^a MEN or <i>mentum</i>	an image, a resemblance, a pretending	Cic.
DIS <i>simula</i> ^a MENTUM	disimulation	Gell.
<i>simul</i> ^a ANS	feigning, imitating—resembling (for <i>simulantior</i> , Ov. some read <i>simulacior</i>)	Gell.
<i>simul</i> ^a ANTER	feignedly, dissemblingly	Cic.

† Some derive *silo-onis* from *silenus* under *so*.

‡ *Συμῆς* is used in the sense of *up hill, rising, ascending*, and *ταχ* means a troop or squadron, a multitude troop or multitude may be considered as a mass gradually rising; therefore *simul* may be formed from especially as *ταχ* and *ταχ* are found for *simul*, *universim*, *turmatim*. Now a troop being generally a band of men armed in the same manner and whose movements are alike, and a crowd consisting chiefly of of the same disposition, it seems rational to derive *similis* also from *συμῆς* and *ταχ*; for *similis* may have primarily fit to go with others. My derivation is corroborated by *similis*, anciently used for *simul*, in as much later comes from *συμῆς* and *ταχ* (whence *ταχ*, *ταχ*, *ταχ*, *ταχ*), as if *simulo-iwi-ium* (I go on rising, I aggregate whence *similis*—*is* (aggregation), allatively *similis*). If this derivation of *simul* and *similis* please not my here is another of Geisner to be found at *simulo*—*Ipsum similis cum simul cognationem habet non minus Græcum ὁμοῦς cum ὁμοῦς*.—Quin *is* *sim* *simul* et *similis* ex Græco ὁμοῦς et ὁμοῦς; orta videri possunt, *similis* *similis* mutato, et *negali* *verrà*. Court de Gebelin derives both *similis* and *simul* from *similis* under *simis*; *similis* he derives from *sem* for *sema*, which see,

<i>Ad</i> simulante	by imitating or resembling	Nigid.
<i>Dis</i> simulante	dissemblingly, covertly	Cic.
<i>Dis</i> simul ³ ANTIA	a dissembling or disguising	Cic.
<i>simulat</i> ¹ ILIS	feigned, dissembled	Fortun.
<i>Dis</i> simulat ¹ IM	dissemblingly, covertly	Quinct.
<i>simulat</i> ¹ IO	a dissembling, pretence, disguise, likeness	Cic.
<i>AD</i> or <i>As</i> simulatio	a counterfeiting or dissembling	Herenn.
<i>CON</i> simulatio	an imitating or making alike	Firmic.
<i>Dis</i> simulatio	a dissembling or disguising, an irony	Cic.
<i>IN</i> simulatio	an accusing or impeaching	Cic.
<i>As</i> simulat ¹ ITIUS or <i>icius</i>	counterfeited, feigned	Cod. Theod.
<i>simulat</i> ¹ OR and <i>rix</i>	that feigns or dissembles, that lies as a witch	Cic.
<i>Dis</i> simulator	that dissembles	Virg.
<i>IN</i> simulator	that accuses or impeaches	Sall.
<i>IN</i> ¹ <i>dis</i> simulat ¹ US	not dissembled	Apul.
<i>OP</i> simulatus	opposed or contrary, unlike	Litt. ex Apul.
<i>simulat</i> ² E	feignedly, counterfeitedly	Ammian.
<i>Dis</i> simulat ² E	with dissimulation, dissemblingly	Cic.
<i>EX</i> simulat ² E	feignedly (some read <i>ex similitate</i>)	Cic.
<i>simul</i> ³ AX- <i>ācis</i>	that counterfeits or mimics	Tertul.
<i>simul</i> ³ TAS- <i>ātis</i> ²	dissembled malice, secret grudge or hatred	Gloss.
<i>simul</i> ² TER	in like manner (some read <i>similiter</i>)	Cic.
<i>SIMILIS</i> - <i>is-e</i> (<i>superl. simillimus</i>) see the note on <i>simul</i>	like in aspect, like in nature or temper or condition—like or of the same kind	Plaut. Liv.
<i>As</i> ¹ <i>similis</i>	unlike (<i>cujus, cui, inter se</i>)	Suet.
<i>AD</i> or <i>As</i> ¹ <i>similis</i>	like, alike (<i>cujus or cui</i>)	Cic.
<i>CON</i> ¹ <i>similis</i> (<i>cujus or cui</i>)	like, alike	Ter.
<i>Dis</i> ¹ <i>similis</i>	unlike (<i>cujus, cui, inter se</i>)	Cic.
<i>IN</i> ¹ <i>dis</i> ¹ <i>similis</i>	not unlike; indissimillimus, very like	Varr.
<i>IN</i> ² <i>similis</i>	unlike	Fest.
<i>PER</i> ² <i>similis</i>	very like	Cic.
<i>SUB</i> ² <i>similis</i>	somewhat like	Celf.
<i>simil</i> ³ GENUS	of the like kind	Cæ. Aur.
<i>simil</i> ³ ITER (<i>comp. iūs</i>)	in like manner, likewise	Cic.
<i>As</i> ¹ <i>similiter</i>	in like manner or fashion	Plaut.
<i>CON</i> ¹ <i>similiter</i>	after the like manner or fashion	Gell.
<i>Dis</i> ¹ <i>similiter</i>	in a different fashion, diversely	Liv.
<i>simil</i> ³ TUDO or <i>itas</i>	likeness, resemblance	Cic. Vitr.
<i>CON</i> ¹ <i>similitudo</i> or <i>itas</i>	likeness, resemblance	Id. Aug.
<i>Dis</i> ¹ <i>similitudo</i>	unlikeness	Cic.
<i>CON</i> ¹ <i>simillime</i>	with a very great resemblance	Ter.
<i>simil</i> ³ O	I am alike, I resemble (some read <i>simulo</i>)	Mart.
<i>AD</i> or <i>As</i> ¹ <i>similo</i>	I make alike, I am alike	Ov.
<i>Dis</i> simil ³ ARES partes	organical parts	Medic.
<i>As</i> similat ¹ IO	a resemblance	Plin.
<i>simitu</i>	anciently for <i>simul</i> (see the note on <i>simul</i>)	Plaut.
<i>REMPS</i> , as if <i>similis</i> <i>res ipsa</i> (<i>ablative</i> <i>si-</i> <i>rempe</i>)	the same, all alike, of the same nature	Plaut.
<i>SEMEL</i> ¹	once, never but once, once for all—all together, all at once	Cic. Quint.

† "A simile vel à simul, qu. simel, i. e. una, non diversim," Beem.

INTER^{sinus}
PRO^{sinus}
SUB^{sinus}

fin^{cen}

fin^{us-ûs}

(in whatever relates to
filibineſs and ruſt. Si-
tus-ûs, perhaps comes
from *σῖνος* or *σῖνους*—ſee
the following primitive
ſino)

fin^{ive}

ſituātus (from *ſitus-ûs*)

ſi, *î* (ſee the note on *ſino*),
ſometimes *ſic*, in comp.
ſee under *ut*, ſee alſo
under *vel*

ſi diis placet

ſi minus

ſin for *ſine*

ſive

ſive with *ſive* or *ſeu* after-
wards

ſeu for *ſive*

ſōdes (for *ſi audes*, Cic.)

**ſino* or *ſinomai*

ſin^{odus-odontis}

ſinodontites-æ^m

ſin^{on-ōnis}

ſinonia

ſiniſter-tra-trum[†]

compar. *ſiniſterior*, Ov.
or *ſiniſtior*, Priſc.

anteſiniſter

poſtſiniſter

ſiniſtra

ſiniſtre

ſiniſtērītas

ſiniſtimus

ſons-ſontis[†]

in^{ſins}

ſonticus

ſeated or placed between

proſita for *propoſita*, Paull. ap. Feſt.

ſeated or placed under

that blows the trumpet on the tombs of
the dead

the ſtanding of any place, a ſite or ſitua-
tion, poſture or poſition—*ſiltbineſs* (ga-
thered on any thing for having laid
long in a place without being uſed or
cleaſed) — mouldineſs, winnowed-
neſs—*ſiltbineſs* (for lack of huſbandry),
moſſineſs—ſlovenlineſs, ſluttineſs—
ruſt, canker

as to ſituation or poſition

ſituated (the word is doubted)

if, when, after—whether or not, ſeeing
that, ſince, although, even though—
o that, would to heaven that—as ſoon
as, whether

if it pleaſes the gods (a form in paſſion
or diſdain)

if not

now *if*, but *if*, *if not*, otherwiſe; *ſin*
minus, *if not*

or, either, or even—or *if*

whether, for the firſt; or, for the ſe-
cond

either, or

I pray thee now, *I beſeech thee* or *you*
I hurt; *ſinos*, hurt, damage, leiſ; *ſinis*
or *ſintes*, hurtful, that hurts, un-
lucky, noxious

a ſort of fiſh that hurts with his teeth

a gem from the bead of the fiſh *ſinodus*

a famous crafty robber ſo called

an iſland in the Tyrrbene Sea

unlucky, unfortunate—lucky or fortu-
nate (according to the note on *lævus*)

—that is on the left hand—untoward,
awkward

of the firſt part on the left hand

of the hind part on the left hand

the left hand, the part toward the left
hand; *ſiniſtrâ* (adv.), on the left
hand

unluckily, unfortunately, awkwardly

unluckineſs, awkwardneſs

anciently for *ſiniſterrimus*

guilty, criminal, faulty—ſubſtantively,
an offender

guiltleſs, innocent, harmleſs

noiſome, hurtful—that proves a hinder-
ance (or gives a juſt excuſe) to bu-
ſineſs

Plin.

Apul.

Gell.

Cic.

Ov.

Plin.

Col.

Luc.

Tib.

Tert.

Flor.

Cic. Ter.

Virg. Plaut.

Ter.

Cic.

Cic.

Cic. Ter.

Cic.

Cic.

Ter.

not uſed

Plin.

Gloſſ.

Virg.

Plin.

Perſ. Cic.

Virg. Catal.

Serv.

Serv.

Cic.

Hor.

Plin.

Priſc.

Tac.

Cic.

Liv.

Plin.

Tibul.

† From *σῖνος-δός* or *σῖνος*, the comparative of which, with the Attics, may be *σῖνις-τερος*—ſee *ſino* above; but alſo Geſner's Theſaurus at *ſiniſter* and *ſinus*. Court de Gebelin's derivation of *ſiniſtra* is, from *ſin* (for *ſinus*, heart), and *ç* (is), ſaying, *ſiniſtra*, the hand of the heart, i. e. the left.
From *σῖνος*, whence *σῖνις* or *σῖνός*, hurtful, &c.

✠ **Sinōpe-es'** (*some Synope*)

Sinopēus (*three syllables*)

sinopicus

sinopis-idis'

Sinuessa-æ'

Sinuessānus

✠ **SINUS-ūs^m**, from *ζύνω*,
ζύνω, conjungo, conso-
cio; for, as *σ* sometimes
ζ (we find *ζύν* for *σύν*,
&c.), so *ζ* may become *σ*;
and that the Greek *υ* may
become *i*, in Latin, we
have frequent instances †

sinu²ōsus

sinuosz

sinuo

EXsinuo or **exinuo**

INsinuo (in rem cui)

SUPERINsinuo

sinua²MEN

sinuat¹IO

INsinuatio

INsinuat¹OR and **rix**

SINUS or **sinum-i**

✠ **SIO** (or poetically **sio**) or
seuo

seno

sambūca-æ', *σαμβύκη*, as
if *sambuca* from *σάβω*
and *έξω*, I moan,
whence *εὐνάω*, a trum-
pet

sambucīNA-æ'

sambucISTRIA-æ'

sambucus or **sabucus-i'**

sambucĀTUS

sambuc²ĒLEON

sambucĒTUM

a city of Pontus

of Sinope (epithet of Diogenes)

of or belonging to Sinope or ruddle

of Sinope (said of a red stone)

an inland city of Campania

of Sinuessa

the bosom, a bosom friend, a confidant,
compass, reach, power—the part of
the gown before the girdle (which is
used to be very wide), the lap—a
secret place to lay up or hide any thing
—the inner part of any thing—the
breast, the heart, a bay, creek, fieth
—the hollow of any thing (particu-
larly the eye), the bosom or a gulf of
the sea, a winding or spire or ring-
let, a fold, sinuosity, the sail of a ship
filled with wind—the bow of a net
sinuous, full of windings or bendings—
plaited, crooked—inmost, inward
windingly, intricately; whence sinuosus
I turn or wind like a serpent, bow,
wind round—make hollow (as in a
fistula, &c.)

I cast off, also I unfold

I embosom—put or thrust in—insinuate,
get into—recommend

I put or thrust in above

a winding or bending

a winding or bending

a crafty address, an insinuation

that insinuates

a jug to drink wine or milk in—a milk
pail

I shake, agitate, vibrate, drive away,
slander, vex, tease; *σέω*, I drive
away, put to flight

I shake, wag my tail (said of animals
when pleased or trying to please, &c.),
flatter, please, delight

a musical instrument (taken for a dul-
cimer, harp or sackbut or bagpipe &c.)
—an engine of war to batter walls
or scale them (see *sampsuchum* here)

a woman that plays on a dulcimer, &c.

a woman that plays on a dulcimer, &c.

an elder-tree (serving to make the in-
strument called *sambuca*)

made with elder; *sambucatum vinum*,
elder-berry wine

oil of the elder-tree

a plantation of elder-trees

Val. Flacc.

Ov.

Vitr.

Plin.

Liv.

Hor.

Cic.

Liv.

Tac.

Sall. Or.

Virg.

Mar.

Claud.

Ov. Pers.

Gell.

Virg.

Celf.

Aufon.

Prop. Lucr.

Cic. Plin.

Strabo Ge.

Prud.

Fulg.

Cic.

Arn. Aug.

Plaut. Var.

not used

not used

Vitr.

Veget.

Plaut.

Liv.

Plin.

Th. Priſc.

Const. Afr.

Io

† Turneb. derives *sinus* or *sinum-i*, a jug, from *δύω*, which, besides such vessel, means a gulf, agitating waves, whirlwinds, dizziness in the head, trouble of mind, a sort of dance, and a granary (see also under *diaboli*); and be right, a jug being concave, *sinus-ūs* might be derived from the same. Yet my derivation seems to agree with what Valla says on *sinus-ūs*, viz. "*Part illa quæ est intra pectoris brachiorumque complexum: et complanatum ita sicut exprimitur*," and to be suitable even to *sinus* or *sinum-i*, a jug, &c.

<i>sambucus</i>	of or belonging to the elder-tree	Plin.
Samnites-um, <i>σαυνίται</i> †	the people of Samnium—a kind of fencers or sword-players of Campania	Liv. Cic.
Samnitius or icus	of Samnium or of the Samnites	Liv. Flor.
Samnium	the country of the Samnites	Flor.
sampla or samfa or sanfa	the stone or kernel of an olive (or, as some think, the flesh of an olive) squeezed in the mill	Col.
Sampliceramus	the son of Bassus Cæcilius	Cic.
sam ⁹ psūchum ⁿ (sampsychus or sanfuchus or sanfucus ^m)	the herb sweet marjoram (ἀσάν ψυχόν quod sanat animam, i. e. odore suo recreat, Ainsworth, who means σάνον)	Plin. Gloss.
samfucōīnus or sanfuchīnus	of or made of sweet marjoram	Plin.
sancaptis	a sort of sweet spice	Plaut.
sanchromaton-ia	herb dragon-wort	Apul.
Sannali or Satmali	a people that have very long ears (it is said)	Gloss.
sannos or sannas	a ridiculous fellow, σάνος or σάνας;	not used
sanna-α ²	a mocking by grimaces, flout, scoff	Perf.
sanno	I mock or flout	not used
subanno	I mock or laugh to scorn	Hier.
subannat ⁹ io	a mocking or laughing to scorn	Gloss.
sannat ⁹ or	that mocks or banters	Gloss.
subannator	that mocks or laughs to scorn	Vulg.
sann ⁹ io-iōnis ^m	the fool in a play, a mimic, a buffoon	Cic.
Santōnes-um or	} the people of Saintonge in France; Santonium portus, Rochelle	} Cæs.
Santōni-orum		
Santonīa-izē ²	the province of Saintonge	Gloss.
Santonīcus	of or belonging to Saintonge	Juv.
santonica or sandonica	a kind of French worm-wood	Plin.
sillo or sillæno†	I banter, am sarcastical	not used
Silānus	the son-in-law of Claudius Cæsar—a conduit-pipe, figure set up at fountains, through which the water runs	Tac. Lucr.
Silārus or Silāris ^m	a river of Lucania	Plin.
silaus-ī ²	sort of smallage (it is said)	Plin.
Silēnus	the foster-father and pedagogue of Bacchus—one of the petty princes of Caria	Hor. Diod.
Sileni-orum	old satyrs—a people of India	Ov. Plin.
Silis-is ^m (see filys here)	a river of Milan in Italy	Plin.
Silius	a Roman so called	Mart.
Sillanion or Silanion-onis ^m	a statuary so called	Plin.
fillus-i ^m , σίλλος	a satirical verse or lampoon	Gell.
fillēGRAPHUS	a writer of lampoons	Ammian.
fillYBUS-i ^m §, not fittybus	skin put on the back of a book to write the author's name upon	Cic.
Silon	an island of India (see under silus at simos)	Aug.

From σάϊνον, a sort of lance or spear which they used to hurl.

But σίλλω and σίλλαίω given, by some, as derivatives of σίλω, seem to come from ἰλλω, eye; whence ἰλλω, at my eyes, and ἰλλαίω, I look ascant; for σίλλαίω means, properly, I look ascant, I mock by turning my

wherein σ appears to stand for the aspiration.

From σίλλος or σίλλε (which means not only banter or sarcasm, but also somewhat bald) and ἰλλος (curved or bent); hence fillabus may have been, primarily, skin made bald or cleared of hair, and made curved by being put

the back of books.

SILURUS-i	the sheath-fish or shad-fish	Plin.
Silures-um	the people of South Wales	Tac.
Silurum insulæ	the Sorlings or Isles of Scilly	Cambd.
SILYBON	a sort of thistle	Plin.
SILYS-ys^m (acc. yn)	the river Thanais	Plin.
sion or siumⁿ, σίον	herb water-parsley	Plin.
Sion-ōnis^m†	a hill of Jerusalem, the Judaic church	Plin.
SISIS-cōs	a shaking or moving	Gloss.
Sisāpo-onis^m, σισάπων	a town in Spain; Sisaponensis regio, the district of Sisapo	not used Plin.
SISARA-æ^f	the sweet broom, heath	Plin.
SISARON or arumⁿ	the skirret-root, white carrot, yellow parsnip, σισάρον	Plin.
also		
SISER-ērisⁿ. and m.	the wife of Darius, Σισυράνης	Curt.
SISIGAMBIS, or		
SISYGAMBIS-IS	sort of seed like parsley	Plin.
SION-ōnis, σίων	a musical instrument, brazen or iron timbrel	Or.
SISTRUM-iⁿ, σίστρον from σίσω	bearing a timbrel	Mart.
SISTRATUS	the playing on a timbrel	Litt. ed.
SISURNA or sufurna-æ (or sifura, Gloss.)	a garment of goat-skin, σισύρνα or σισύρνα	Amman.
Silymbrium-iiⁿ	watermint, spearmint, σιλύμβριον	Or.
Sisyphus-i, Σίσυφος	a son of Æolus (a great robber)	Or.
SisyphIDES-æ^m	Ulysses (so called by way of reproach)	Or.
Sisyphius	of or belonging to Sisyphus	Prop.
Silyrinchium-iiⁿ, σισυρίνχιον	a kind of great onion (from σισύρνα, because it has many pellicles)	Plin.
SŪS (contracted from soos, but see under sys and super)	a movement; sūs, a going or running (from sio or seuo or soō)	not used
SŪSA-æ^f or SŪSA-orumⁿ	the chief city of Susiana or Persia—Susa-orum, lilies	Luc. Gloss.
SUSIĀNA-æ or iane-es^f	the country of Susiana between the river Tigris and Persia	Plin.
Susianus-i	an inhabitant of Susiana	Plin.
Susinus	of Susa (said of unguents and oil)	Plin.
susinātus	made of lilies of Susa	Mart. E.
Susis-idis	of Susa (relating to a feminine)	Sidon.
SYO	I shake, agitate, move	not used
SYDEN, from σίω or σίωω or σίω	impetuously, with violence	not used
SyDēris-is^m	a river of Parthia	Plin.
Syēne-es^f	an island and town of Ægypt under the Cancer	Plin.
SyenITES-æ^m	of Syene—marble about Syene	Or. Plin.
Sygaros-i^f	an island in the Arabian Gulf	Plin.
*STĒPAO	I hold my tongue, pass under silence	not used Quint.
†APOsiopēsis	a figure called reticence	Rut. Lap.
PARAsiopēsis	the figure reticence	not used
*SIPHROS	empty	Plin.
Siphnos-i^f	an island of the Ægean Sea	Plin.
Siphnius	of Siphnos	Herod.
*SIPHŌN-ōnos	a tube, pipe, cornship, sort of herb, sort of small fly	not used

† This comes perhaps from Æol. σίος for σίς.

<i>sipho</i> or <i>siphon</i> or <i>sipo</i> or <i>sifo</i> ὄνις ^m	a tube or pipe, funnel, tunnel, syringe, water-cock, fauset, fire-engine	Plin.
<i>sipho</i> UNCULUS	a little cock or tap	Plin.
<i>sipolindrum</i> -i ⁿ	a sort of sweet spice	Plaut.
<i>Sipylos</i> or <i>Sipylus</i> -i ^f	a city and mountain of Mæonia—a fa- mous city of Asia	Plin.
<i>Sipylæus</i>	of or belonging to Sipylos; genitrix Si- pyleia, Niobe	Liv. Stat.
<i>Sipylæne</i>	the mother of the gods	Gloss.
* <i>SIPO</i> or <i>sūpo</i> (obsolete), from the prep. <i>in</i> <i>po</i>	I lie along or out at length, I scatter, throw about or throw down	Fest. Non.
<i>disippo</i> (disippo, Lucr.)	I scatter, disperse, dispel, dissipate, squan- der, spread abroad or publish	Cic.
<i>inippo</i> -as or <i>inipo</i> ³ -is	I sprinkle or throw in	Fest. Catō
<i>onippo</i>	I scatter, sprinkle upon	Plaut.
<i>disippo</i> ¹ BILIS	that may be scattered or dispersed	Cic.
<i>sip³arium</i> -i ⁿ †	a curtain or veil (drawn when the players come upon the stage)	Cic.
<i>disipat¹io</i>	dissipation, a scattering or wasting	Cic.
<i>disipat¹or</i>	that dissipates or wastes	Prud.
<i>disip¹ium</i>	the midriff (some read <i>disiptum</i> for <i>dis- septum</i>)	Macr.
<i>prōsāpia</i> -æ or <i>prōsāpies</i> -ei ^f	progeny, pedigree, lineage	Cic. Non.
<i>sūpus</i> or <i>suppus</i> -a-um	anciently for <i>supinus</i> †	Lucil. Fest.
<i>sūpinus</i> -a-um ⁵ , ὑπλός	lying on the back, flat, lazy, negligent —beld up, lifted up—steep, on a hill's side—proud, stately	Juv. Liv. Hor.
<i>re¹supinus</i>	lying on the back with the belly upwards —effeminate	Perf. Plin.
<i>semisupinus</i>	half with the face upwards	Quinct.
<i>supine</i> , ὑπτιός	carelessly, lying on the back	Ov.
<i>supinitas</i> , ὑπτιάσματος	negligence, supineness	Sen.
<i>supinum</i> -i	any supine and even gerund of a verb	Quinct.
<i>supino</i>	I lay the belly upwards—snuff up with the nose to the wind—cause to be proud (quem)	Charif. Stat. Hor. Sen.
<i>re¹supino</i>	I turn upwards, lay the belly upward— turn upside down, search into	Liv.
<i>corre¹supinat¹us</i>	thrown on the back (with others)	Juv.
* <i>SIR</i> -sīros, σῆρς	the sun; <i>sīriao</i> , I shine; <i>sīriao</i> or <i>sī- riao</i> , I have an inflammation in my head	Tert. not used
<i>sīræum</i> -i ⁿ	sort of wine sodden, σῆραον	Plin.
<i>serāpa</i> -æ ^f	a syrup or pickle of olives	Col.
<i>sīriāsis</i> or <i>iōsis</i> -is ^f	an inflammation in the head, a disorder in trees from being scorched and burnt	Plin.
<i>Būsis</i> -idis ^m	the son of Neptune (he was a cruel ty- rant)—a city of Ægypt built by him	Gloss. Ov. Plin.
<i>Calasiris</i>	an Ægyptian king so called	Gloss.
<i>Osiris</i> -is or <i>īdis</i>	the son of Jupiter and Niobe— <i>osiris</i> or <i>osyris</i> -is ^f , a sort of herb	Tibul. Plin.

¹ *A lipo*-as dict. quod velandi causā obliparetur; i. e. obliiceretur, Ainsworth. But Salmassius says as if *separium* *separium*; that is, *semipallium*.—See the note on *supparum* at *paro* under *par*.

² *factus aliquis testicularum, suppus, vocatus, sec. Isidor, 18. 65.*

³ As from *ūw* and *tiw* we get *ūwlos*, and thence *ūwliōw* and *ūwriāzō* (some however think *ūwliōs* is as if *ūwli*); so from *ūw*, and *ūw* for *ūw*, we get *supino*, and consequently *supinus*.

Pēōfiris-is^m

ofiriāca or ofyriāca

Siris-is^mofirīTES-æ^mSIRIUS-ii^m (some syrius)

Sirius or ācus

firium-iⁿfiro-ōnis^mfiro^oMASTES or Syro-
maſtes-æ^mſiralugus-i^m

ſirus or ſirrhus

Sirbon-ōnis, or ſirbonis-
idis or ſirbonitis-
iūdis^f

ſirpex or ſirpīx-īcis

*SIRA, σῆρα

ſiredon-ōnis^fſirēN-ēnis^f, acc. ēna (ſir-
ēna-æ^f, Tert.)

ſirenīus

*SISTO³-ſiti-ſtātum (ſel-
dom ſtītum), from the inu-
ſitate ἴστω, whence ἴστω
—ſee hiſtemi

ſiſtENS

ſtaī^oOR

ſiſtIO

ABſiſtO³-ſtiti-ſtītum (à re, re
or with inf.)AD or Aſſiſto (cui ad or propter
rem)

CIRCUMſiſto

CONſiſto

Dēſiſto

(re, à re or with inf.)

EXſiſto or EXiſto

INſiſto (rem, re, quem, in
rem or in re)

INTERſiſto

an Egyptian aſtropher ſo called
ſort of mallowsa river of Magna Græcia, a ſurname of
the Nile

an herb ſo called

the dog-ſtar—ſometimes the ſun

of the dog-ſtar, ſultry

the herb mugwort

ſort of lice (between the ſkin and the
fleſh, cauſing a great itching)

a ſort of ſpear (maſtes from mao)

a ſort of animal (which, is not aſcer-
tained)a cave or hole in the ground to keep
corn in

a lake of Egypt near Mount Caſſius

for irpex, p. 394, Vol. I.

a chain, bond, cord—alſo, a lock, a bolt,
in Poll.

a ſiren (ſeldom uſed)

a ſiren or mermaid (partly virgin,
partly ſowl)—ſort of Indian bird-
muſic, melody

of or belonging to ſirens

I ſit or am made to ſtand, ſtand ſtill, I
place or ſet up (rem), have forth-
coming (quem)—continue—ſettle
(rem)—retain, keep back, ſtop (quem
or rem)—quench (ſitum)

reſiſting

a name of Jupiter, as god of firmneſs
(ſee here under ſto)

for ſtatio, which ſee under ſto

I ſtand off or depart from, abſtain-
ceafe, deſiſt

I ſtand up, aſſiſt, help—ſtand ſtill

I ſtand about, ſurround, gather round

I ſtand (faſt or upright), am ſettled,

am at eaſe, am recovered (of a diſ-
temper or weakneſs), agree, conſiſt
in, depend upon—ſtand or halt—am
at a ſtay, am ſtopped or ſtayed (of a
loofeneſs)—am abated—ſtay, tarry or
keep in one placeI ſtand apart, come not near—depart,
go away—leave off, deſiſt, diſcen-
tinueI am, exiſt, appear, am ſeen, ſpring,
come ofI ſtand upon, urge, inſiſt upon, ſucceed
(one in office)—ſtop, ſtand ſtill—pro-
ceed or hold on—reſt or lean upon—

fix upon, acquieſce

I reſt or ſtop between

Plin.
Apul.
Plin.Plin.
Virg. Gl.
Col. Av.
Apul.
Gloſſ.

Gloſſ.

Plin.

Col.

Plin. Sen.
Herod.Varr.
not uſedAuſon.
Ov.
Plin.
Juv.
Gell.

Plaut.

Cic. Sen.
Liv.
Ov.
Tac.
Cic.Tert.
Liv.
Tac.

Cic. Ter.

Cæſ.
Cic.

Plaut. Cæſ.

Ov. Ter.

Plaut. Her.
Cic.

Cic.

Cæſ.
Cic. Ter.
Liv.
Cæſ.
Quint.

obſiſto (cui)	I ſtand in the way, ſtop or hinder— oppose, withſtand	Plaut. Cic.
PERſiſto (in re)	I perſevere, hold on, perſiſt	Liv.
PRſiſto	I advance	Apul.
REſiſto (cui)	I ſtand up or riſe again, withſtand, re- ſiſt—am good againſt—ſtand ſtill, halt —ſtop (as in ſpeaking)	Cic. Plin. Liv. Virg.
SUBſiſto	I ſtand ſtill, ſtop, reſiſt—abide or ſtay— ſubſiſt, bear, maintain	Virg. Plin. Cic.
SUPERſiſto	I ſtand upon, am over	Ammian.
EXſiſt ^{ENTIA} or exiſtentia	a being, exiſtence	Philof,
SUBſiſtentia	ſubſiſtence, the bottom or ſettlement	Celf.
CONFſi ^{ORIUM}	a council-houſe, a conſiſtory—the place for the groom of the chamber—a barwry-houſe	Amm. Sidon. Tertul.
CONFſitori ^{ANUS}	of the council	Ammian.
ASſiſt ^{RIX}	affiſting (with relation to a feminine)	Vulg.
OBſtet ^{RIX-ICIS}	for obſtitrix, a mid-wife	Plaut.
OBſtetRICIUS	of or for a midwife	Plin.
OBſtetRICIUM	midwifery	Plin.
OBſtetric ^O or or	I follow the profeſſion of a mid-wife	Bibl.
PRſiſt ^{BILIS}	that is a prostitute or may be prostituted, vile	Plaut.
PRſiſt ^{BULA}	a common ſtrumpet, a prostitute	Plaut.
NAUſi ^{BULUM}	a hollow veſſel in the form of a ſhip	Fest.
PRſtibulum (or ſtibulum, Iſid.)	a brothel, a common ſtrumpet	Plaut.
Vſtibulum†	a porch or entry, entrance or rudiment	Cic.
CONFſit ^{IO}	a porch or entry	Gell.
INſtitio	a reſting or ſtopping	Cic.
INTERſtitio	a ſpace or interval	Gell.
LECTIſtit ^{IUM} (ſee under ſto)	for lecti ſtatio	Iſid.
ſolſtitium	the ſolſtice of ſummer or winter, ſcorch- ing heat, ſummer	Plin.
ſolſtit ^{ALIS}	of or belonging to the ſolſtice—that laſt, but a little while	Virg. Lucr.
INſtit ^{OR}	a buckſter or pedlar or factor, a com- miſſioner	Plaut. Ov.
PRſiſtor	that furniſhes or ſupplies or gives	Apul.
INſtit ^{ORIUS}	of buckſters or pedlars or factors	Suet.
INſtit ^{RIX-ICIS}	a ſhe-confident	Plaut.
REſtitrix	a woman that ſtays or remains behind	Plaut.
OBſtit ^{US} or obſtitus (ſome read obſtipus)	that ſtands acroſs, oblique—ſtruck with thunder or lightning	Apul. Fest.
INſtit ^{A-Æ} (ſee under ſto bare)	a welt, fringe or lace, garter, bed-girth	Ov.
OBſtitum-in	a place ſtruck with thunder or lightning	Cic.
ſto-ſteti-ſtatum, from ſtaw-ſtū, itſelf from ſtenuſ, as well as ſiſto; hence ſto may be looked upon as a derivative of ſiſto, whoſe parent is ſtenuſ— ſee hiſtēmi ſtat, it is reſolved upon, Virg.	I ſtand, ſtand ſtill, move not, am attended or inſeparable—am erect—ſtand in array, am at a ſtand, ceaſe—endure, abide, continue, am fixed or reſolved, am calm, am placed in, ſtand thick, am covered—reſt upon, agree to, ac- quiſce, ſtand to, make good, take a part (with or againſt)—am liked or come off well, coſt or ſtand in, plead at the bar—am a prostitute	Plaut. Stat. Prop. Virg. Cic. Hor. Juv.

See ſtabulum here under ſto, it being probably formed from that. Some, however, derive veſtibulum from
others from veſſio at veſſis.

AB³sto-stiti-stitum
AD or ASto

CIRCUMad³sto
S³UPERad³sto or *superas*to
ANTE, ANTI³sto
CIRCUM³sto (quem)
CON³sto

(constat, every one
knows, it is evident or
sure, cui, Cic.)

CONTRA³sto
DI³sto (à quo, inter quos)

EX³sto or exto

S³UPEREX³sto or *superexto*
IN³sto (cui)

INTER³sto
OB³sto
(obstat, opposition is
made, Cic.)

PER³sto
PRÆ³sto (re, cui, quem)
(præstat, it is better,
Cic.)

DE³præsto
SATISpræsto
PRŌ³sto

RE³sto
SUE³sto
SUPER³sto

st (contracted from the im-
perat. sta)

Stabiæ-arum

Stabiānus

Sta³BILIS

CON³stabilis

IN³constabilis

IN³stabilis

PER³stabilis

PRÆ³stabilis

IM³præstabilis

stabilITAS

IN³stabilitas

stabilITER

IN³stabiliter

stabilIO⁴ (restitilio under
refugio bece)

I stand at a distance

I stand by, am present—I stand, op-
proach, am at hand—assist—attend,
wait upon

I stand around

I stand above

I stand before, excel, surpass

I stand about

I stand (with others)—agree with, am
consistent, consist of, am made up of
built of, abide, continue, appear, am
plain and manifest—cost or stand in

I contrast or am contrary

I stand asunder, am distant—differ, am
unlike

I stand out—remain or am left, also ap-
pear above others—exceed, excel—
spring forth or out—stand or stick up

I surpass the others

I stick (to a thing), persist (in it), per-
sue—am at no great distance—I ap-
proach, am instant or earnest, urge,
press

I stand between

I stand in the way—interpose—stand at
a limit or boundary—withstand, op-
pose—obstruct, hinder, am prejudicial
or averse to

I persist, persevere—continue standing

I stand before—excel, surmount, surpass,
execute, make, perform, show, exhibit,
approve, give, procure, warrant, am
answerable for—supply or perform
the part of—make good or defray

I warrant also or reciprocally

I am bound as a security

I stand or jut out—stand to be hired or
sold

I stay or stand or remain, I resist

I stand still or firm, bear up—I exist

I stand upon, remain

hush, hold your peace, be quiet, silence—
out (to a dog)

a town of Campania

of or belonging to Stabiæ

steady, stable, constant, fixed, permanent;
constant, &c.

inconstant, &c.

inconstant, unsteady, tottering

very stable, of long continuance

excellent, that may be performed

good for nothing

firmness, steadiness, stability

unsteadiness, instability

steadily, constantly

unsteadily

I make steadfast, establish, settle

Hor.
Ter. Cic.
Lucr. Plau.
Mart.
Tac.
Liv.
Cic. Cat.
Cic.
Plaut. Cic.

Juv.
Plin.
Ov. Cic.

Perf. Cic.
Stat.
Col. Ov.
Gloss.
Liv.
Cæf.
Cic.

Ammia.
Ov. Liv.
Plin.
Cic.
Ter.
Ov. Plin.
Luc. Cic.

Plin.
Liv.
Dig.
Corn. Ca.
Lucr. Ha.

Cic.
Ter. Cic.
Liv.
Cic.
Plaut.
Plin.
Plin.
Cic.
Firmic.
Iren.
Liv.
Prud.
Cic.
Firmic.
Cic.
Plin.
Vitr.
Liv.
Sen.

CONstabilio
sta¹ili²MEN or mentum
Stabil²INUS

IN³constabul¹io
stabul¹OR
sta¹BULUM

stabul¹ARIUS

CONstabularius
stabulari¹A-æ
stabul¹O

CONstabulo

CONstabulat¹IO
OBsta¹CULUM
PRæst¹ANA
st¹ANS

CIRCUMstans
CONstans

IN³constans
Distant
Æquidistant
INSTans

PRæstans

IN³præstans
INSTant¹ANEUS
CONst¹ANTER

IN³constanter
IN³distanter
INSTanter
PRæstanter
ABst¹ANTIA
ABstantia
CIRCUMstantia
CONstantia

IN³constantia
DISTantia
EXstantia or extantia
INSTantia
OBstantia
PRæstantia
SUBstantia
SUBstanti¹ALIS
CONsubstantialis

I settle, make sure, assure
a stay or support, establishment
a small deity so called
a not being settled or firm
that settles or makes steadfast
a standing or place where one takes up
his quarters—stable, ox-stall, roost
for fowls, den, bee-hive—sheep-cote
or fold—place of refuge, shelter, sta-
bility—ostlery or inn—a prostitute
an innkeeper, an ostler—that takes care
of places where animals are put (for
shelter, roosting, &c.)
a fellow innkeeper, &c.
a woman that keeps an inn
I put cattle in a stable or fold, house
beasts—stabulor, I stand or am set
up in a stable—I am put to roost
I stand in a stable or fold, &c. I keep
in a stable
the stabling or housing of beasts
an obstacle
a goddess that stands forth and defends
standing—standing still, not moving—
remaining or continuing as before—
calm
standing about
steady, resolved, even, moderate, immu-
table, constant—costing
inconstant, wavering
standing off
equidistant, at or of the same distance
nigh at hand—earnest, importunate—
instant, present—standing in
performing—excelling, surpassing, ex-
cellent
good for nothing
done in an instant, instantaneous
deliberately, sedately, evenly, constantly,
always after one fashion
inconstantly, lightly
inseparably
earnestly or instantly
excellently
a standing off, distance
a standing by or a being present
an encompassing, a circumstance
steadiness, perseverance, firmness, con-
stancy, constant course
inconstancy, unsteadiness—uncertainty
distance, difference
the standing up or appearing above
earnestness, urgency, an instance
an opposition
pre-eminence, excellency, superiority
substance or matter—goods, estate
substantial
consubstantial

Ter.
Cic. Plin.
Gloss.
Vulg.
Sen.
Sall.
Virg.
Varr.
Plaut.
Petr. Suet.
Apul.
Varr.
Tert.
Aug.
Varr.
Ov.
Varr.
Col.
Apul.
Prudent.
Arnob.
Liv. Hor.
Cic.
Ov.
Ov.
Cic.
Ov.
Cic.
Vitr.
Mart. Cap.
Hor. Virg.
Heren. Suet.
Ov. Cic.
Iren.
Philos.
Cic.
Cic.
Ammian.
Quinct.
Plin.
Vitr.
Gloss.
Quint.
Cic.
Cic. Plin.
Plin.
Col.
Plin.
Vitr.
Cic.
Plin. Quint.
Ammian.
Augustin.

SUBstantialITER
SUBstanti⁹OLA-æ
SUBstantIVUS or IVālis

CONsubstantivus
IN⁵substantivus
IN⁵ARⁿ, indecl. (cujus rei)†
see stauro
stat¹ARIUS
stat⁸ICŪLUS-a-um
staticulus-i^m

staticulum

stat¹IM

stat¹IO

CIRCUMstatio
PRÆstatio
IM³præstatio
satispræstatio
stationALIS
stationARIUS
stat⁸IUNCŪLA
stat¹IVUS

stat¹OR

astator
PRÆstator
statUMARIA-æ
stat¹ŪRA
stat¹US-ūs
hence statuo hereafter
in statu esse, to be upon
one's guard, Plaut.

ANTIstatur-ūs
statu⁹LIBER^m-libera^f
ANTIst³ES-Iūs

INTERstes
PRÆstes

SŪPERstes

ANTIst¹IA-æ

substantially
a small substance
substantial—substantivus, that may stand
by itself; substantivum, a noun sub-
stantive
consubstantial
unsubstantial
bigness, the full proportion, having the
bulk or size of—likeness, resemblance
that remains in a place, stable, quiet
that moves or gesticulates but little
a sort of dance mixed with pauses and
steps and leaping
a little image or emblem used for orna-
ment (not a sort of suspended car or
litter)
forthwith, immediately—statedly, con-
stantly (see p. 412, Vol. I)
a station or standing or lighting—dura-
tion, continuance, bay, creek, road
for ships, post or station—a common
place for deciding matters—a stable
—a sentry or guard
an encompassing
a furnishing or supplying
a being good for nothing
a putting in security
that standeth or remains in a place
standing, stationary, that stirs not
a small station
standing, pitched; stativa (with cas-
tra ^{n. pl.} expressed or understood), a
standing camp, head quarters
a sentinel or watch, gaoler—a messenger
or summoner (see under sisto)
an epithet of Bacchus
that stands as security
a sort of herb (see under statuo here)
bigness, stature—size or pitch
a standing state or condition, circum-
stance, temper, constitution; also,
among orators, the chief point or
state of a case—form or fashion or
gesture of the body—a posture or man-
ner—size of body
the dignity of chief priest or prelate
made free by testament
a prelate or chief priest, an eminent
lawyer
that stands between
a chief leader, prelate, household god—
a surname of Jupiter
standing after others fall, surviving—
staying
a priestess, abbess, prioress

Tert.
Hier.
Tert.
Gramm.
Tert.
Iren.
Cic.
Virg.
Ter.
Gloss.
Plaut.
Plin.
Plaut. Ter.
Lucr.
Patere.
Juv.
Suet.
Cæf.
Gell.
Dig.
Gloss.
Corn. Cap.
Plin.
Dig.
Gloss.
Cic.
Phallit.
Cic.
Inscr.
Frontin.
Apul.
Cic. Col.
Cic.
Plaut.
Col.
Celf.
Tert.
Dig.
Cic.
Tert.
Ov.
Inscr.
Ov.
Sen.
Gell.

† *Instat* is used for *like* or *after the manner of*, and then it governs the genitive, and may be preceded by *ad* though this *ad* is generally left understood. Cicero uses it for *circiter* with a number.

SUPERSTITIO	superstition, idolatrous worship, vain fear, idle scrupulosity, fortune-telling—religion	Cic.
SUPERSTITIOSUS	superstitious, overscrupulous, religious, nice, scrupulous—that can be a fortune teller	Tac. Cic. Plaut.
SUPERSTITIOSE	superstitiously, religiously, fondly, supernaturally, by way of divination	Cic.
ANTISTITIUM	dignity or office of chief priest	Mart. Cap.
DISTITIUM	a distance, a standing apart	Jos. Iscan.
INTERSTITIUM (see under sisto)	a distance or space between	Tac.
STIVA-Æ	the plough-tail or handle (stiva à stando, Gesner)	Virg.
PRÆSTUS-a-um (cui rei)	an attendant or manager of	Inscr.
PRÆSTO	ready at hand	Cic.
PRÆSTOLO or ðlor, as if præstulo, &c.	I tarry, wait for, expect	Non. Cic.
DISTITO	I stand apart or distant from others	Col.
INSISTO	I stick to or persist in a thing	Cæs.
RESISTO	I often stop or stay—draw back, struggle	Ter. Plaut.
SUPERSTITO	I live after others, outlive	Enn.
RESISTO	I am fit to be sown again, I am in a condition to be sown and to bear every year	Col.
RESISTIBILIS	that produces yearly or every year	Varr.
RESISTIBILO, from stabilio here before	I restore or restitute or re-establish	Fest.
STAMEN-inis, στήμων from ισάμι or ισω or σάω “à stando dictum,” Gesn.	hemp (or flax, &c.) set on a distaff to spin, cloth in the loom or frame, a warp, thread, yarn, string of an instrument—filk, cloth—a chive or little thing standing like thread in flowers, the vein or grain of wood	Ov.
SUBSTAMEN or subtemen	see subtegmen under tego	Claud.
STAMINARIUS-a-um	spinning thread or working at the loom (it is thought)	Plin.
STAMINATUS	spun, woven	Gloss.
STAMINEUS	made of threads, full of threads, thready	Gell.
STAPEDA or stăpia-æ or stăpes-edis	a stirrup (from sto and pes)	Petron.
STATUO-ui-utum, this comes from status-ûs under sto, in preceding page	I set or place—set up, build, erect, ordain, decree, resolve, conclude—appoint, assign—dedicate, present, offer—give sentence, pass judgment	Plin.
Statua	a statue or standing image (of metal, stone, &c.)	Gloss. Inscr.
STATUARIUS	of or belonging to statues; substantively, a carver, statuary	Juv.
STATUARIA (ars understood)	the art of statuary or of graving images	Plaut. Cic.
STATUMEN-inis	a buttress, support, stake, prop—the footstock or futtock of ships—the coat of a floor	Liv.
Statumino	I prop up, stake or shore up, I floor or put a rough mason's work	Virg.
SUPERSTATUMINO	I add as a rough mason's work	Cæs.
statuminatio	a paving or laying of a foundation	Cic.
statunculum or uncula	a small statue	Plin.
		Pallad.
		Vitr.
		Petr. Gloss.

*statut*¹⁰
*statut*¹UM
 AD OR ASSITUITO³-ui-ūtum
 CONSTITUO
 (constitutum est mihi, I
 propose or am determi-
 ned, Cic.)
 DESTITUO
 INSTITUO
 PRÆSTITUO
 PROSTITUO
 RSTITUO (in rem, cui)
 SUBSTITUO (pro quo, in locum
 cujus)
 CONSTITUT¹⁰
 DESTITUTIO
 INSTITUTIO
 PROSTITUTIO
 RSTITUTIO
 SEMPERRSTITUTIO
 SUBSTITUTIO
 CONSTITUT¹ITIVS
 SUBSTITUT¹IVUS
 CONSTITUT¹OR
 DESTITUTOR
 INSTITUTOR
 PROSTITUTOR
 RSTITUTOR and RIX
 CONSTITUTORIVS
 RSTITUTORIVS
 CONSTITUT¹US-ŪS
 PRÆINSTITUTUS-a-um
 OBSTITUTUS
 SUBSTITUTUS-i
 PROSTITUTUS-a¹
 CONSTITUTIO
 CONSTITUTUM
 INSTITUTUM

a setting or placing
 a resolution, decree, statute
 I set or carry or bring over
 I set or put or range or dispose, establish,
 appoint, decree, constitute or make,
 build, erect, place, govern and ma-
 nage—purpose, design, intend—settle,
 determine—stop or halt
 I stick down or fasten—place—forsake,
 abandon, desert, leave off, give over,
 fail—disappoint, deceive
 I institute, appoint, found, set in order,
 settle, resolve, purpose, begin, direct,
 make or get, procure, instruct, train
 up, plant—prepare, build
 I appoint beforehand, prescribe
 I set open to every one that comes, I pro-
 stitute
 I put in its first state, restore, yield
 again, surrender—repair, renew—
 rally—set in order or to right—
 pardon
 I substitute, put in the place of another
 —I set before or represent
 a constitution, order, decree, establish-
 ment, state or complexion of the body
 —the stating of a cause
 a forsaking, a disappointment
 an ordering, management, instruction,
 direction, teaching—fashion, custom
 —set of precepts, instructive books
 prostitution
 restitution or satisfaction—a rebuilding
 a continual renewing or repairing
 a substitution
 appointed or ordained, or that appoints,
 &c.
 conditional
 that ordains or appoints
 that forsakes
 a teacher, a tutor
 that prostitutes
 that restores or gives satisfaction
 serving to appoint or ordain
 of or belonging to restitution
 equal state or condition
 appointed beforehand
 oblique, placed across
 a substitute or deputy (besides its mean-
 ings as participle of substituo)
 a prostitute
 according to appointment
 a decree, a constitution, appointment or
 time agreed upon for trying a cause
 custom, way, fashion, statute, decree, do-
 cument, instruction, employment or
 course of life, intent, purpose

Vitr.
 Cic.
 Herenn.
 Cic.
 Ter.
 Traj. Sal.
 Varr. Pl.
 Ov.
 Liv.
 Cic.
 Cæf.
 Cic.
 Catul.
 Ter.
 Cæf.
 Suet. O.
 Cic.
 Cic.
 Liv.
 Cic.
 Herenn.
 Cic.
 Cic.
 Plin.
 Quint.
 Arnob.
 Cic. Suet.
 Arnob.
 Arnob.
 Ulp.
 Apul.
 Quint.
 Tibull.
 Tert.
 Tert.
 Cic. Apul.
 Paull.
 Ulp.
 Fest.
 Sallust.
 Gloss.
 Eccl.
 Cic.
 Sen.
 Gloss.
 Cic.
 Cic.

*SITIO⁹-ivi-ītum†sit⁹IBUNDUSsit⁹CŪLA-æ^fsiticul⁹ŌSUSsit⁹IENTERsit⁹IS-IS^fsit⁹OR (cujus rei)sit⁹ŪLA-æ^fsitul⁹US-ī^msit⁹ELLA-æ^f

*SITOS, σῖτος

sit⁹A or sitiaPARASIT⁹A-æ^fsit⁹ANUS or setanias

(as if σῖτος νέος)

sitani⁹UM

PARASITASTER-tri

PARASITICUS

SYSIT⁹ETERIS-īdis^f

SYSITIUM

sit⁹CAPĒLUSsit⁹DIASitomagus-ī^fSitōNES or ōna-æ^msitonia-īæ^fsitonic⁹UM

PARASITUS-ī

SYSITUS

PARASITOR

UPPARASITOR

PARASIT⁹IOSithonia-æ^f

Sithonis-īdis

Sithonius

*SMAO or smēo or smēcho

smēCTICUS

smēCTIS-IS^fsmēOMA-ātis^asmegmatic⁹US

*SMILĒ-es

smilION-ii^aSmerdis-is^mplead⁹ofmerdisI am thirsty—I am dry or parched, thirsty
after, desire earnestly

that is very thirsty

thirst (from sitis hereafter)

causing thirst, thirsty, dry, barren

greedily, in a thirsty manner

thirst, earnest desire—drought

that thirsts after

a bucket to draw and carry water in

a water-pot, a chamber-pot

a little bucket or water-pot—a ballot-
boxcorn, wheat, flour, bread, food, victuals
(sito or sit, in comp.)

bread, food

a she-parasite

of or concerning the corn sown in the
spring

corn sown in March or April

a young parasite

of a parasite

an herb of good fellowship causing mirth

the feast of a company in their hall, a

place to eat publicly and in common

a dealer in corn, cornfactor

scarcity or want of corn

the town of Thetford in Norfolk

a purveyor, cornfactor—Sitones-um, a

people of Norway and Lapland

the care or commission of purveying
corn

a granary

the priest's guest to eat part of a sacri-
fice—a parasite, spunger, flatterer—a

player or actor that recites verses

a fellow-boarder

I play the parasite, flatter, fawn

I fawn or flatter like a parasite

a playing the parasite

a part of Thrace on the Euxine Sea

Sithonian (relating to a feminine)

Sithonian, Thracian

I clean, cleanse, purify

that cleanses or purges, good for scouring
with

fuller's-earth, French chalk

soap or wash-ball, detergent remedy

soapy, of a detergent quality

a graver, lancet, knife, sharp tool

a shoemaker's paring or cutting knife, a
lancet

the brother of the Persian king Cambyzes

one who wished to pass for Smerdis

Plin.

Cic.

Plaut.

Gloss.

Col.

Cic.

Cic. Tib.

Apul.

Plaut.

Cato

Gloss. Cic.

Gloss.

Gloss.

Hor.

Plin.

Gloss.

Ter.

Plaut.

Plin.

Strabo

Gloss.

Gloss.

Cambd.

Dig.

Tac.

Ulp.

Gloss.

Aug.

Cic.

Mart.

Gloss.

Plaut.

Plaut.

Plaut.

Solin.

Ov.

Ov.

not used

Plin.

Gloss.

Plin.

Plin.

not used

Jun.

Justin.

Justin.

iria or irio means a willow, and is a derivation of ira, because it grows fast. Now, as willows are fond of
 , may will not grow but in moist places, it is rational to derive sitio from iria, by prefixing s for the slender
 don, and changing ia into io for eo (according to the note on perio, p. 253, Vol. I.). Sitio will then mean,
 ly, I am a thirsty willow, i. e. I am thirsty as a willow.

*SMILAX or zmīlax-acis ^f (see at melos)—similax is wrong	the yew-tree, an herb or shrub like ivy —a girl who, pining with love for young Crocus, was changed into a shrub like ivy	Plin. Ov.
*SMINTHA Smintheus-cos Sminthium or ēum	a house-mouse a surname of Apollo, because he fried the town Chrysa from mice a temple of Apollo Smintheus	not used Ov. Strabo.
*SMYRNA (some smurna) from myrrha, which see after myro Smyrneus smyrnion-ii ⁿ smyrnium-ii ⁿ smyrrhisa-æ	myrrh—the incestuous daughter of Cinyra —a city of Ionia in Asia of Smyrna (Homer was of this place) herb lovage or alisander seed of lovage or alisander a plant like myrrh (the leaves of which resemble hemlock) pleasant to eat a kind of fish	Lucr. Pl. Gloss. Luc. Cato Scribon. Plin.
Smmyrus-i SŌCĒRUS-i ^m , corrupted from iuxto; focera, iuxto; focēr-ēri. Asfocer CONfocer	a father-in-law, that is, the wife's fa- ther (focer is more used) a mother-in-law; focrus is more used a father-in-law a father-in-law's grandfather fellow father-in-law (the son of the one, and the daughter of the other, having married together)	Plin. Plaut. Inscr. Cic. Capitul. Suet.
PRŌfocer SŌCRUS-ūs ^f	the wife's father's father a mother-in-law (Nonius tells us focrus was anciently masculine) fellow mother-in-law	Ov. Ter.
CONfocrus PRŌfocrus focruālis Sŏchis *SŌCIUS-a-um†	the mother of the mother-in-law of a mother or father-in-law an Egyptian king so called that takes part and assists or helps— confederate, of or belonging to allies— common between partners or parents or kinsfolks or friends that associates with (cui) adjacent and allied a companion, associate, adherent, inti- mate accomplice—ally, confederate— fellow soldier an associate, a confederate a she-companion or partner or mate of or belonging to allies or confederates or friends—nuptial, marriage unsuitable unsuitable, not sociable fellowship, company, sociableness fellowlike, sociably anciently for socius partnership (in good or evil), alliance, society, company, confederacy, friendship	Auson. Dig. Sidon. Plin. Cic. Virg. Ov. Cassiod. Aur. Vā. Cic. Cæli. Plaut. Ist. Tac. Sen. Ov. Rutil. Gloss. Plin. Hor. Plaut. Cic.
Asfocius CIRCUMfocius focius-i ^m (focio, in comp.) CONfocius-i focia fociālis DIS ³ fociālis IN ³ fociālis fociālitās fociālīter fociennus-i fociētās		

† Not from *sequor*, as Ainsworth would have it; but companions, associates, accomplices, &c. being to have similarity of disposition or of views, *focius* comes from *focius* (*qualis, promptus, paratus, expeditus, optus, accom-
datus, valens*; whence the adverb *focius*, *quemadmodum, sic, ita*), by prefixing *s* for the aspiration, and introducing
c to remove the hiatus; or from *focius*, Ion. for *φωϊός* (*quasi, still from focius*), by prefixing *s* for the aspiration
and suppressing the second o.

sociO (cui or cum quo)

ASocio (rem or quem cui)

CONFocio (quem cum quo)

DISocio

sociat¹BILIS

CONFociabilis

DISociabilis

IN¹disociabilisIN¹sociabilisIN¹disociabilITERCONFociat¹IMsociat¹IO

CONFociatio

DISociatio

sociat¹OR and rix

DISociator

*SÖDÄLIS-is^m†

födalITAS

födalITUM

födalITUS or ärius

*SogdiÄNA-æ^f

SogdiÄNI or Sogdii-orum

*SOL-sölis^m† (sol or soli,
in comp.)solÄGO-inis^f

solÄNEUS

solANUM

solÄNUS

SUBsolanus

solÄRIS-is-e

SUBsolaris

I associate, confederate—couple, match,
fit, join—participate, am a partner in
—impart, communicate—entertain,
make welcome

I associate or join—fit, match

I unite, join together

I disjoin, separate—break company, dis-
solve fellowship

easily joined—to be joined, sociable

that may be joined or united

that cannot match together, opposite

inseparable

that cannot be joined, unsociable—that
will not allow a companion

inseparably

conjointly

an associating, a matching

fellowship, union, society

a separating of company—antipathy

that associates or joins or couples

that disjoins or separates

an attendant or follower—an associate,
a partaker—a crony or comrade or
companion—of one company or college
or societya fellowship, society, brotherhood, a com-
pany of men in any trade or pro-
fessiona company, fraternity, corporation
of brotherhood or corporation, &c.

a province of Asia so called

the inhabitants of Sogdiana

the sun—heat or beams of the sun, a day,
a climate or region—solis gemma, a
sort of gem; Solis, an island so called
—Solis urbs for Heliopolis

a sunflower, a turnsol

basking in the sun (it is thought); sola-
nea lacerta

the herb night-flode or banewort

the easterly wind

placed under the sun; substantively, the
easterly wind

solar, of or belonging to the sun

that is under the sun

Liv. Tac.

Ov.

Val. Virg.

Stat. Claud.

Cic.

Tac. Cic.

Plin. Liv.

Ambros.

Hor.

Lact.

Liv.

Tac.

Gloss.

Ammian.

Mart. Cap.

Cic.

Tac. Plin.

Stat. Val.

Arnob.

Claud. Cic.

Ov.

Tac.

Cic.

Cic.

Amm. Inscr.

Geogr.

Plin. Gloss.

Cic. Hor.

Plin.

Mela

Apul.

Th. Prisc.

Plin.

Vitr.

Plin.

Sen.

Sarisb.

From *sōdo*, road, way, path, manner of life, sect, &c. see *bodos* (by changing the aspiration into *s*), and *sōlō*, I roll, revolve; whence *ἀσλζω*, I assemble or collect, and *ἀσλζω*, together, in a crowd, in plenty, enough. This derivation, *sodales* may have meant; primarily, people that collect in and keep on the same road or manner of life, consequently, people of the same disposition or views. This derivation of mine seems to me more rational than the following of Festus—"Sodales dicti quia sedales quod una sederent et essent, vel quod ex suo dapibun vescerent, vel quod inter se invicem suaderent quod utile esset."—I said more rational, because it is supported by the *Marque sodales*, Claud. alluding to the Rhine and the Danube; the former travelling, I mean of or flowing, towards the north (Boreas being the north-wind), and the latter from west to east (Mars being whose course is from west to east, and, retrogradely, from east to west). Besides, Horace called the *sodales* (a rapid river of Thrace), *bicinis sedalem*; and Cicero, in this passage, "*Nam ille quoque sodalis istius erat morbo et cupiditate, means eodem animi vitio tenebatur.*"

From *sol-silis* (changing *i* into *s*, as in *illi* for *illi*), because the sun is of a bright yellow colour—see *fil*. If a derivative of *solus*, according to Cicero, who says, "*quod solus apparent ceteris sideribus suo fulgore nitet*;" still *sol* comes from a Greek parent, and therefore I have marked it as having a Greek extraction.

SUPRA¹stlaris

solarius

solarium

solicatio-iōnis

soli²FERsoli²FUGAsoli²GĒNA

Solitānus

soli²OIN¹soloINsolat¹IOsolat¹US-a-umIN¹solatus

solatum

☞solemnis or solennis, &c.

•SÖLEN-ēnos

•SÖLEO²-solitus-sum†

(Sometimes solui, Non.

solinunt anciently for

solent, Fest.)

DIS²soleoAS²soletCOAS²soletIN²soletEX²solēns (re)IN²solensIN¹sol²ENTERIN¹sol²ENTIAsolit¹US-a-umIN²solitusIN²solitesolit²ōIN²sol²UST†solit¹Osolit²ANEUSAB²solESCO³EX²solESCO (ā re)IN²solESCO

☞sollemnis, &c.

that is above the sun

standing in the sun

a sun-dial—place where one may sun

himself (see also under solum)

a laying in the sun

meridional

for solipuga, p. 246, Vol. I.

begotten by the sun

the promontory of Solis in Africa; coch-

leæ solitanæ

I dry in the sun (see also under solus and

solor)

I dry or expose in the sun

a bleaching or laying in the sun

sun-burnt, freckled or pimples with the

heat of the sun, that has the head-ach

with the heat of the sun

dried in the sun, sunny, clear, bright

a disorder occasioned by the heat of the

sun

(see under annus)

a sort of sea-fish round and hollow like a

pipe or tube

I am accustomed or wont or used—lie

with—solet or solitum est, the custom

is, it is wont or usual

I am not accustomed

it is the custom, it is wont

it is the custom, it is usual

it is the custom, it is usual

abstaining from

unaccustomed, unusual, strange, proud,

insolent—difficult of access, not con-

versable

seldom, rarely—proudly, insolently

disuse, strangeness, starchedness—haugh-

tiness, sauciness

usual, ordinary, wont, accustomed

unusual, extraordinary—unaccustomed

unusually

with a comparative, than usual

unusual, extraordinary (some think)

I am accustomed or used

usual, customary

I grow out of use, fade

I abstain from, lose the habit of

I grow proud and insolent

for solennis or solennis at annus

Sarisb.

Gloss.

Plin.

Plaut.

Cael. Aur.

Sen.

Plin.

Val. Flacc.

Plin.

Gloss.

Col.

Plin.

Plin.

Col.

Fest.

Plin.

Cael.

Plaut.

Cic.

Ulp.

Cic.

Plaut.

Gell.

Tertul.

Cael.

Sen.

Cic. Liv.

Cic.

Val. Max.

Suet.

Cic. Cael.

Gell.

Ov.

Non.

Gell.

Marc. Em.

Tert.

Tert.

Sall.

† As if *solleo* for *φιλῶ*; that is, from *φίλος* and *ἔω*, changing *ph* (φ) into *ps*, and *i* into *o* (as in *all* for *all* for, by dropping the *p*, as in *aria* for *aria*, we get *solleo*. *φίλος* meaning that loves or is fond of, and what are accustomed to, becoming a sort of inclination in us, every body will, on reflecting a little, discover *φίλος* is found in the sense of *solleo*. As for the rest, I beg my reader to recollect, that φ has often, in Latin, become a simple *f*, that *b* is found instead of *f* (as in *baba* for *faba*), and *s* for *b* (as in *serps* from *lyra*), hence, if I had said *solleo* is as if *solleo*, for *φιλῶ*, the derivation would still have been rational. But why change of *i* into *o*?—Perhaps, because if *solleo* had been allowed for *I am accustomed*, it would have clashed with *solio*, *I am silent*—see *sonus*.

† But *insolom*, with a tense of *venio*, which occurs twice, should be read separately, in *solum*—see the note on the noun *solum* at *solus*, after *solor*, &c.

*SOLVO-sōlvi-sōlūtum,
from súv (σύν before λ,
corrupted into so), and
λύω, see lyo

absolvo

redabsolvo

desolvo

disolvo

exsolvo or exolvo

persolvo

resolvo

solu¹ BILIS

disolubilis

in²disolubilis

in³solubilis

resolubilis

ir³resolubilis

in³solubilitas

in²disolubilitas

in³solubilitas

solu² ILIS

solu² IM

solu² IO

absolutio

disolutio

exolutio or exolutio

resolutio

solu² OR

disolutor and rix

exolutor or exolutor

sommisolutor

absolutorius

absolutorium

absolutus

in²absolutus

disolutus

in²disolutus

in³solutus

ir³resolutus

solute

absolute

I loose or unloose, untie, disentangle,
melt, thaw, dissolve—release, acquit,
free, resolve, explain, pay, weigh an-
chor, put to sea—make laxative—en-
feeble, make languid

I acquit or discharge, accomplish, finish
—consume, destroy—dispatch, dismiss

I absolve a second time

I pay

I loose or untie, cancel, abrogate, pay as
a debt, I answer or resolve, refuse—
melt or break—disengage—perform—
free from suspense—cause to die

I unbind, loose—free or rid—pay, per-
form, fulfil—disentangle, disengage,
melt

I pay thoroughly, perform, accomplish

I loose or unbind, resolve or reduce—open
—loosen, make laxative—make void,
mitigate, relax, explain or discover
—pay back—abolish, take away—
dissolve, melt, enfeeble—confute, re-
fute—scatter, dissipate—absolve

that may be loosed, easily loosed

that may be dissolved

that cannot be dissolved, indissoluble

that cannot be loosed or requited

that may be resolved

that cannot be resolved

indissolubility

indissolubly

indissolubly

that may be loosed, easily loosed

freely, at liberty

a loosing or releasing, a paying of money

a discharging, an acquitting

dissolution, a loosing, an abolishing, easi-
ness of temper—an answering or a re-

futing—weakness or queasiness

a perfect payment

a loosing, loosening, relaxation—an un-

tying

the payer

that unties or looses

that fully pays or discharges

an interpreter of dreams

serving to absolve or to acquit

a sovereign remedy

acquitted—perfect, consummate

imperfect

loosed, dissolved, weak, dissolute, de-

bauched—disbelieved, queasy—shaken

off

not loosed

not paid, not discharged

not loosed, not slack

freely, at liberty, wantonly

perfectly, completely, absolutely

Ov.

Cic.

Col.

Celf.

Cic.

Luc. Ter.

Plaut.

Dig.

Cic.

Luc.

Ter. Catul.

Plaut. Sall.

Plaut. Virg.

Cic. Lucr.

Cic.

Col. Sen.

Celf. Virg.

Plaut. Tac.

Lucr. Quint.

Ov. Hor.

Prud.

Cic.

Cic.

Quint.

Prudent.

Apul.

Sidon.

Claud. Mam.

Macr.

Suet.

Tert.

Cic.

Cic.

Cic.

Herenn.

Plin.

Tertul.

Celf. Gell.

Tert.

Cod. Tert.

Ist.

Gloss.

Suet.

Plin.

Nep. Plin.

Apul.

Cic.

Plin. Quint.

Cic.

Sen.

Ov.

Cic.

Suet.

DISsolūtē

EXsolūtē or exolutē

RĒsolūtē

solūtum

PERsolūta or persolyton

*SŌLUS-a-um (gen. ius, dat. soli-æ-i, Ter.) from ὅλος, see holos and under soleo

PER or PRÆsolus

soli⁹CANUSsol⁹INUM

Solinus

solinO-as

sol⁹ITARIUS

solitē

solitūDO or solitas

SOLLUS

sol⁹ERSsol⁹CURIUSsol⁹FERREUM

SŌLUM

solum⁹MODŌ

solO (see under sol and solum)

AD or ASsola

DĒsola

DĒsolar⁹IODĒsolar⁹ORIUSsolar⁹US

SŌLOR-ātus sum

“integrare, recreare à solo vel sollo, maxime ad animum in malis firmandum,” Gesner

CONsolor (consolo, Varr.)

CONsola⁹BILISIN⁹CONsolabilisIN⁹solabilisIN⁹solabilITERsola⁹MEN or mentum

CONsolamen

CONsolar⁹IOsolar⁹OR and rix

CONsolator

CONsolatorIUS

CONsolatorIE

DĒsolar⁹US

solatium

solat⁹ŌLUM

CONsolatiolum

solatiOR-āris (cui)

dis⁹solutely, without care

in a manner that pays fully whence resolutius, more loosely the payment

herb burdock (it is thought)

alone, only (that is, one forming the whole), solitary, desert—unaccompanied—unmarried—barren, dry (soli, in comp.)—see solus-untis here lower

quite alone, one only

that sings alone

a meal eaten by one's self or alone

a writer so called

I consult (it is said)

lonesome, solitary

in a lonely manner (some read otherwise)

solitude, retirement, wilderness, desert whole, solid

see solers under ars

curious in every thing (see under cura)

for solisterreum at ferrum

only, alone (solum-i, hereafter)

only, alone

I make lonely, desolate, lay waste

I level to the ground, lay waste

I desolate, lay waste

desolation or grief

serving to lay waste

desolated, destitute of inhabitants (see lower)

I relieve, help, assuage, satisfy—comfort, solace, console, cheer up, ease

I comfort, encourage—am comforted that may be comforted or appeased—that comforts

that cannot be comforted, &c.

inconsolable

inconsolably or solitarily

comfort, solace

consolation, comfort

comfort, consolation

that comforts or consoles

a comforter

consolatory, serving to comfort

in a consolatory manner

left alone—forsaken, deserted—laid waste, desolate

comfort, relief, consolation

a little comfort or ease

a little comfort or consolation

I relieve or comfort

Cic.

Gloss.

Ter.

Ulp.

Plin.

Cic.

Sen.

Prop.

Ammian.

Plaut.

Mart.

Gloss.

Gloss.

Verrius

Cic.

Plaut.

Cic.

Fest.

Liv.

Fest.

Cic.

Plin.

Stat.

Ter.

Col.

Zeno

Omn.

Senec.

Virg.

Catul.

Cic.

Cic.

Ov.

Paulin.

Hor.

Virg.

Hier.

Cic.

Stat.

Cic.

Cic.

Sidon.

Stat.

Plin.

Cic.

Catul.

Firmic.

Sarrub.

SOLUM-it	that which sustains or bears any thing on it, base, foundation—the ground or soil, the sole of a foot—the sole of a shoe—the surface of any thing—a floor pavement or bottom	Varr. Cic. Mart. Ov. Cæf. Non.
EXsol-folis (not much used)	a banished person, an exile (see exul at ex)	
solĀRIUM ^a	a land-tax (see under sol)	Ulp.
solĒA ^t	a slipper, a horse-shoe—a sole (fish), an instrument for making oil	Catul. Col.
soleAGINEA	post regula soleagineis, read “post regulis oleagineis,” a sort of clasps	Veget.
solĀRIUS	a patten-maker, maker of horse-shoes	Plaut.
solĀTUS	wearing slippers, shod	Cic.
IN ³ sol ² CITUS dies	a leisure day (it is thought, from cieo)	Gloss.
solISTIMUM or sollisti- mum-ia	a kind of augury when chickens drop out of their bills the corn given them which rebounded again	Cic.
solox-ōcis	thick of wool, unborn	Lucil.
Solus-untis ^t	a town of the Isle of Cyprus—a town of Sicily	Steph. Plin.
SOLĪDUS-a-um (see lower)	whole, entire—solid, compact, massy, not hollow, substantial, material—full and perfect, sound, firm—hard, stiff	Liv. Cic. Ter. Ov. Arnob. Ov. Juven. Matthiol. Ter. Plaut. Plin. Cic. Cic. Mart. Ulp. Sen. Gloss. Cæf.
consolidus	solid	
IN ³ solidus	weak, infirm	
PRÆ ³ solidus	very solid, &c.	
consolida-æ	the herb comfrey or consound	
solide	substantially, really—perfectly, fully	
solid ² PES	whole-footed (as a horse)	
solidITAS	solidity, firmness, massiness	
solidum or soldum	the whole, the full	
IN ³ solidum or insolido	wholly	
solidURIUS or soldurius	a man sworn and devoted to his friend,	
(also soldarius, Gloss.	a retainer to a great man, or one of his clan	
whence soldier)		
solidus or soldus-ia	an entire gold coin, now used to denote a shilling, a ducat, &c.	Lampr. Mart.
solidESCO ³	I close (as a wound), grow whole	Plin.
solidO	I make firm or solid—close (a wound)—plaster walls—solder	Plin. Cels. Tac. Gloss. Vitruv.
consolido	I consolidate, solder	Stat.
PERsolido	I make hard and solid, congeal	Fortun.
solida ² MEN	firmness, solidity	Lact. Novat.
solida ² MENTUM	the stay or support—the top of the heavens	Vitr.
solidat ¹ IO	a binding, a soldering, a fastening	Ulp.
consolidatio	the joining the use and profit of a thing	Venant.
consolidat ¹ OR	that consolidates	Arnob.
solidat ¹ RIX	that binds or consolidates	Vitr.
consolidat ¹ US	hardened, made solid	Juv.
SOLŌN-ōnis	one of the wise men of Greece	Menag.
Solæ or Soli-orum	a city of Cilicia so called by Solon	

from solus or solus, in the sense of solid. Cæleste solum, a table (Ainsworth says a trencher of bread), Virg. Aeneid, the sea; solum avium, the air; stellarum solum, the sky; in solum venire, to come into one's mind or without any preparation, &c. Ennius seems to have used solum for a throne or royal seat; and solatium, in Festus, is said to mean seats; and, indeed, solum may express a firm and stable possession or any thing on foundation—see solum at sedeo.

Solēnsis	an inhabitant of or born at Solca	Gloss.
Solæcus-a-um	that speaks a corrupt language	Gell.
Solacismus or Solacismus	a solecism, a joining badly words together, an incongruity of speech	Sen.
Solæcon-i (soleco, in comp.)		Auson.
Solacisso	I speak improperly	Gell.
Solyma-æ^f or Solyma-orumⁿ	the capital of Judea, Jerusalem	Desp.
Hierosolyma-æ^f or Solyma-orumⁿ	Jerusalem (also Hierosolyma-æ, &c. and Hierusalem or Jerusalem, in Latin)	Gloss.
Hierosolymarius	Pompey so called	Cic.
Hierosolymita-æ^c or itānus	of Jerusalem	Gloss.
Solymus-a-um	of Jerusalem or of the Jews	Juv.
Solymus-i	a companion of Æneas	Plin.
Sulmo-ōnis^m	a town of Italy built by Solymus	Ov.
Sulmonensis	of Sulmo	Juv.
*Sōma-ātos	body, flesh, property or right of possession, a man's private parts	not used
Metensomatōsis-is^f	the transmigration of souls from body to body	Tert.
Difomum	a vessel that may contain two bodies	Inscr.
A^fomus or afomātus	incorporeal	Gloss. Ca.
*SOMNUS-i , Somnus (at first Sypnus , then Supnus , topnus , and lastly, Somnus)	sleep, rest, quietness—night—a calm—sloth, laziness (see sōpor)	Cic. Virg. Stat. Tac.
IN^fomnia-ia^f	a lying awake, a lack of sleep	Tert.
somniālis	of or belonging to sleep or dream	Fulg.
somniculōsus	sleepy, drowsy, drowsily, dreaming	Cic.
somniculose	sleepingly, sluggishly, dreamingly	Plaut.
IN^fomniētas	a lack of sleep	Plin. Val.
somni⁹fer or ficus	separative, causing sleep	Plin.
Dē^fomnis-is-e	that wakes, that sleeps not	Petron.
EX^fomnis or exomnis	sleepless, that sleeps not, waking	Vell.
Gravissomnis	that sleeps hard	Barth.
IN^fomnis	sleepless, &c.	Tac.
sēmissomnis or semisomnus	half asleep, half awake	Cic. Lit.
somnium (somni, in comp.)	a dream, vision in one's sleep—idle story, silly fancy, whim	Cic. Ter.
IN^fomnium	a dream or vision, &c.	Plin.
somni⁹osus	full of dreams, troubled with dreams	Cic.
IN^fomniosus	full of dreams, troubled with dreams	Cic.
somniō	I dream, dream of (rem)—fancy, vainly imagine (rem)	Col.
CON^fomnis	I dream, &c.	Plaut.
EX^fomnis or exomnis	I awaken, waken	Gloss.
CON^fomniat⁹io	a dreaming, a vision in one's sleep	Hirt.
somniat⁹or	a dreamer	Sen.
somnolentus	sleepy, drowsy	Apul.
somnolentia	somnolency, drowsiness	Sidon.
somnurnus or somnorinus	} visionary, seen in dreams }	Non. G.
LEV^fissomnus	that sleeps gently	Lucr.
PRO^fissomnus	a mean being who showed the way to the infernal regions	Arnob.
*SOMPPOS	empty, porous, spongy, soft	not used
somp⁹os-i^m	a kind of wild gourd (Harduin reads spongos)	Plin.

sonchos-im, *σόνχος*
 SÖNUS-im† (sometimes
 sonus-ūs, Non.)

AB⁴sonus-a-um

Æg³sonus

Ær³sonus

Alti³sonus

Astri³sonus

Belli³sonus

Circum³sonus

Con³sonus

Dis³sonus

In³sonus

Multi³sonus

Ob³sonus

Omn³sonus

Per³sonus

Re³sonus

Phonchi³sonus

Surv³sonus

Terr³sonus

Undi³sonus

AB⁴sonē

CON³sonē

soni³pes-pēdis

soni³vius

sonor-ōri³m

sonorus

Multi³sonorus

sonore

sonorinus

soneritas

son³O³-ui (āvi, Tert. Her.
 &c.)-itum (sono³, Lucr.)

AB⁴sono

AS³sono

a kind of sow-thistle, wild lettuce
 a sound, the accent (of the voice)—a
 noise, din—clap of applause—note or
 tune—a word

harsh in sound, dissonant, discordant—
 irregular, absurd—unsuitable, dis-
 agreeable

sounding like a shield
 sounding or ringing like brass
 that sounds loud or from above—sublime,
 heroic

an epithet of Jupiter
 sounding or ringing in a warlike manner
 sounding round about
 of like tune or sound—agreeable, conve-
 nient

out of tune, jarring, dissonant
 that has or makes no sound
 sounding much or with many tunes or
 notes

harsh in sound (perhaps to be read ab-
 sonus)

sounding with every note or tune
 echoing, resounding all over
 that sounds again, resounding
 a scoffer

that sounds agreeably
 sounding terribly

making a noise by the dashing of the sea
 —roaring with waves

absurdly
 of one accord, unanimously

a courser, a steed, a horse—a priest of
 Isis (whose feet made a noise in dan-
 cing)

making a noise in rebounding (see soli-
 stium under solum at solus)

a great sound or noise, a rattling
 sonorous, loud, shrill

sounding loud, creaking like a cart or
 wain

sonorously, with noise
 noisy (some read somnorinus at somnus)

loudness of sound

I sound or make a noise—resound, ring,
 play on an instrument—clatter, patter,
 celebrate or praise, sound like (rem or
 quem)—warble—signify or mean

I am discordant, form a harsh sound
 I answer by sound like an echo

Plin.

Cic. Sen.

Hor. Plin.

Ov.

Cic.

Hor. Liv.

Val. Flacc.

Stat.

Cic. Juv.

Mart. Cap.

Paull. Non.

Stat.

Sil. Cic.

Liv.

Amm. n.

Stat.

Varr.

Mart. Cap.

Val. Flacc.

Ov.

Sidon.

Virg.

Claud.

Stat.

Prop.

Gell.

Apul.

Cic.

Gratius

Cic.

Virg.

Virg.

Claud.

Gell.

Non.

Sariss.

Plaut. Ov.

Virg.

Tibul. Cic.

Cathol.

Ov.

from φωνή for φωνά, voice, sound, word; whence μεγαλέφωνος (Suidas), who has a strong voice (as if at
 sonus or fons, and then sonos or sonus, according to the note on solus), altering the quantity of the first
 syllable. Observe, that φωνή comes from φέω, I speak, I shine, I kill or destroy; whence φόνος, slaughter,
 &c. which may have given rise to making the first syllable short, as if φώνος had also meant voice, sound,
 &c. As to sonus fons, in Sen. which are interpreted sonus quorum causam ignoramus, they are what the French
 call son or des sons, hollow, indistinct sounds; and it is the same with sonus magnus, also in Sen.
 in these only a transition from one of the senses to another; as there is another such transition in
 sonus, a dark lantern: in the former case, the hearing is deficient; in the latter, the sight is in the same

CIRCUMsono
CONsono

DIS⁴sono
EXsono
INsono
INTERsono
OBsono

PERsono

PRÆsono
RÊsono¹ (or refono², Non.)
SUBsono
sona¹ÊILIS
RÊsonabilis
CONson²ANS

sēmisonans
CONson²ANTER

IN³consonanter
PERSONanter

AE⁴son²ANTIA
CONsonantia
IN³consonantia
DIS⁴sonantia
RÊsonantia

sēmison²ARIUS
son²AX-ācis
sonit¹US-ūs
sonit²O

*SŌOS or sōos or sōs or
saos (see sanus)

SŌ²CRATES-is, from σῶς
and κρατῆς

SocratĭCUS
SOSIAS-æ^m
Sof²GENĒS
SofĭUS

SofĭANUS

SofĭPĀTER Charifius

So²STRATUS-i (see strato²)

Sēsostris-is†
Sofus-i

I found or ring about—ring again
I make a great noise, ring again—agree,
am suitable
I am discordant, disagree
I sound loud, make a great noise
I sound or play on, resound
I sound between or in the mean time
I speak while another is speaking (see
under opson)
I sound loud, ring, resound, cause to re-
sound
I sound before, prelude
I sound again, echo back, resound
I resound a little
resounding
ringing or sounding again
sounding together—agreeable, meet—
consonans-antis, a consonant
half-sounding
suitably, unanimously—consonantissime,
most harmoniously or most agreeably
unsuitably, disagreeably
sounding loud, &c. (some read perso-
naliter)
dissonance, harshness of sound
agreement of voices, harmony
discordance
dissonance, harsh sound
a sounding again, an echo
that jingles the pearls of ear-rings
resounding, sounding loud
a sound, a noise
I resound, make a shrill noise
sound, safe, whole, perfect; sōo or sōo
or saōo or sōzo, I defend, preserve
a famous Athenian philosopher, a painter
so called—an historian of Rhodes—an
historian of Constantinople
of Socrates
name of a freedman (see lower)
a famous astrologer so called†
a Roman prætor—Sofii-orum, brothers
who were book-sellers—Sofia gens, the
family of Sofius
a surname of Apollo (his statue having
been conveyed to Rome by C. Sofius)
a good grammarian whose prænomen
was Flavius
a famous Cnidian architect who built
the Egyptian pharos for ships, a sta-
tuary in brass—a bad poet
an Egyptian king so called
a skilful paviour so called

Liv. Cl.
Virg. Cl.

Col.
Petr.
Luc.
Stat.
Plaut.

Cic.

Ov.

Virg.

Silen.

Ov.

Vitr.

Cic. S.

Quint.

Apul.

Iren.

Vitr.

Iren.

Salv.

Cathol.

Vitr.

Prisc.

Cl. M.

Vitr.

Plaut.

Apul.

Virg.

Solin.

not used

Plin.

Athen.

Vossius

Hor.

Tet.

Plin.

Cic. H.

Gloss.

Plin.

Gloss.

Plin.

Jur.

Plin.

Plin.

† Sofi, in composition, means preserver, and even a servant or slave; because the latter's functions look after and preserve the master's property.

† From σῶζω, reward, salary, or fee to a physician, &c. with εἰς prefixed, as in σῶμα, he has paid from σῶμα.

Sōtādes-is ^m Sotadeus or Icus sōter-eris	a lascivious poet of Crete of or belonging to Sotades that gives health or safety, saviour, preserver	Mart. Quint. Plin. Cic.
soteria-orum ⁿ (soteria-iæ ^f , salvation, Good Friday, Jun.) Soterīcus Sotīra-æ, σωτήρ	presents made to a person recovered from illness—sacrifices for the recovery of a friend an unskilled joiner so called a midwife so called	Mart. Stat. Sen. Plin. Cic.
A ³ sotus A ³ sotia A ³ sotium Sōzūsa-æ, σωζουσα	vicious, riotous, a sot; asotus (adver- bially), incontinently viciousness, wickedness a place for rioting, &c. the name of three towns—the herb mug- wort or motherwort	Mart. Stat. Gell. Gloss. Steph. Plaut. Enn. Cic. Inscr. Plaut. Macr.
sospes-itis ^c (or sispes, Inscr.) Sospita or Sispita-æ ^f	safe and sound, whole, prosperous—giv- ing health (from σωζω, servo, Fest.) an epithet of Juno, as that gives health or preserves	Amian. Liv.
sospitālis sospitalitas ^f sospitas-ātis sospitō	causing health, preserving from danger health, prosperity; Deus sospitalitatis, Apollo health, felicity, soundness I keep in health, preserve from danger, save, bless, prosper	Amian. Liv.
sospitat'or sospitat'rix Suecus or Suecus-i Suecia or Suedia Suelteri-orum Sueffa Sueffio-ionis Suevi	a preserver—a title of Jupiter sospitatrix Dea, Juno a Swede Sweden a people of Frejus in Provence a city of Campania Soissons, a town of Belgic Gaul—Suef- fiones-um, the inhabitants of Sueffio a most ancient warlike people of Germany (their hair was fair) the country of the Suevi of the Suevi	Apul. Inscr. Apul. Gloss. Gloss. Plin. Sil. Plin. Cæf. Cæf.
Suevia ^f Suevus-a-um Sūnium or Sunion-ii *Sōphos or sōphus-i (see sōphron at phren)	a promontory and mart of Attica a wise and prudent man—a surname of Sempronius—sophōs, wisely	Tac. Prop. Ter. Mart. Id.
A ³ sophus philosophus philosophaster philosophēma-ātis ⁿ Sophēne-es ^f Sopheni-orum or æ-arum sophia A ³ sophia philosophia sophianus sophicus philosophicus philosophice sophisma-ātis ⁿ sophismatīcus sophistes or ista-æ ^m ANTI-sophistes or ista	foolish, silly, ignorant a lover of wisdom and learning, a philo- sopher—adjectively, philosophical a sorry philosopher a philosophical argument a district of Phœnicia inhabitants of Sophene wisdom foolishness, filiness, ignorance love or study of wisdom, philosophy of or belonging to wisdom of or belonging to wisdom or learning philosophical philosophically a sophism, a deceitful argument captious a sophister, petty caviller that declaims against another	Mart. Gloss. Cic. Gell. Aug. Gloss. Plin. Plin. Luc. Mart. Gloss. Cic. Coripp. Prop. Cic. Laet. Cic. Gell. Cic. Quint.

dipno^{sophist}es or ista
 sophist^{IA}-iæ
 sophist^{IC}-es or ica-æ
 sophisticæ
 sophisticus
 Sopho^{ITIS}-is
 Sophoc^{LES}-is (see clio)
 Sophoc^{LEUS}
 philosoph^{OR}
 philosophat^{IUNCULA}
 sophortia-æ
 *SOPOR^{ORIS}† (sopor
 perpetuus, d. atb, Hor.)
 sopor^{IFER}
 soporus
 semisoporus
 saper^O
 seporat^{US}
 *SOP^{IO}IVI-ſtum
 confopio
 ofopio
 refopio
 in^{ſPI}BILIS
 ſopit^{US}
 IN^ſſopitus
 semisopitus
 *SORBEO†.ui-ſtum or
 ſorſi-ſortum
 asorbeo
 Desorbeo
 Exsorbeo or exorbeo
 Obsorbeo
 PER^ſorbeo
 RE^ſorbeo
 ſorbiculus
 ſorb^{ILIS}
 IN^{EX}ſorbilis
 ſorb^{IO}
 ſorb^{IUNCULA}
 ſorbitum
 ſorbillo
 ſorbillat^{OR}
 ſorbill^{UM}-i†

ſbat philoſophizes at meal-time
 a petty cavilling
 ſophiſtry
 ſophiſtically, in a cavilling manner
 ſophiſtical, deceitful
 a country of the Eaſt Indies
 a tragic poet (as if the glory of wiſdom)
 of or belonging to Sophocles
 I play the philoſopher, profeſs philo-
 ſophy
 a little philoſophical argument
 a ſort of wine
 deep or dead ſleep—a ſleepy doſe—ſlag-
 giſhneſs, lazzineſs
 ſbat brings or cauſes ſleep
 ſleepy, drowſy, buſhed
 half ſleepy
 I caſt into a deep ſleep
 faſt aſleep—ſoaked in (but ſome read ſa-
 poratus)—mitigated, appeaſed
 I caſt or lull aſleep, ſet at reſt
 I lull aſleep, ſet at reſt
 I lull aſleep, ſet at reſt
 I lull aſleep again
 ſbat cannot be lulled aſleep
 lulled aſleep—ſound or faſt aſleep—ſlun-
 ned, aſtoniſhed—hidden or covered
 (as fire under aſhes)
 wakeful, ſleepleſs
 half aſleep, ſlumbering
 I ſup as one does an egg—ſuck in, drink
 up—waſte, conſume
 I ſuck in, abſorb—lay under water—
 carry away as with a ſtream
 I ſwallow up
 I ſup or drink up, ſwallow, ſeed plenti-
 fully, ſuſtain or overcome—I ſuck
 (obſcenely)
 I ſwallow or ſuck in
 I ſwallow or ſip up all
 I ſwallow or ſuck in again
 a ſip (ſome thought, but the word is
 doubted; tres orbiculos, are now
 read)
 ſbat may be ſwallowed or ſipped in
 inſurmountable (ſome read inexorabilis)
 a potion, broth, ſoup
 a ſmall potion
 a potion (ſome read ſorbitio)
 I oſten ſip
 ſbat oſten ſips
 poſtage, ſpon-meat

Gloſſ.
 Gell.
 Gloſſ.
 Apul.
 Gell.
 Curt.
 Plin.
 Virg.
 Cic.

Gloſſ.
 Col.
 Plin. Ne
 Tac.
 Plin.
 Stat.
 Sidon.
 Plin.
 Plin. V
 Curt.
 Liv.
 Lucr.
 Scribon.
 Fulg.
 Mart. C
 Col. La
 Liv. Vp

Ov.
 Ov.
 Plin. Or
 Stat.
 Plin. Ju
 Cic.
 Terent.
 Cic.
 Juv.

Laſ.
 Plin.
 Ov.
 Apic.

Celf.
 Apul.
 Celf.
 Hier.
 Sammen
 Apul.
 Gloſſ.
 Plaut.

† From *ſwag*, Scal. *ſwag* means a clear viſion; adverbially, *ſwag* or *naſwag* means in a ſleep, in a dream.
 ‡ “*Facillimum verbum a jure vocis, quem faciunt qui ſorbent*,” ſays Geſner. Now, as *ſopio* is the correſpondent of *ſorere*, and it is known that *ſ* may eaſily become *h*; ſo I, averſe as I am from admitting tranſpoſition of letters in the derivation of words, cannot forbear deriving *ſorbeo* from *ſopio*, by tranſpoſing *ſ* and *o* for the aſpiration. I ſay, then, that *ſorbeo* is as if *ſrobéo*, ſoftened into *ſorbeo*.

<i>forbus-i</i>	<i>the service-tree</i>	Col.
<i>forbium^m</i>	<i>wine of the service-berry or forb-apple</i>	Gloss.
<i>forbum-iⁿ</i>	<i>the forb-apple or service-berry</i>	Plin.
<i>absorptio</i> or <i>absortio</i>	<i>an absorbing or a swallowing up</i>	Suet.
* <i>SORDES-is</i> , from <i>σμερδω</i> , <i>Ainsw. see særo. I had</i> <i>rather derive it from</i> <i>σμερδω, a heap, see sōrost</i>	<i>dirt, nastiness, scurf, ordure, filth, gar-</i> <i>bage, the rabble, the rueful state and</i> <i>garb of those in danger of the law,</i> <i>avarice</i>	Cic.
<i>fordicula</i> or <i>ecula</i>	<i>a little filth or filthiness</i>	Marc. Emp.
<i>forditudo</i>	<i>dirt, filth</i>	Plaut.
<i>fordulentus</i>	<i>dirty, filthy</i>	Tert.
<i>fordEO³-ui</i>	<i>I am filthy or nasty—am valued no more</i> <i>than dirt (cui)</i>	Plaut.
<i>fordeo</i>	<i>I am nasty or filthy</i>	Sen.
<i>fordidus</i>	<i>filthy, shabby—slovenly, slovenly—mean,</i> <i>poor—putrified, corrupt—niggardly,</i> <i>penurious, paltry, despicable</i>	Bibl.
<i>fordidæ</i>	<i>filthily—meanly, slovenly—penuriously,</i> <i>niggardly</i>	Cæcil. Hor.
<i>fordidulus</i>	<i>somewhat filthy or slovenly</i>	Virg. Sen.
<i>fordidO</i>	<i>I make filthy or dirty</i>	Cic.
<i>fordidatus</i>	<i>clad in shabby or dirty clothes</i>	Lampr. Cic.
<i>fordESCO³</i>	<i>I grow dirty or nasty</i>	Plin.
<i>exfordeſco</i> or <i>exordeſco</i>	<i>I grow nasty, become despicable</i>	Plaut.
<i>fordeſco</i>	<i>I grow nasty or filthy</i>	Lactant.
* <i>SOROR-ōris</i> †	<i>a sister (by blood or adoption)—very</i> <i>like unto, of the same kind or sort</i>	Liv.
<i>foror³CŪLA-m³</i>	<i>a little sister</i>	Plin.
<i>foror³CIDA-m³</i>	<i>that kills his or her sister</i>	Plaut.
<i>fororicidium</i>	<i>the murdering of a sister</i>	Cic.
<i>fororius</i>	<i>of or belonging to a sister—sororius-ii^m,</i> <i>a sister's brother or son or husband</i>	Gloss.
<i>fororiO</i> (see <i>fraterculo</i> at <i>frater</i>)	<i>I swell in emulation with another (said</i> <i>of the breasts of girls) §</i>	Cic.
<i>forori³ANS</i>	<i>swelling (said of the breasts)—soro-</i> <i>rians virgo, a girl that brides</i>	Ist.
<i>fororiculātus</i>	<i>fororiculata vestis, see foriculatus at</i> <i>soros</i>	Fest.
<i>SOBRINUS, as if soro-</i> <i>rinus</i>	<i>a mother's sister's son, cousin-german</i>	Plin.
<i>CONsobrinus</i>	<i>a foe cousin-german</i>	Plaut.
<i>sobrina</i>		Cic.
<i>CONsobrina</i>		Ter. Cic.
* <i>SOROS</i>	<i>a heap; foreuo, I heap or collect</i>	not used
<i>SORA-m³</i>	<i>a town of the Volscians</i>	Plin.
<i>SORACTE³ & Soractes^m-is</i>	<i>a mountain of the Falisci (sacred to</i> <i>Apollō)</i>	Hor.
<i>SoraEINUS</i>	<i>of or belonging to SoraEte</i>	Vitr.
<i>forACUM-iⁿ</i>	<i>a sort of cart for the luggage of players</i> <i>—a trunk, hamper, basket</i>	Fest.

And, indeed, *σμερδω* is used, adverbially, for in a heap or in heaps; therefore, as *fordeſ* means not only dirt, &c. but avarice which consists in meanly heaping wealth, by abstaining even from what is necessary, I that *fordeſ* is as if *forades*.

From *σμερδω*, that bears or may bear, fruitful, changing the aspirate φ into s; as in *sonus* from φωνε *son*, it being the lot of the daughters only, in each family, to serve for the propagation of the human species. to the Greek termination *ος*, becoming *-oris*, in Latin—see the note on *pallor*. Court de Gebelin derives from the Celtic *bar* (*bar, for*), beauty; whence the Greek *ἑρα*—see *hora*.

Perhaps I give signs of fruitfulness or of being of an age to become fruitful.

Sorānus
foricūlātus

forillum-i
forītes-æ^m

fori or *fori-eos*
•*SPÆRO*

SPĪRO, from σπῆρω, *Ainsf.*
see also spiro as a *primitive*

A or *ADspiro* (*rem, cui rei, ad rem*)

CONspiro (*see at spiro*)

EXspiro or *expiro*

INspiro

INTERspiro

PERspiro

PRŌspiro

RĒspiro

sūspiro (*ad rem*)

ADsūspiro

spira¹BĪLIS

IR²rēspirabilis

spira¹CŪLUM

CIRCUMspiraculum

RĒspiraculum

spira²MEN or *mentum*

A or *ADspiramen*

INspiramentum

RĒspiramen or *mentum*

spirat¹IO

A or *ADspiratio*

CONspiratio, or *us-ūs*

EXspiratio, or *expiratio*

INspiratio

INTERspiratio

RĒspiratio, or *us-ūs*

sūspiratio, or *us-ūs*

INspirat¹OR

CONspirat¹US

CONspirare

spir²ITUS-ūs

of or belonging to Sora

foriculata vestis, a garment of many colours (*some read fororiculatus*)

a sort of boat used on the Danube
argument consisting of a heap of propositions

sort of fossil or vitriolic mineral

I pant, palpitate, breathe as one in the agony of death

I breathe, fetch breath—blow—belch out—cast a smell—exhale or steam—live—favour—breathe or seek after, endeavour to obtain

I breathe or blow, favour, assist—inspire, infuse—aspire unto, attain, reach, come at, have access to

I blow with others—conspire or consent—conspire or plot

I breathe forth, cast out—expire, breathe my last

I blow or breathe in or upon, inspire—write or pronounce with aspiration

I breathe between, vent

I breathe through

I breathe easily, exhale

I take or fetch breath, have some respite, recover—am refreshed or eased—breathe forth, send out

I sigh—I pant after

I pant or groan after

that is or that may be breathed
where one breathes not

a breathing-hole, vent, funnel

a vent or breathing around

a vent or breathing again

a breathing-hole, vent, interval

a breathing, respiration

inspiration, a breathing in or on

a breathing, passage of the breath

a breathing

a breathing, exhalation, influence—aspiration

a conspiracy, plot, agreement

a breathing out, exhalation

inspiration

a breathing between

a breathing or fetching breath (*see respiritus* hereafter)

a sighing

that inspires or breathes in or on

that has conspired or conspiring—sub-

stantively, a conspirer, a plotter

by way of conspiracy, unanimously

breath or a breathing, life—air, stench,

vapour—favour or smell—wind—

soul—spirit—the mind or affection

thereof—a person—a sound

Liv.
Plin.

Gloss.
Cic.

Plin. *Ca.*
not used

Plin. *Or.*
Virg. *Ca.*
Cic. *Pro.*
Sen.

Virg.
Quint.
Cic.

Col. *Ca.*
Plaut.

Virg. *Li.*

Virg.
Gell.

Cato

Cato

Apul.

Cic.

Ter.

Stat.

Cic. *Tib.*

Apul.

Cic.

Tertull.

Virg.

Lucr.

Cl. Mar.

Luc. V.

Placc. G.

Carl. Am.

Or. Aug.

Scribon.

Cic. *Grac.*

Cic. *Gell.*

Cic.

Solin.

Cic.

Cic.

Cic.

Quint. O.

Carl. Am.

Phaedr.

Suet.

Justin.

Plin. Liv.

Lucr. Ca.

Tac. Cic.

Pater. O.

respiratus	a breathing or fetching breath (some read respiratus)	Cic.
sūspiratus spiritūlis or uālis	shortness of breath of air, of breath, spiritual	Plaut. Vitr. Eccl. Paull.
respiritalis spiritūliter or uāliter	not spiritual spiritually	Tert. Eccl. Gloss.
respirium	a breathing again or fetching breath	Col. Cic.
sūspirium	a short breathing—a sigh	Plin.
sūspiriosus	breathing short, asthmatic	Col.
sūspiriose	with short breathing, as asthmatic people	not used
*SPA O spāzo, I pull to pieces, draw out, swallow	I draw, stretch, attract, force out, tear up, suck, swallow; spālizo, I draw out or up	
spadix-dīcis^m	a branch torn with its fruit from the palm-tree, a chestnut colour—a bay horse—sort of musical instrument	Gell. Virg. Quint.
spadicum	a branch torn with its fruit from the palm-tree	Ammian.
spadicus or eus or inus	of a brown or chestnut colour	Gloss.
spadicarius	a dyer in brown or chestnut colour	Firmic.
spado-onis, σπάδων	whose testicles have been taken off, a gelding, one that has lost his virility by disease or accident, one of a frigid nature—a branch that bears no fruit	Plin.
spadonātus-ūs	the state or condition of a gelding	Col.
spadonius	gelded, barren	Tert. Plin.
spagas-æ^f	a sort of pitch or resin	Plin.
aspālāthumⁿ or aspala- thus^m	the rose of Jerusalem	Gloss. Plin.
spalatra-æ^f	a town of Magnesia	Plin.
aspalax-ācis	a sort of plant shooting in the ground more than upward	Plin.
spana^oPIX	Spanish pitch <i>σπανος</i> means rare, scarce, valuable†	Scribon.
spasma-ātisⁿ	the spasm, the cramp	Plin.
apospasmatō-ionⁿ	a fragment or detached piece	Cic.
spasm^oOSUS	that has the spasm, convulsive	Veget.
spasmus-ion^m	the spasm, the cramp	Scribon.
spasticus	afflicted with the cramp or spasm	Plin.
antispasticus-a-um	stretching contrariwise (see antispastus)	Diomed.
ēpispasticus	drawing (said of medicaments for sores)	Cels.
cynospastionⁿ or us^m	the eglantine or sweetbriar or caperbush	Plin.
neurospaston or spastum-i	a sort of prickly bush	Vitr.
polyspastonⁿ or spastos^m-i	a windlass with many pullies	Vitr.
pentaspastos-ion^m	a windlass with five pullies	Diom.
antispastus-ion^m	a poetical measure (as in alexandër)	Vitr.
trispastus-a-um	drawn with three pullies	Apul.
spātha-æ^f (see the next)	sort of long or broad sword—a slice to turn fried meat with, a scummer or ladle—a spatula (used by surgeons)—a weaver's lathe	Plin. Cels. Sen.
spatha æ or spathe-es^f	a sort of palm-tree, a branch of palm-tree with dates on it	Plin.
semispatha^f or spatbiumⁿ	a sort of short sword	Veg. Ind.
spathālium	a small branch of palm-tree with dates on it	Mart.

† Spans is thought to be here for Hispana.

Sorānus
foricūlātus

forillum-i
forites-æ^m

forx or fori-cos
*SPÆRO

SPĪRO, from σπῆρω, Ains.
see also spiro as a pri-
mitive

A or ADspiro (rem, cui rei, ad
rem)

CONspiro (see at spiro)

EXspiro or expiro

INspiro

INTERspiro

PERspiro

PROspiro

RĒspiro

SŪspiro (ad rem)

ADSŪspiro

spira¹ BĪLIS

IR²Ēspirabilis

spira¹ CŪLUM

CIRCUMspiraculum

RĒspiraculum

spira² MEN or mentum

A or ADspiramen

INspiramentum

RĒspiramen or mentum

spirat¹ IO

A or ADspiratio

CONspiratio, or us-ūs

EXspiratio, or expiratio

INspiratio

INTERspiratio

RĒspiratio, or us-ūs

SŪspiratio, or us-ūs

INspirat¹ OR

CONspirat¹ US

CONspirare

spir³ ITUS-ūs

of or belonging to Sora

foriculata vestis, a garment of many co-
lours (some read fororiculatus)

a sort of boat used on the Danube
argument consisting of a heap of propo-
sitions

sort of fossil or vitriolic mineral

I pant, palpitate, breathe as one in the
agony of death

I breathe, fetch breath—blow—belch
out—cast a smell—exhale or steam—
lique—savour—breathe or seek after,
endeavour to obtain

I breathe or blow, savour, assist—in-
spire, infuse—aspire unto, attain,
reach, come at, have access to

I blow with others—conspire or consent
—conspire or plot

I breathe forth, cast out—expire, breathe
my last

I blow or breathe in or upon, inspire—
write or pronounce with aspiration

I breathe between, vent

I breathe through

I breathe easily, exhale

I take or fetch breath, have some re-
spite, recover—am refreshed or eased
—breathe forth, send out

I sigh—I pant after

I pant or groan after

that is or that may be breathed
where one breathes not

a breathing-hole, vent, funnel

a vent or breathing around

a vent or breathing again

a breathing-hole, vent, interval

a breathing, respiration

inspiration, a breathing in or on

a breathing, passage of the breath

a breathing

a breathing, exhalation, influence—af-
piration

a conspiracy, plot, agreement

a breathing out, exhalation

inspiration

a breathing between

a breathing or fetching breath (see re-
spiratus hereafter)

a sighing

that inspires or breathes in or on

that has conspired or conspiring—sub-
stantively, a conspirer, a plotter

by way of conspiracy, unanimously

breath or a breathing, life—air, stench,

vapour—savour or smell—wind—

soul—spirit—the mind or affections

thereof—a person—a sound

Liv.
Plin.

Gloss.
Cic.

Plin. Cel.
not used

Plin. Or. L.
Virg. Cal.
Cic. Prop.
Sen.

Virg.
Quint.
Cic.

Col. Cic.
Plaut.

Virg. Liv.

Virg.
Gell.

Cato

Cato

Apul.

Cic.

Ter.

Stat.

Cic. Tib.

Apul.

Cic.

Tertul.

Virg.

Lucr.

Cl. Mame.

Luc. Virg.

Placc. G.

Cael. Aug.

Ov. Aug.

Scribon.

Cic. Gram.

Cic. Gell.

Cic.

Solin.

Cic.

Cic.

Quint. Or.

Carl. Aug.

Phadr.

Suet.

Justin.

Plin. Liv.

Lucr. Cal.

Tac. Cic. G.

Pater. Or.

respiratus	a breathing or fetching breath (some read respiratus)	Cic.
sūspiratus	shortness of breath	Plaut.
spiritalis or uālis	of air, of breath, spiritual	Vitr. Eccl.
INspiritalis	not spiritual	Paull.
spiritaliter or uālīter	spiritually	Tert. Eccl.
respirium	a breathing again or fetching breath	Gloss.
sūspirium	a short breathing—a sigh	Col. Cic.
sūspiriosus	breathing short, asthmatic	Plin.
sūspiriose	with short breathing, as asthmatic people	Col.
*SPAO	I draw, stretch, attract, force out, tear up, suck, swallow; spāizzo, I draw out or up	not used
spadix-dicis ^m	a branch torn with its fruit from the palm-tree, a chestnut colour—a bay horse—sort of musical instrument	Gell.
spadicum	a branch torn with its fruit from the palm-tree	Virg.
spadicus or eus or īnus	of a brown or chestnut colour	Quint.
spadicarius	a dyer in brown or chestnut colour	Ammian.
spado-onis, σπάδων	whose testicles have been taken off, a gelding, one that has lost his virility by disease or accident, one of a frigid nature—a branch that bears no fruit	Gloss.
spadonātus-ūs	the state or condition of a gelding	Firmic.
spadonius	gelded, barren	Plin.
spagas-æ ^f	a sort of pitch or resin	Plin.
aspālāthum ⁿ or aspala- thus ^m	the rose of Jerusalem	Gloss. Plin.
spalatra-a ^f	a town of Magnesia	Plin.
aspalax-ācis	a sort of plant shooting in the ground more than upward	Plin.
spana ⁹ pix	Spanish pitch σπανός means rare, scarce, valuable†	Scribon.
spasma-ātis ⁿ	the spasm, the cramp	Plin.
apospasmatō-ion-ī ⁿ	a fragment or detached piece	Cic.
spasm ⁹ ōsus	that has the spasm, convulsive	Veget.
spasmus-i ^m	the spasm, the cramp	Scribon.
spasticus	afflicted with the cramp or spasm	Plin.
antispasticus-a-um	stretching contrariwise (see antispastus)	Diomed.
ēpispasticus	drawing (said of medicaments for sores)	Celf.
cynospaston ⁿ or us ^m	the eglantine or sweetbriar or caperbush	Plin.
neurospaston or spastum-i	a sort of prickly bush	Vitr.
polyspaston ⁿ or spastor ^m -i	a windlass with many pullies	Vitr.
pentaspastos-i ^m	a windlass with five pullies	Diom.
antispastus-i ^m	a poetical measure (as in alexandër)	Vitr.
trispastus-a-um	drawn with three pullies	Apul.
spātha-æ ^f	sort of long or broad sword—a slice to turn fried meat with, a scummer or ladle—a spatula (used by surgeons)—a weaver's lathe	Plin.
(see the next)		
spatha æ or spathe-es ^f	a sort of palm-tree, a branch of palm-tree with dates on it	Veg. Ind.
semispatha ^f or spathium ⁿ	a sort of short sword	Mart.
spathaliūm	a small branch of palm-tree with dates on it	

† Spans is thought to be here for Hispana.

<i>spat̃h̃arius</i>	
<i>protospat̃h̃arius</i>	
<i>spat̃h̃enula</i>	
<i>spat̃h̃icus</i>	
<i>spat̃h̃omela-æf</i>	
<i>spat̃h̃ula</i> or <i>spatula</i>	
(see <i>sp̃etile</i> here)	
<i>spatos</i>	
<i>spat̃ale-esf</i>	
<i>spatalium-ii^a</i>	
<i>spatalo^ccinædus-im</i>	
<i>spatangium-iaⁿ</i>	
<i>sp̃etile-is^a</i> or <i>spathula</i>	
porcina or <i>spatula</i> por-	
cina ^f	
<i>spondogus-im</i>	
<i>spondyle-es</i> or <i>ondylis-</i>	
<i>isf</i>	
<i>spondylum</i> or <i>ion-i</i>	
<i>spondylus</i> or <i>sphondylus-im</i>	
(from <i>σπᾶω</i> , <i>traho</i> ; or	
from <i>σφιγγω</i> , <i>constringo</i>	
— <i>Jardin des Racines</i>	
<i>Grecques</i> .)	
*SPARGAO	
<i>sparganium</i> or <i>anion-ii^a</i>	
*SPARGO³ - <i>sparsi</i> - <i>sparsum</i>	
(see <i>sp̃iro</i>)	
<i>aspargo</i>	
<i>præspargo</i>	
<i>subspargo</i>	
<i>superaspargo</i>	
<i>spargio³-inis^f</i>	
<i>sparsi³ilis</i>	
<i>sparsi³im</i>	
<i>sparsi³io</i>	
<i>sparsi³ivus</i>	
<i>sparsi³us-i</i>	
<i>in sparsus-a-um</i> for <i>inpersus</i>	
<i>a</i> or <i>ad sp̃erco³</i> - <i>sp̃erfi</i> - <i>sp̃ersum</i>	
<i>superadspargo</i>	
<i>circumspargo</i>	
<i>conspargo</i>	

that bears a broad sword or a sword-	Voll.
cutler	
a sort of magistrate at Constantinople	Gloss.
a small spatula used by surgeons	Plin. Val.
that has the spasm, convulsive (some	Firmic.
read <i>spasticus</i>)	
a surgeon's instrument to probe	Theod. P.
a spatula or broad slice to spread salve,	Celf.
&c.— <i>spatulæ palmarum</i> , branches	Vulg.
of palm-tree	
leather, skin (because it stretches); spa-	not used
talao, I live voluptuously or lasciv-	
iously	
luxury, voluptuousness, delicacies—a	Non.
woman so called	Mart.
an effeminate ornament, a bracelet	Plin.
a voluptuous and lecherous fellow	Petron.
a sort of excellent fish	Cod. The.
the flesh of a hog's belly about the navel	Fest. Apic.
a sort of down or moss in the wild rose	Mart. E.
a kind of serpent	Plin.
cow-parasit (also <i>sphondylion</i> , <i>Scrib.</i>)	Plin.
a knuckle or turning joint of the spine or	Celf.
back-bone—small bone of beast or bird	Mart.
or fish—head of the artichoke thistle,	Plin.
whirl of a spindle, hard white in an	
oyster, kind of shell-fish—brass counter	Poll.
for giving votes	
I am swollen or full; <i>sparganon</i> , swad-	not used
dles or bandages for children	
sedge or sword-grass	Plin.
I strew or throw about, sprinkle or be-	Virg.
dew—sow, carry about, publish—	Ov.
spread abroad, disperse	Liv.
for <i>aspergo</i> hereafter	Gloss.
I sprinkle or scatter before	Lucr.
I mix among	Tertul.
I strew or throw upon	Cato
a sprinkling or strewing	Fortun.
that may be strewed, &c.	Tert.
here and there, up and down	Gell.
a sprinkling or scattering	Stat.
that may be strewed	Petron.
a man so called (as to the participle	Sen.
<i>sparsus</i> , see <i>spargo</i> above)	
sprinkled on	Plin.
I besprinkle, asperse, bespatter, intermix,	Cic.
give a little or a sprinkling	
I sprinkle or strew over	Apic.
I sprinkle about	Plin.
I besprinkle, strew, dash	Plaut.

† From *σπαράσσω*, I tear to pieces, rend; the second future of which is *σπαράξω*, says Ainsworth; indeed, *spargite* me in *fluctus* (Virg.), is equivalent to *discreptum abicite*; and *σπαράγμα* means a fragment, a rag. "Spargo habet cognationem cum Græco *σπαρῶ*, *σπαράσσω*, et feminibus ferè proprium est," says Gellius. Court de Gebelin derives *spargo* from *parsi*, saying, "De *parsi* *parsi*, vini s. *parsi*, jeter ça et là, en Gr. s. *παρῶ*."

<i>dispergo</i>	<i>for dispergo</i>	<i>Sil.</i>
<i>dispergo</i>	<i>I spread abroad, scatter, disperse</i>	<i>Cic.</i>
<i>expergo</i> or <i>expergo</i>	<i>I sprinkle over (see under pergo at rego)</i>	<i>Lucret.</i>
<i>inpergo</i>	<i>I strew or sprinkle upon</i>	<i>Cic.</i>
<i>interpergo</i>	<i>I sprinkle here and there</i>	<i>Apul.</i>
<i>perpergo</i>	<i>I sprinkle or dash all over</i>	<i>Cato</i>
<i>prepergo</i>	<i>I strew or scatter before</i>	<i>Gloss.</i>
<i>propergo</i>	<i>I spread or sprinkle abroad</i>	<i>Tac.</i>
<i>repergo</i>	<i>I sprinkle again, bedew</i>	<i>Col.</i>
<i>superpergo</i>	<i>I strew or throw upon</i>	<i>Cato</i>
<i>aspergillum</i> -in	<i>instrument to sprinkle water</i>	<i>Sipont.</i>
<i>aspergillio</i> -inis	<i>a besprinkling or bedewing</i>	<i>Virg.</i>
<i>repergo</i>	<i>a sprinkling or bedewing again</i>	<i>Prud.</i>
<i>dispersio</i> or <i>dispersim</i>	<i>scattering, asunder, severally</i>	<i>Cic. Suet.</i>
<i>aspergio</i> -io, or <i>us-ûs</i>	<i>a sprinkling</i>	<i>Cic. Plin.</i>
<i>conspersio</i>	<i>a sprinkling</i>	<i>Pallad.</i>
<i>dispersio</i> , or <i>us-ûs</i>	<i>a dispersing or scattering</i>	<i>Tert. Plin.</i>
<i>inpersio</i> , or <i>us-ûs</i>	<i>a sprinkling on</i>	<i>Pallad. Apul.</i>
<i>repersio</i> , or <i>us-ûs</i>	<i>a sprinkling again</i>	<i>Cic, Plin.</i>
<i>*SPATIUM</i> -in	<i>a space of ground or time, time, a certain time or continuance, measure or metre or quantity of a foot—length—stage or bound in racing, delay—voyage or journey—largeness or extent of any thing</i>	<i>Cic.</i>
<i>spatium</i>	<i>a little space</i>	<i>Ov.</i>
<i>spatiosus</i>	<i>wide, large, spacious, great, huge, long or of long continuance</i>	<i>Liv.</i>
<i>spatiosus</i>	<i>spaciously, largely, widely</i>	<i>Virg. Plin.</i>
<i>spatiositas</i>	<i>space or spaciousness</i>	<i>Pallad.</i>
<i>spatio</i>	<i>I walk abroad, scamper at large</i>	<i>Ov.</i>
<i>conspatio</i>	<i>I walk or scamper about (with others)</i>	<i>Plin.</i>
<i>expatio</i> or <i>expatio</i>	<i>I walk abroad, wander about (see after patos, p. 265, Vol. II.)</i>	<i>Virg.</i>
<i>inpatians</i>	<i>walking abroad (some read expatians)</i>	<i>Petron.</i>
<i>repatians</i>	<i>read respiciens</i>	<i>Plin.</i>
<i>spatiator</i>	<i>a wanderer, strayer, stroller</i>	<i>Sidon.</i>
<i>*SPENDO</i>	<i>that rambles or strolls about</i>	<i>Virg.</i>
<i>spendimus</i>	<i>I make libations, sacrifice</i>	<i>Petron.</i>
<i>spendimus</i>	<i>I promise freely, engage, strike a bargain</i>	<i>Plin.</i>
<i>spendimus</i>	<i>a libation, sacrifice, agreement, compact</i>	<i>Prud.</i>
<i>spendimus</i>	<i>a vessel for libations or sacrifices</i>	<i>Albinov.</i>
<i>spendimus</i>	<i>a foot in verse, consisting of two long syllables (it being much used in libations)</i>	<i>Macr.</i>
<i>dispondeus</i> -i	<i>a poetical measure (as in oratorēs)</i>	<i>Tac.</i>
<i>spendimus</i>	<i>ending with two long syllables (of verses)</i>	<i>not used</i>
<i>spendimus</i>	<i>a player on the flute accompanying verses sung during libations</i>	<i>Apul.</i>
<i>spendimus</i>	<i>of or for libations (said of flutes and verses)</i>	<i>Hor.</i>
<i>spendimus</i>	<i>I promise freely, engage, assure, undertake or am security for another—betrouth, affiancement, espousal</i>	<i>Diomed.</i>
<i>spendimus</i>		<i>Terentian</i>
<i>spendimus</i>		<i>Solin.</i>
<i>spendimus</i>		<i>Gloss.</i>
<i>spendimus</i>		<i>Cic.</i>
<i>spendimus</i>		<i>Plaut.</i>

conspōdeo, spōpōndi

Despōdeo-sponſi or spōpōndi

Respōdeo-spondi-sponſum
reſpondo³, I answer,
I agree (cui rei), Manil.

Spond³ A-æ³

Spons³ A-æ

SponsALIS

Responsalis
SponsalIA-iorum^a

SponsalITIVUS or icius
Spons³s-sponsis³ (see sponte
and sponsis here)

Spons³ IO

Desponsio

Responsio

ResponsIVE

Spons³ IUNCULA

Spons³ OR-ōris

Conſponſor

Responſor

Spons³ UM

Responſum

Spons³ US-I

Spons³ US-ūs

Responsus-ūs

Spons³ O

Desponsio

Responsio

Desponsat³ IO

Desponsat³ OR

Respons³ ITO

SPONTE, see spons above
(sponte suā, willingly,
&c. Cic.)

SponsALIS

SponsalITER

SponsANUS

I bind or engage my faith (as others
do)—whence consponſus-a-um, mu-
tually agreed or promised

I solemnly promise, betroth, affianc-
e, think myself secure of or in—despair
of obtaining (rem)—lose (animum)

I agree, act suitably, correspond (cui rei,
ad rem)—answer, reply (rem ad
rem or cui rei, pro quo, de re), ap-
pear, answer (when called), give
counsel (when required), pay or sa-
tisfy—re-echo, stand or am set right
over against—succeed or answer in
expectation

bed or couch (perhaps, at first, the
nuptial-bed)—bed-side—orciniāna
sponda, a bier

a bride, a spouse
of or for betrothing or promises of mar-
riage

that acts as an attorney
the sponsals or betrothing—marriage-
gift

of or for marriage
accord, free will or inclination (chiefly
used in the genitive and ablative)

a promise or covenant, a wager
a betrothing

an answer, agreeableness
by way or in the form of an answer

a little promise or engagement
a betrother—that stands a surety—that

binds himself to stand trial
that has agreed to or promised a thing
with others, fellow surety

a counsellor at law (some say, a surety
or voucher)

a promise

an answer, an opinion of a counsellor—a
response or prophecy

the bridegroom, wooer or suitor; spon-
sus-a-um, betrothed, promised

a bond, an obligation
answerableness, suitableness

I betroth, promise marriage

I betroth or espouse

I answer or echo, give a saucy or cross
answer—resist, oppose, agree with or
suit with

a betrothing, a promise

a betrother

I often answer, give counsel in law
of one's own accord or free will—will-
ingly, for one's own sake, naturally,
freely

free, voluntary
freely, &c.

voluntary, of one's own accord

Fest.
Auson.

Cic.
Col.
Liv.
Liv.
Cic.

Virg.
Cic.

Virg.
Hor. Ma

Cic.
Juven.

Gloss.
Aug. Ce

Cod. J. A.
Charil.

Cic.
Cael. Au

Cic.
Afc. Pal

Petron.
Or. Cic

Nep.
Cic.

Hor.

Cic.
Cic.

Virg.
Cic.

Cic.
Vitr.

Ist.
Aur. Vi

Plaut.
Hor.

Tert.
Ist.

Cic.
Cic.

Tac.

Apul.
Sidoa,
Sen.

spontane
spontis (with *suz*)

spontivus
**SPEOS*
(see *spēcio* here)

spēlæum-in†
spēlunca-æ†
spelunc'ōsus
SPERCHO†

Sperchius or *ēus*^m, *σπερ-χιδς*

Sperchias-ādis
Sperchionides-æ
Spīo, *Σπινω*

*spēcio*¹-*spexi*-*spectum* §
spēcies-*ici*[†]
(*ab antiquo verbo specio*,
Gell. 13. 28.)

specialis
perspecialis
specialitas
specialiter
speciarius

speciatim
speciatus

*in*¹*speciatus*
specietas
specimen-*inis*^a

speciosus

*in*³*speciosus*

voluntarily
is equal to a sort of adjective, such as
independent—at one's own disposal
voluntary
a lurking-place, den, cave; speion, a
den, cave, grot
a den, cave, grot
a hole in a rock, a cave, grot, den
full of holes or grotts or dens
I put to flight, drive before me, cause to
hasten, make haste
a very rapid river of Thessaly

of Sperchius (relating to a feminine)
the son of the river Sperchius
a sea-nymph (sea-nymphs dwelling in
hollow rocks)
I view, behold, see
a sight or object presented to the sight—
fight or view—a vision, a spectre—
outward show, appearance, form,
figure, fashion, shape, colour or pre-
tence, image, picture, statue, particu-
lar sort or kind of things under a
general head—a likeness or represen-
tation—a specimen, an example or
instance—the goodness or quality or
nature of a thing—salary or present
in kind (as bread, corn, wine, &c.)

special, proper, particular
very proper (cautio perspecialis)
proper state, speciality
specially, particularly
speciaria dona, gifts in kind (as corn,
meat, oil, &c.)
especially, particularly
special (Quid hodie informe in mundo?
Quid retro speciatum in materiâ?)
deform
a particular quality
a show or pattern or model, a proof,
trial, token, an essay, an instance
plausible, specious, slightly, pretty, hand-
some, fair, ornamental
without any lustre or ornament

Hier.
Col.
Celf.
Sidon.
not used

Virg.
Cic.
Cæl. Aur.
not used

Virg. Gloss.

Ov.
Ov.
Virg.

Varr.
Virg.
Luc. Suet.
Cic.

Lucr.
Nepos.
Liv.
Id.

Sen.
Sarisb.
Tert.
Col.
Cæf.

Cic.
Tert.

Tert.
Front.
Cic.

Cic.

Petron.

The termination *clæum* is here from *ἀλας*, dark, blind, changing the privative *a* into *s*; as in *ἐλδῶα* or *δῶα*, darkness, from *a* and *δῶα*, light; whence *σπῆλυξ*, acc. *σπῆλυξ* (which served to form the Latin *ma*). *Spelæum* then ought to mean, properly, a dark cave, &c. and *spelunca*, a dark hole or cave, &c.—See *u* under *specio* here.

From *σπερ*; and *ἐρχω*, I come, go, come out, pursue, invade, &c. (whence *ἐρχομαι*, see *erchomai*): the active meaning of *σπερχω* is, then, I rush out as from a den, &c.

Ulpianus, on *specus*, says, "*A specio, specus, locus ex quo despicitur*," wherein Gesner would leave out *ex*, having afterwards, that *specus* would be better derived from *σπῆς*. Now, as we have seen *σπῆς* contracted *sw*, before a vowel (see *spelæum* and *spelunca* and *spercho*), so it may have become *sw* before a consonant. not irrational, then, to derive *specio* from *σπῆς* and *κῖω* (*vado*, *eo*, *acceso*), and to make *specus* arise from *sw*. Is it improbable that *specio* should have meant, primarily, I go to a lurking hole, then I go to a hole to afterwards, I take my stand to watch and view? This conjecture may have some weight with those who reflect, that a tube, or any thing like it, is of service to him who wishes to view a particular object without interruption to the eye; and that a connoisseur in paintings will, for want of a proper glass, form his hand a circular form, or like a tube, in order to confine his eye-sight to the picture he is examining.

*Speciosa**Speciositas**Spec³ium**Specillum*(see under *speculum*)*Spec³ile*(some *specile*)*Spec³io*(see under *spicio* here)*Spec³or**Spec³rum**Spec³us-ūs**Spec³ula-æ^s* (see under
spes at *spéro*)*Specular* or *speculare-isⁿ*
and perhaps *specula-*
*rium**Speculāris**Speculārius**speculum*(see *spiculum* and *spiciola* under *spica*)*Spec³illum**Specillātus**SpeculOR**PERspeculor**PRÆspeculor**PRŌspeculor**specula³bilis**specul³aeundus**specula³men**speculat³io**speculat³ivus**speculat³or* and *rix**speculatorius**speculatorium**speculat³us-ūs**speculat³us-a-um*(speculatus-i, a spy, a
scout, Gloss.)*Spec³us-ūs^m* or *specusⁿ*,
indecl. (specis for specu-
bus, Non.)*sp³ex-icis^c* (for *speciens*,
in comp.)*altispex* or *altispex**manuspex**propex**speciously, splendidly—handsomely, beauti-*
*fully, finely, trimly**naturalis speciositas*, natural beauty

a surgeon's probe

a surgeon's probe—instrument for eye-
salve to anoint the eyes with
the fleshy parts of a sow beneath her
middlea looking into the entrails of beasts or
into their feeding or flying (to divine
thereby)a viewer, a pre-*ver* (see under *spicio* here)

an idea or form of a thing represented in

the intellect, a phantom or ghost

view, sight, aspect (see under *spicio* here)an uninterrupted prospect—a watch-
tower or beacona window, a casement (of a transpa-
rent stone)—a cover made of some-
thing transparentserving to assist the eye-sight, belonging
to a watch-tower, &c. transparenta maker of spectacles or looking-glasses, a
glazier—that stands on the look-outa looking-glass or mirror—a nook or
corner

a little looking-glass (see above)

made as smooth and transparent as glass

I watch or look out—scout—spy, defry,
take a view of, observe—watch or
wait (some event)—search, behold,
contemplate

I view diligently or closely

I view or consider beforehand

I view afar off, I scout
that may be viewed, visiblelooking out, espying—contemplating
sight

an observation, a discovery

speculative, contemplative

that watches or spies—that beholds or
views or searches or observes

of or for espying or watching

a watch-tower, &c. (see *specula* before)a watching or laying in ambush
that has considered or examined or spied
—ornamented with looking-glassesa lurking-place, den, cave—concealment of
a serpent's belly(see under *avis*, *ara*, *exta*, &c. see also
under *spicio* here for *spicalis*, *spici-*
alis, *spicium*, &c.)an augur, a soothsayer
that divines by inspection of hands
that divines by viewing birds

Val. Max.

Liv.

Tertul.

Apul.

Celf.

Varr.

Plaut.

Varr.

Litt. ex

Cic.

Apul.

Cic.

Liv.

Plin.

Col.

Plin.

Ulp.

Jun.

Cic.

Paull.

Varr.

Vopisc.

Plin. Hist.

Plaut. Ter.

Virg.

Hirt.

Ammian.

Liv.

Stat.

Suet. Ter.

Prod.

Ammian.

Phil.

Sall.

Cic.

Liv.

Apul.

Plin.

Vell.

Hor.

Liv. Virg.

Sil.

Non.

Gloss.

Ter.

SPICIO

A or ADspicio—spexi—spectum

CIRCUMspicio or circumaspicio
CIRCUMspicio (rem)

CONspicio

Dēspicio

Dīspicio

Ēspicio

INspicio

CIRCUMspicio

SUPERINspicio

INTROspicio

PERspicio

PRÆspicio

PRŌspicio (à or ex loco, cui)

RĒspicio (rem ad rem)

RETROspicio

SUPERspicio

SŪspicio (su for sub)

TRANSspicio or transpicio

PERspici¹IMA or ADspici¹IO, or us-ūsCIRCUMspici¹IO, or us-ūsDĒspici¹IO, or us-ūsDĪspici¹IO, or us-ūsĒspici¹IO, or us-ūsINTROspici¹IOPERspici¹IOSŪspici¹IO (see suspectus-ūs)PRŌspici¹IVUSCONspici¹ORDĒspici¹OR and rixDĪspici¹ORĒspici¹OR and rixINTROspici¹ORPERspici¹ORPRŌspici¹ORSŪspici¹ORCONspici¹US-ūsPRŌspici¹US-ūsRĒspici¹US-ūsSŪspici¹US-ūs

TRANSpectus or transpectus-ūs

IN¹adspici¹US-a-umIN¹conspici¹USIN¹dēspici¹USIN¹prōspici¹USSŪspici¹USCIRCUMspici¹USPERspici¹USPRŌspici¹US

for specio

I look upon or towards—behold—esp^y,
perceive—look favourably upon—
esteem, honour, obey

I cast my eyes around

I look about, take care, am cautious

I behold or look on—conspici¹OR, I appear
—I shine forth

I look down, despise

I look about, esp^y, discern, consider

I look upon

I look upon or into, view

I inspect or look around

I superintend, I inspect over

I look into, view

I consider well, see through, understand

I consider well first (some read per-
spicio)I look forward, foresee, provide, take
care of—view, see, lookI look back, look at—consider, mind, re-
gard—succour—belong to

I look back upon

I look aloft or above

I look up, admire, honour—suspect

I see through

advisedly, discreetly

a beholding, a sight

a looking about, circumspection

a looking down, contempt

consideration, regard

inspection, a viewing, consideration

a looking into

a considering attentively

suspicion

for looking forward, having a prospect

that beholds or views

that despises or scorns

that looks about or considers

that over sees or inspects

that looks into

that considers attentively

that foresees or looks forward

that looks up or suspects

a looking-on, a view, a sight

a prospect, distant view—sight

a looking back—respect, regard, spectacle

a looking upward—admiration, esteem

—height

a seeing through

invisible

not considered

that has not been seen

unforeseen, unwary

seen aloft—suspected, mistrusted

with circumspection, warily

discreetly, advisedly

with precaution, warily

Plaut.

Plaut. Ov.

Ter. Virg.

Nepos.

Plin.

Cic.

Scrib.

Ov.

Cic.

Cic.

Plaut.

Plaut.

Tert.

Sidon.

Cic.

Cic.

Non.

Cic.

Ter.

Cic. Ter.

Plaut. Cæs.

Vitr.

Solin.

Cic. Sall.

Lucr. Laet.

Non.

Fest. Cic.

Cic.

Cic. Cæs.

Tert. Sen.

Cic. Apul.

Mart. Cap.

Lactant.

Ter.

Zeno

Tert.

Tert.

Tert.

Plin. Ambr.

Augustin.

Juven.

Apul.

Sidon.

Cic.

Liv. Cic.

Liv. Cic.

Plin. Sen.

Virg.

Lucr.

Stat.

Gell.

Luc.

Sever.

Plin. Cic.

Quint.

Plaut.

Tert.

IM³prospēdē
 sūspēdō
 PER³spic³AX-ācis
 IM³perspicax
 sūspicax
 PER³spicacia-iæ^f
 PER³spicacitas
 PER³spicaciter
 Aspicialis
 PER³spic³ibilis
 PRŌspic³ENTER
 CIRCUMspic³ENTIA
 Dēspicientia
 PER³spicientia
 PRŌspicientia
 CONspic³ILIUM

 CONspic³ILLO-ōnis
 CONspic³ILLUM (doubted)
 CONspic³IO-iōnis
 sūspicio
 sūspiciōsus
 sūspiciōse
 Ignis³pic³IUM
 INspicium
 Dēspic³US
 PRŌspicus
 Vestispicus
 sūspiciter
 IN³aspic³UUS or inadspicius
 CONspiciuus

 IN³conspiciuus
 sēmiconspiciuus
 PERspiciuus
 IM³perspiciuus
 PRŌspiciuus

 IN³prŏspiciuus
 PERspiciue
 PRŌspiciue
 PERspiciuitas
 CONspicOR or conspico

 Dēspicor
 sūspicor or suspics
 IN³aspica³BILIS
 Auspicabilis
 CONspicabilis
 Dēspicabilis
 PERspicabilis
 IM³perspicabilis
 sūspicabilis
 IN³sūspicabilis
 CONspic³ABUNDUS
 Dēspicat³IO, or us-ūs
 sūspicat³OR and rix

without precaution or circumspection
 with suspicion
 quick-sighted, quick of judgment
 unforeseeing, unwary
 suspicious, jealous, mistrustful
 quickness of sight or understanding
 quickness of understanding
 plainly, clearly—whence perspicaciūs
 visible
 plainly to be seen
 with foresight
 circumspection
 a looking down, a despising
 perfect knowledge or insight
 foresight, forecast, care
 a peeping-hole (also, according to some,
 a pair of spectacles)
 that spies or looks out (doubted)
 a peeping-hole, a pair of spectacles
 the aspect or view, prospect
 mistrust, suspicion, jealousy
 mistrustful, suspicious, jealous, dangerous
 suspiciously, mistrustfully
 divination by fire
 an examining, a searching
 despicable (hardly used)
 remarkable
 that looks after and takes care of clothes
 with suspicion
 invisible, not to be seen
 conspicuous, easy to be seen, remarkable,
 commendable—clear
 inconspicuous, not to be seen
 half-visible
 perspicuous, evident—clear, transparent
 not clear, not evident, obscure
 fair to see or view, remarkable, which
 may be seen afar off
 unwary, not remarkable
 clearly, plainly, evidently
 remarkably
 clearness, perspicuity, evidence
 I see, behold, spy—conspicor, I am
 seen
 I despise
 I suspect, mistrust, guess, imagine
 invisible
 suppose for auspicalis under avis
 visible, that may be beholden
 despicable
 clear, remarkable
 invisible, impenetrable, obscure
 that may be suspected or mistrusted
 that cannot be suspected
 that looks attentively
 a despising or scorning, contempt
 that suspects or mistrusts

Tert.
 Paul. 13.
 Ter.
 Sidon.
 Tac.
 Cic.
 Cic.
 Ammian.
 Gloss.
 Vit.
 Gell.
 Gell.
 Cic.
 Cic.
 Cic.
 Non.
 Gloss.
 Plaut.
 Varr.
 Cic.
 Cic.
 Cic.
 Plin.
 Tert.
 Non.
 Non.
 Plaut.
 Non.
 Aufon.
 Or.
 Plin.
 Mart. Cap.
 Apul.
 Cic. Stat.
 Plin.
 Apul.
 Gloss.
 Cic.
 Apul.
 Cic.
 Ter. Varr.
 Prisc.
 Ter.
 Cic. Plaut.
 Gloss.
 Arnob.
 Sidon.
 Sidon.
 Ammian.
 Zeno
 Arnob.
 Vulg.
 Mart. Cap.
 Cic.
 Gloss. V.

DESPECAT¹ US-A-UM
 PERSPECATE
 SPECT¹O (specito, Plaut.)
 (rem, ad rem)

A or ADSPICIO

CIRCUMSPICIO
 DESPICIO
 DISPICIO
 ESPICIO
 EXSPICIO or EXPECTO

INSPICIO
 INTROSPICIO
 PERSPICIO

PROSPICIO
 RESPICIO
 SUSPICIO
 SPICAT¹ BILIS

A or ADSPICIABILIS

EXSPICIABILIS or EXPECTABILIS
 SPICABILITAS
 SPICAT¹ CULUM

SPICAT¹ MEN

A or ADSPICIAMEN

EXSPICIAMEN or EXPECTAMEN
 SPICAT¹ MENTUM
 SPICAT¹ IO, or US-US
 DESPECIATIO
 EXSPECIATIO or EXPECTATIO

INSPECIATIO
 SUSPECIATIO
 SPICAT¹ IVUS
 SPICAT¹ OR and RIX

CIRCUMSPICATOR and RIX
 DESPICATOR
 EXSPICATOR and RIX, or ex-
 picator, &c.

INSPICATOR
 PROSPICATOR
 SPICAT¹ US
 IN¹EXSPECIATUS or INEXPECTATUS
 SPICATE

ANTEEXSPECIATUM or ANTEEXPECTA-
 tum

despising—despised (see under spica)
 plainly, clearly
 I behold, view, look, judge of, consider,
 attend or mind, concern or belong to,
 tend or drive to—lie towards—prove
 or try (quem)—approve, respect
 (quem)
 I behold, stare at, view—have a re-
 gard to—look towards or am over
 against
 I look about, consider well
 I look down upon—despise
 I consider
 I look, view
 I look or wait for, desire to know,
 hope or wish for, expect with fear
 —watch—expect—respect—wait or
 tarry
 I look into, inspect
 I look into
 I have a thorough view of—continue a
 spectator to the end
 I behold afar off, often look at
 I often look back, view much
 I often look up—suspect or mistrust
 that may be seen, goodly, graceful—no-
 table, remarkable—a title of honour
 worthy to be looked at, that may be
 seen
 that may be expected or looked for
 dignity of a senator of the second order
 a thing to be looked at or seen, spectacle,
 public show or sight—scaffold or place
 to behold from
 a proof or trial
 a sight, a view
 expectation, hope (some read aspectamen)
 object or thing looked at
 a viewing, a trial or proof
 a looking down, a prospect
 a looking or hoping for, expectation, de-
 pendence
 a beholding or looking upon
 suspicion (some read suspicio)
 speculative, contemplative
 that beholds or contemplates
 that looks about or gazes
 that despises, a despiser
 that expects
 an inspector, an overseer
 protector, guardian
 viewed, beheld, well tried, excellent
 not expected, unhoped for
 notably, remarkably, excellent
 before its being expected, unexpectedly

Aur. Ter.
 Non.
 Cic.

Plin. Lucr.
 Hor.

Ter. Tac.
 Virg.

Ter.
 Virg. Tac.
 Arnob.
 Plaut.
 Ter.

Cæs. Cic.
 Tac. Hor.
 Plaut.
 Plaut.
 Plaut.
 Suet.
 Liv.
 Ter.
 Mart. Tac.
 Ov.
 Tac. Cod.
 Cic.

Prud. Tac.
 Gloss.
 Cic.
 Plaut.

Plaut.
 Claud. Mam.
 Claud. Mam.
 Front.
 Cic. Apul.
 Vitr.
 Cic.

Sen.
 Cic.
 Quint.
 Cic. Ov.
 Plaut.
 Tertul.
 Paull. Tert.

Symmach.
 Apul.
 Cic.
 Quint.
 Plin.
 Virg.

•SPERNO³-sprēvi-sprētum† (see lower)

DĒsperno

spērn²AX-ācis

spērnac²ŪLUS

spērn²ŪLIS-IS

spret¹IO, or us-ūs

spret¹OR

spret¹US-2-UM

IN³conspretus

DĪspretus

EX³spretus or expretus

A¹spērnOR

COaspernor

A¹spērna¹BĪLIS

A¹spērna²MENTUM

A¹spērn²ANTER

A¹spērnat¹IO

A¹spērnat¹OR

*SPĒRO† (rem, de re, ex quo)

DĒ⁴spero

PR⁴aspero

spēra¹BĪLIS

IN³spērabilis

DĒ⁴spēra²ANS

IN³spērans

DĒ⁴spēra²ANTER

DĒ⁴spērat¹IO

spērat¹US

IN³asperatus

DĒ⁴asperatus

IN³asperatus

DĒ⁴asperate

IN³asperatē or inasperatē

EX inasperatō

spēra²2S-IS¹

I despise, reject, disdain, scorn, slight
—separate (rather obsolete in this sense)

I despise, slight

slighting, undervaluing, despising

that somewhat slight

that contemns or scorns

a slighting, a disdain

a despiiser, a scorner

despised, contemned, slighted

not slighted, not undervalued

despised, &c.

despised, slighted

I slight, contemn, abhor, avoid, refuse

I slight or contemn (with others)

despicable

contempt, scorn, disdain

with contempt or scorn

a scorning, a slighting, disregard

a despiiser or slighter

I hope or trust, look for or expect (either good or evil)—hope in (quem)—rejoice

I despair, lose hope (de quo, cui, quid)

I hope first or beforehand

that may be hoped or looked for

not to be hoped or looked for

despairing—to be despaired of, desperate

hopeless, that has no hope

hopelessly, despairingly

despair, a despairing

hoped or looked for, expected—speratus

and sperata¹, beloved object, longed

for (after an absence)—husband or

wife to come

unexpected (some read insperatus)

past hope, desperate, resolute through despair

not hoped, not looked for, unexpected

desperately

unexpectedly (insperatus, Val. Max.)

unexpectedly

hope (anciently used for spes)

Cic.
Plaut.

Col.
Sil.
Aug.
Gloss.
Liv. Apul.

Ov.
Ov.

Fest.
Gell.

Plaut.
Cic.
Tac.

Gell.
Tert.

Ammian.
Cic.

Tert.
Cic.

Plaut.
Tert.

Cic.
Tert.

Plaut.
Gell.

Cic. Pha.
Cic.

Cic.
Cic.

Cic.
Cic.

Ammin.
Cic.

Cic.
Augustin.

Apul.
Plin.
Enn.

† Just as *calcus*-*calcis*, the heel, forms the verb *calco*, I trample, kick, despise; so *ptēra*, which certainly meant the leg, the foot, the heel (see *pterna*), may have formed, at first, *pterno*; and then, by softening *pt* into *p*, we get *sperno*. Again, as *σπινθίς* is derived from *πῖλιν*, and *πῖλιν* was used for *πῖλιν*; so, by prefixing *s*, the letter considered by the Greeks as very fit to announce agitation, effort, passion, hissing, &c.), we get *sperno* may arise.

† *σπέρω*, from *σπέρω* (I deprive), means barren, unfruitful; but, according to Ern. *σπέρω* was used for *σπέρω* *σπέρω*, and meant firm, immovable (see *sternere*). Now, as the *Æolians* often substituted *π* for *τ* (see *spica* and *spaw*), so *spero* may be derived from *σπέρω*, in the latter meaning; for, hope is to us, in affliction or danger, as a sheet anchor is to mariners; and Hope, as a goddess, is described with a hand resting on an anchor, the symbol of stability or firmness. Some make *spero* arise from *spes*; but this *spes* might itself be derived from *σπέρω*, the future of *σπέρω* or *σπέρω*; whence *σπέρω*, *Stator*, an epithet of Jupiter (see under *stare*), if it were not almost certain, that *spes* is a contraction of *spere*, arising from *σπέρω* or *σπέρω*. The Greek correspondents of *spes* being *ἐλπίς*; and *ἐλπίς*, some derive *spes* and *spero* from these. Court de Gebelin derives *spes* from *sp* (which, he says, denotes *face*, *sight*, *penetrating*), and changed into *s-pe*, denotes *hope*, *prospect* of future good. Hence *spes* would be altogether equivalent to *φῶς*-*σοφ*, light, the sight, the eye, life, victory, joy or rejoicing—see *plan*.

SPES -spēi ^f (<i>contracted from speres</i>)	<i>hope, expectation—offspring or seed which we hope to see spring—hope attended with fear—the goddess of Hope</i>	Cic. Virg. Stat. Ov. Tac. Cic. not used
ex⁴spes or expes (adj.)	<i>hopeless, without hope</i>	
spēcula -æ ^f	<i>little or small hope</i>	
• SPEUDO (fut. <i>speuso</i> , see the note on <i>studeo</i>)	<i>I hasten, hurry, make haste, am swift, apply eagerly, study, long to come at; spēlē-ēs, σπουδή, sedulousness, diligence, study, application, a longing for</i>	
speusticus	<i>done or made in a hurry</i>	Plin. Cic. Hier.
Speus⁹ipus	<i>an Athenian philosopher</i>	
spūdastes -æ ^m	<i>who is eager in the interest of one, an abettor</i>	
• SPHACOS	<i>the herb sage (see phacos under phace, and sphagnos under sphago)</i>	not used
ēlēi⁹sphacos^f or on-i^a	<i>the herb sage; or, as some, the herb sage</i>	Plin. Col.
ēlēi⁹sphacites -æ ^m	<i>wine of sage</i>	Diof. Cic.
• SPHÆRA -æ ^f (<i>see atmos</i>)	<i>a sphere, bowl, circle, globe, any thing round</i>	
sphærālīs	<i>of or like a sphere, spherical, round</i>	Macr. Macr. Cato
sphæricus	<i>spherical, round</i>	
sphærica or sphærita^f	<i>a sort of cake (in MSS. sphærita, perhaps from σπαιρω, I tremble, pant</i>	
sphæri⁹ion -ii ^a	<i>a little ball</i>	Celf. Sidon. Plin.
spharista -æ ^m	<i>that plays at ball or with bowls</i>	
sphæristērion -ii ^a	<i>a round place in a bath where people exercise at ball; as in a tennis-court or bowling-green</i>	
hēmi⁹sphærium -ii ^a	<i>half a sphere, the hemisphere—a kind of clock</i>	Varr. Vitr.
sphæroi⁹ides -is	<i>round like a sphere</i>	Vitr. Aug. Plin. Plin. Gloss. Plin. not used
sphæra⁹ula	<i>a little globe or sphere</i>	
macro⁹sphærium	<i>spikenard with broad leaf</i>	
meso⁹sphærium	<i>spikenard with a middling leaf</i>	
micro⁹sphærium	<i>spikenard with small leaf</i>	
penta⁹sphærium	<i>spikenard with five leaves</i>	
• SPHALLO	<i>I throw down, keep down, supplant, seduce</i>	
asphal⁹tos	<i>bitumen</i>	not used
asphal⁹tion -ii ^a	<i>a kind of trefoil</i>	Plin. Plin. Gloss. Plin. not used
asphaltites -is ^m	<i>a lake of Syria producing bitumen</i>	
asphaltium -ii	<i>sort of bitumen</i>	
asphal⁹tos -is ^m	<i>pitch and brimstone mingled together</i>	
• SPHAZO or sphatto	<i>I kill, slaughter; sphage-es, death, slaughter, the throat, the wind-pipe</i>	
sphagia -æ ^f	<i>an island on the coast of Greece</i>	Plin. Celf. Plin.
sphagitis -itidis ^f	<i>a jugular vein</i>	
sphagnos	<i>mothy or woolly substance growing about trees</i>	
asphodēlus or asphodilus -i ^m	<i>herb daffodil or king's spear</i>	Plin. Pallad.
lilia⁹asphodelus	<i>wild hyacinth</i>	Gloss. not used
• SPHEN -sphēnos	<i>a wedge</i>	
spheniscus	<i>a little wedge or somewhat like a wedge</i>	Gloss. Gloss. not used
sphenoi⁹ides -is	<i>like a wedge, formed like a wedge</i>	
• SPHENDONE -es ^f	<i>a sling to hurl stones with</i>	

cestrospendone

*SPHEX-ēcos (see vespa)

pseudosphex-ēcis^f*SPHINX-ingis^fsphinga-æ^f, or ium-iūⁿ

sphingO

sphincter-ēris^mSPINTER or spinther-
ēris^mSPINTRIA-ia^mspintURNIX-īcis^f, as if
sphingurnix, see cotur-
nix, p. 177, Vol. I.

spinturniciUM

*SPHRAGIS-idos

sphragis-īdis^fXPOsphragisma-ātisⁿSphragītis-idos^f

*SPHYRA

sphyrena-æ^f

mōlospyrātus

*SPHYZO

A^fsphyxia-ia^f*SPICUS^m or spicumⁿ-itspica-æ^f (see stachys)

spiceus

spici^oFERspici^oLĒGIUMspiciOLA or specula^f

spiculUS

spicula

spiculUMⁿ (or spiculum,
Lucr.)

spiculO

a sling or an engine for throwing
darts Plin.

a wasp, a hornet not used

a kind of wasp or hornet flying alone Plin.

a sort of monkey or ape—a monstrous
witch or hag of Thebes, who put
forth riddles, and killed those passengers
who could not explain them Aulon.

a sort of monkey or ape Solin. Plin.

I bind or tie, straiten, hold in
the round compassing muscle of the strait
gut Medic.a buckle or clasp, a bracelet (σπινδρε-
της means a spark of fire) Plaut.that suffers to be done to him what wo-
men alone are intended for Suet.

an inauspicious ugly bird with breasts Gloff.

like a woman (some think), a sort
of monkey or ape (according to
others); a bird that would carry
away from the altar a burning coal,
as a token that the house would be
burned on which it lighted (accord-
ing to others, who, deriving it from
σπινδρε, say it is as if σπινδαεις)an ill-favoured creature, monkey-faced
creature Plaut.a figure formed by impression (as a seal,
&c.) not useda kind of best ruddle or vermillion—a
precious stone good for sealing Celf.

a seal or coat of arms Plin.

an epithet to a needle or graving-tool Plin.

a hammer or mallet Prud.

a sort of fish not used

wrought entirely with hammers and made
solid Plin.I palpitate, pant, grow inflamed, desire
earnestly not used

want or decline of pulse Gloff.

an ear of corn (anciently for spica) Serv. C.

an ear of corn or of narcissus, &c.—a clove
(of garlic)—a bright star (in the left
band of Virgo) Plin. Cal.

of or belonging to ears of corn Cels. Germ.

bearing ears of corn Tib.

a gathering or gleanings of ears of corn Sen.

read spicula, and see spiculum here Varr.

sharp, pointed, penetrating Mart. Cap.

a sort of herb Tert.

a dart, javelin, halberd, arrow, shaft, Apul.

the sting of a bee or wasp—the head
of a dart or javelin—spicula rosa-
rum, the buds of roses in their first
close state Virg.

I sharpen at the end Cic.

I sharpen at the end Gloff.

† From the Æol. σπάχρ; for στάχρ; Ainsworth, Jardin des Racines Grecques, &c.

<i>spiculat^{or}</i>	an archer or spearman or halberdier (but perhaps we should read <i>speculator</i>)	Suet.
<i>spicO</i>	I shoot out as an ear of corn—I point or sharpen at the end (<i>spicor</i> , I grow or become an ear of corn, <i>Plin.</i>)	Grat. Plin.
<i>IN^{spic}</i>	I sharpen at the end, fashion as an ear of corn	Virg.
<i>spicat^{us}</i>	reared as corn—spiked or sharpened at the end, parved edge-long	Plin. Vitr.
<i>Dēspicatus</i>	fastened with a sharp peg or post	Rufin.
* <i>SPILOS</i> , σπιλος	a stain or blemish, the morphew, a rock, a stony place, gravel	not used
<i>AspilATēs-æ^m</i>	a spotless stone of silver colour (good against lunacy)	Plin.
* <i>SPINA-æ^t</i>	a thorn or prickle—the bristle of a hedgehog, the quill of a porcupine, the fin of a fish, &c. a sting, the chine-bone of the back—a tooth-pick—a difficult or nice point, a subtlety—a town so called	Virg. Plin.
<i>spinACIA^t or aciumⁿ</i>	the herb spinage	
<i>spinĀLIS</i>	pertaining to the back-bone	
<i>spinATĪCUS</i>	a sort of fish	
<i>spinENSIS (or spinienfis)</i>	a god that cleared grounds from thorns or prickly herbs	Petron. Cic. Plin. Gloss. Macrob. Sarisb. August.
<i>deus</i>	one of the mouths of the river Padus	Plin.
<i>SPINETICUM</i>	or Po	
<i>spinETUM</i>	a place where thorns grow	Plin.
<i>spINEUS</i>	of or belonging to thorns— <i>spinea</i> , a sort of wine (see <i>spionia</i> here)	Solin. Pain.
<i>spin⁹FER or ger</i>	bearing thorns or prickles	Cic. Prud.
<i>spin⁹GĒNA</i>	born of thorns or among thorns	Col.
<i>spin⁹ŌSUS (or ulentus, Gloss.)</i>	full of thorns, prickly—crabbed (of diction, &c.)	Plin. Cic.
<i>spin⁹ULUS</i>	a little crabbed	Hier.
<i>spin⁹ŪLA-æ^t</i>	a small thorn	Arnob.
<i>spinESCO³</i>	I grow prickly	Mart. Cap.
<i>Dē or Rē⁹spinO</i>	I pick out thorns	Solin. Col.
<i>SPĪNUS-ī^t</i>	a sloe-tree, bullace-tree, black-thorn	Virg.
<i>spINEŌLUS</i>	a sloe or bullace	Gloss.
<i>spineola</i>	a sort of rose-tree	Plin.
<i>SPIŌNIA-æ, as if spinea</i>	a kind of wine bearing large grapes, but not many	Plin.
<i>spinĪCUS</i>	of the wine spionia	Col.
* <i>SPIRA-æ^t, σπείρα</i>	a roundel or circle, a turning, a winding compass, round knob (of a tree), curled or frizzled hair, the square of a pillar that may serve to jet upon—the fold of a serpent—a wreath, a twisted lace—a cracknel or finnel—writhe like a rope—a cohort or troop	Plin. Virg. Juv. Cato Gloss.

† From *σπίζω*, I prick; whence *σπείρα* may be formed; and, by changing *τ* into *π* (as the *Æolians* often did), *spira*, *spina*. That *spira* may come from *σπίζω* is clear; for we find *σπείρα*, *fringilla*, formed from *σπίζω*. Perhaps, however, *spira* comes from this *σπίζω*, because thorns are apt to tear and lay open the flesh and wounds they lay hold of (see *spizo* and *spino*); and perhaps *spina* is corrupted from *βύζιον*—see *ecbinus*.

<i>spiræus</i>	pliable, flexible	Varr.
<i>spiræon</i> -i ^a (some <i>spireon</i> , some <i>spiræa</i>)	a kind of herb for garlands	Plin.
<i>spiræarches</i> -æ	the captain or commander of a cohort	Inscr.
<i>spirillum</i>	a goat's-beard	Fell.
<i>spiræula</i>	the base of a pillar—a little round compass, a sort of sausage	Serv.
<i>conspirō</i> (see under <i>spæro</i>)	1 wind (me, myself) round as serpents do	Arnob.
* <i>SPIRO</i> (see <i>spīro</i> under <i>spæro</i>)	1 scatter, spill, shed, sow (see <i>sero</i> and <i>spargo</i>); <i>spareis</i> (σπαρίς), sown; <i>sparios</i> , sown; <i>sporas-ados</i> , scattered, dispersed	Aur. Vict.
<i>ASPARAGUS</i> -i†	asparagus or sparrows-grass, young bud or shoot of herb to be eaten, a thorny plant without any leaves at all	not used
<i>Asparagia</i>	a bed where asparagus grows	Fell.
<i>SPARTA</i> -æ or <i>Sparte</i> -es†	Sparta (a city of Peloponnesus)—see <i>sparte</i> here	Liv. Or.
<i>Spartæus</i>	a Thracian so called	Hor.
<i>Spartænus</i>	Spartan, Lacedemonian	Virg.
<i>Spartærius</i>	belonging to broom, an epithet to Carthage	Plin.
(see <i>spartum</i> here)		
<i>spartarium</i>	a broom-field or close	Plin.
<i>Sparte</i> -es or is†	the daughter of Eurotas and wife to Lacedemon (whence Sparta, as well as the Spartans or Lacedemonians)	Gloss.
<i>sparteus</i>	of broom	Col.
<i>sparteæ</i>	a shoe or sandal made of broom	Pallad.
<i>sparteolus</i>	a soldier that watched the city for fear of fire, having clothes or little ropes or shoes made of broom	Juv.
<i>Sparti</i> -orum	a people born from the tooth of a dragon sowed by Cadmus—or the Persians, who, being very numerous, seemed as springing from the earth	Ov.
<i>Spartiætes</i> -æ	a Spartan, a Lacedemonian	Ammin.
<i>spartopolis</i> † or <i>spartō- pōlios</i> ^m	a kind of grizzled precious stone	Cic.
<i>spartum</i> or <i>spartium</i>	sort of Spanish broom used to make ropes, shoes or sandals, clothes, &c.	Plin.
<i>SPÆRUS</i> -i ^m †	a small dart—a sea fish	Gloss.
<i>spærum</i> -i ⁿ	a sort of dart or lance, a spear	Virg. Plin.
<i>spærulus</i>	a sort of sea-fish	Cic.
<i>SPERMA</i> -ātis ^m	seed, sperm, spawn	Ov.
<i>spermaticus</i>	of or belonging to seed, &c.	Sulp. Ser.
<i>LEONTOSPERMON</i>	herb lion's-foot	Cæsar. Aug.
<i>Lithospermon</i>	herb stone-crop	Apul.
<i>melaspermom</i> or <i>melanspermom</i>	herb gith or pepperwort	Plin.
<i>SPORADES</i> -um†	islands scattered in the Archipelago	Plin.
<i>SPORTA</i> -æ†§	a basket—bird-cage	Sall. Col.

† *Ἀρωαγός*, quod nondum *σπάρει*, qui ne porte pas encore de graine.—Jardin des Racines Grecques.
 ‡ "A *spargendo*," Feit.—*spærum* missile à piscibus ductū similitudine, qui *spari* vocantur," Serv. ex Vat. B.
 § "Aut à *sparto* herbā quasi *sparteæ* aut ab *sporiando*, ut ait Non 2, 833," Geisner.—"A *σπάρει* *σπάρει*, *σπάρει*," Ainsworth.

<i>sportŭLA-æ</i> ^f (<i>sportella-æ</i> , Cic.)	a little basket—a small supper or portion distributed by Lords (in baskets) to their clans waiting on them—money given instead of supper—gifts bestowed on any public occasion	Plaut. Juv. Mart. Plin.
<i>sportulO</i> • <i>Sporus-i</i>	I enjoy my portion as distributed to me a boy castrated, to make a woman of him	Cypr. Suet.
<i>Spŭrina-æ</i> ^m	a Spartan general—a mathematician, a soothsayer—a beautiful Etruscan youth	Gloss. Suet. Val. Max.
• <i>SPIZO</i>	I lay open, expand, spread or scatter, enlarge, extend out; <i>spidios</i> or <i>spidēs</i> , ample, thick, long, wide	not used
<i>SPISSUS-A-UM</i> (<i>spissi</i> , in comp.)	standing thick and close together, crowded—thick, clammy, firm, hard, solid—gross—long, tedious, toilsome	Hor. Plin. Ov. Cic. Col. Cic. Plin. Scrib. Plaut. Plaut.
<i>spissE</i> <i>spissITAS</i> or <i>īūdo</i> PER <i>spissō</i> PRŌ <i>spissō</i>	closely, thickly—slowly, with difficulty thickness, closeness very slowly or late very slowly (perhaps it should be per- <i>spissō</i>)	
<i>spissESCO</i> ³ <i>spissO</i> CON <i>spissō</i> EX <i>spissō</i> or <i>expissō</i> IN <i>spissō</i>	I grow thick or condensed I make thick, thicken I thicken, make thick I make thick, thicken I make thick, I thicken	Lucr. Cels. Col. Plin. Veget. Sen. Sen. Theod. Plin. Plin.
<i>spissA²MENTUM</i> <i>spissat¹IO</i> CON <i>spissatio</i> <i>SPITHAMA-æ</i> ^f <i>spitbamÆUS</i>	a thickening a thickening a thickening the span, a hand-breadth (<i>σπιθαμή</i>) of the measure of a span; <i>spithamari- orum</i> , a sort of pigmies	
TR <i>spitbamus</i> • <i>SPLANCHNON-i</i> ⁿ <i>Splanchn⁹ORTES</i> (see <i>optao</i>)	three spans high, a pigmy entrails† a servant of Pericles (so called because he erected a statue to his master, after he had burned his entrails)	Plin. Cæl. Aur. Plin.
• <i>SPLĒDOS</i> <i>SPLĒNDOR-ORIS</i> ^{m†}	embers, cinders, ashes (see <i>spōdos</i>) lightness, light, splendor, radiance, beauty—glorious—sumptuousness, pomp, magnificence—genteelness or gallantry—renown, glory	not used Plaut. Plin. Lucr. Nep. Cic. Tert. Apul. Gloss. Fulg. Mart. Cap. Eug. Tolet. Hor. Cic.
<i>splendori⁹FER</i> <i>splend¹ICO</i> <i>splend⁹FICUS</i> <i>splendificE</i> <i>splendificO</i> <i>splend⁹FLUUS</i> <i>splendEO²-ui</i> (no sup.)	brilliant, glittering, shining I am bright or glittering that makes brilliant or glittering, &c. in a manner that causes brilliancy, &c. I make shining or glittering that flows with brilliancy, &c. I shine or glitter—am beautiful or ornamented	
RE <i>splendo</i> RE <i>splend⁵ENTIA</i>	I shine bright, I glitter resplendency, brightness, glittering	Cic. August.

σπλάγχων means besides, in Greek, heart, lungs, tender love, compassion or commiseration.
From *σπλᾶνδεος* (not found in Greek Lexicons, but which may be formed from *σπλᾶνδς*—see the notes
vire, dolor, and pallor), by inserting *v*, and then changing *ερος* into *or*; and, indeed, we read, in Ainsworth,
λέσσεσσι σπλᾶνδεσσι, i. e. φλέγων, uro; quod a σπλᾶνδς, cinis, ignitus, qui splendet et torret."

splend³idussplendid²
splendid⁰
splendESCO²-uiDE⁴splendefco
EX or INsplendefco•SPLEN-splenis^m
splen^{ET}icus
splen^{IC}us
splen^{ium} or ion-iispleni^{AT}us
A⁴splenon or um-iⁿAPOSplenos-i^m
splen⁷osus
A⁴splenus or ius
•SPÖDOS (see tower)spod^{ION} or ium^m
Thermospodion or ium-iiⁿ
ANTIspodion or antispodon^mspod^{os}-i^m
•SPÖLIUM-ii*†CONspolium
spoli^{ARIUM}^mspoli^{ARIUS}^m
spoli^ODE or DI¹spolioEX¹spolio or expolio
DE or DI¹spolia¹BULUM
spoliat¹io
DE¹spoliatio
DI¹spoliatio
EX¹spoliatio or expoliatio
spoliat¹OR and RIX
DE or DI¹spoliator
EX¹spoliator or expoliator

bright, clear, shining, grave, majestic—
radiant, noble—gay, stately, pompous
—neat, genteel
splendidly, gracefully, gallantly, &c.
I make bright, &c.
I begin to be bright or to shine—I begin
to have a good grace or to look fine
I lose my brilliancy, &c.
I begin to shine or glitter (also explen-
desco)
the milt or spleen
splenetic, sick of the spleen
of the spleen, or rather sick of the spleen
a plaster for the spleen, herb spleen-
wort or miltwort—a patch upon the
face or eyes
having a plaster or patch
herb miltwort or spleenwort—asplenium,
for asplenon
rosemary
full of spleen
that has no milt or spleen
ashes, mere dust; spēdō, I cover with
embers, clean the altars, beat the dust
out
small ashes, stone-foot
a chafing-dish, a brazier or fire-pot
any substitute for ashes; antispodon,
ashes of leaves of fig-trees or myrtle-
trees, &c.
ashes
spoil or booty, prey, pillage—in the
plural or singular, the skin of a
beast, the cast-skin or slough of a
snake or adder—the bead (of Me-
dusa)
a sort of cake
a cut-throat place, place to strip the gla-
diators killed—place to strip in before
entering the baths
a receiver of stolen goods
I bereave or strip—take the spoil, plun-
der—deprive of, take away
I strip, take from, spoil (dispolior, de-
ponently, Atran. ap. Non.)
I rob, take from, spoil, strip
a place for robberies or villainies
a robbing or stripping or plundering
a stripping or awasting
a stripping
that strips or robs or plunders
that strips or robs or plunders
that strips or robs or plunders

Hor.
Cic. Or.
Nep.
Cic.
Apul.
Virg.
Cic.
Paul. N.
Sen. G.
Plin.
Pallad.
Plin.
Plin.
Mart.
Mart.
Plin.
Gloss.
Apul.
Gloss.
Gloss.
not used
Plin.
Apic.
Medic.
Plin.
Plin.
Cic.
Lucr.
Ov.
Arnob.
Sen.
Plin.
Gloss.
Ov. Cic.
Lucr.
Cic.
Cic.
Plaut.
Liv.
Terent.
Paul. N.
August.
Cic.
Plaut. F.
Salv.

† From σπῆλαια, for σπῆλαια, σπ, τὰ (wool drawn from the legs of sheep), comes from σπῆλαια (see Racines Grecques), as well as σπῆλαια-ἄδης (gown or garment of skin)—see spao. Ainsworth derives σπῆλαια, changing α into σ; but, though σπῆλαια is a correspondent for spoliū, I think my derivation is the mark, since spolia ferarum, in Lucr. means skins of wild beasts, and spolia leonis, in Ovid, the skin of a lion.

IN ³ spoliat ¹ us	not stripped, not plundered	Virg.
•Spōliētum (some spoletium)	a city of Umbria in Italy (now Spo- leto)	Liv.
SpōletāNI-ORUM	inhabitants of Spoleto	Liv.
SpōletINUS	of Spoleto	Cic.
•SPONGOS, σπόγγος	sponge	not used
spōngIA-ia ² , σπόγγια	a sponge—the root of asparagus (cluf- tered and growing close together)—a pumice-stone found in sponges—a sort of bread puffed	Cic. Col. Plin. Ibid.
spōng ² ŪLA-æ ²	a little root of asparagus—a spongy ball on trees	Col. Plin.
spōngiolus-i ^m	a sort of musbroom, a morelle	Apic.
spōngi ² ŪSUS	spongy, puffy	Plin.
spōngITES-æ ^m	a stone which looks like sponge	Plin.
spōngiO or spōngizo	I wipe with a sponge	Apic.
•SPUO ³ -spui-spūum†	I spit, I spawl, spit upon, spew	Virg.
anciently spurtum		
ADspuo	I spit at or upon	Plin.
CONspuo	I spit upon, bespit	Sen.
DĒspuo	I spit down upon, spit out in abhorrence	Liv.
PERDĒspuo	I spit down upon (Vossius reads per- depso)	Gloss.
DĪspuo	I cast out spitting	Tert.
EXspuo or expuo	I spit out—reject	Plin. Ter.
INspuo	I spit in or upon	Hor.
RĒspuo	I spit out again—spout upon—cast or throw back, reject, refuse, despise	Vitr. Lucr. Cic.
EXspuit ¹ IO or expuitio	a spitting out	Plin.
spuitISMA-ātis ^a	spittle, any thing spit out	Vitr.
spuit ¹ UM-i, or us-ūs	spittle	Sen. Celf.
DĒsputum	spittle, foam	Cael. Aur.
spui ¹ O	I often spit, sputter, spawl	Plaut.
CONspuito	I often spit, bespit, bespawl	Cic.
INspuito	I often spit upon or in	Plin.
spuita ² MEN or mentum	spittle	Amm. Tert.
DĒspuitamentum	foam	Fulg.
spuitat ¹ ilicus	worthy to be spit at (it is said, but see the note on tillica under tilia)	Sisenn.
spuitat ¹ OR	that often spits, a spawler	Plaut.
CONspuator	that bespits or bespawls	Lucr.
SPŪMA-æ ²	foam, froth, scum (from spuo, Ainf- worth)	Col.
spumeus or idus	frothy, foamy	Plin. Apul.
spumi ² FER or ger	bearing froth or foam	Stat. Ov.
spumi ² GENA	bred or born of foam	Mart. Cap.
spumi ² ŪSUS	full of froth or foam or scum	Plin.
spumESCO ²	I begin to foam or froth	Ov.
spumO	I froth or foam, ferment as wine does	Luc.
CONspumo	I froth or foam	Frag. Poet.
or DĪspumo	I take off the foam or scum, I clarify	Virg. Pallad.
EXspumo or expumo	I cast out foam or froth	Celf.
INspumo	I foam or froth upon	Tertul.
spum ³ ABUNDUS	foaming, frothing, foamy, frothy	Apul.
DĒ ⁴ spumat ¹ IO	a taking off the froth or scum	Tert.
spumat ¹ US-ūs	a foaming or frothing	Stat.

From σπῖω, softening the σ into π; and, indeed, Vitruvius has used *spuitisma-ātis* for *σπῖσματος*.
I think, however, that we should read *spitisma, σπῖτισμα*.

SPURCUS-A-UM†

spurge
 spurci⁹ DŌICUS
 spurci⁹ PŌICUS
 spurci⁹ LOQUIUM
 spurcITIA-æ, or ities-ē†

spureO or or
 CON¹ spurco
 spurca² MEN
 CON² spurca¹ IO
 •SQUALEO or squalleo²-
 ui†

squal³ ENS

squal³ ENTIA-ia^f
 squal³ ES-is^f
 squal³ IDUS

squalide
 squalidITAS
 squalITAS, or itūdo
 squal³ OR-ōris^m

squal³ US-A-UM
 squalus-i

squalESCO³
 squāMA-æ^f (as if squa-
 līma or squalma; and,
 indeed, almus from alo
 is as if alimus)

squamANS-antis
 squamĀTIM
 squamĀTUS
 squameUS or ōsus
 squami⁹ FER or ger
 squam³ ŪLA-æ^f

DE or DISquamO

DESquama¹ IOsquātUS-i^msquatĪNA-æ^fsquato⁹ RACA-æ^f (some
 squatraca-æ^f)squārōSUS (some squar-
 rofus, some scarrofus)

filthy, dirty, nasty—ribaldrous, bawdy, rascally

Col. Cic.
 Col. Cic.
 Plaut.
 Plaut.
 Tert.

Col. Plin.
 Lucr.

Prod. Pl.
 Cic.

Prodent.
 Hier.

Virg.

Plaut. O.

Cic.

Virg.

Ov. Sil.

Tert.

Non.

Aud. d.

Lucr. Q.

Ter. O.

Cic.

Amm.

Lucil. A.

Lucr. G.

Enn.

Plin.

Flar. C.

Cic.

Virg.

Sidon.

Manil.

Plin.

Tert.

Virg. C.

Cic. Plin.

Cic. Plin.

Plin.

Plin.

Lucil.

† A spuo ut sit dignus, in quem despuas.—Perot. Gesner, &c. Court de Gebelin derives spurcas from *spuere* from *spuere* is equivalent to *sarrivior*, *sartor*, *qui scarculo solum induratum circa plantam laxat*, qui *spuere* herbas noxias efficit; itself from *σπάλλω*—see *scallo*. It is rational, then, to derive *squales* from *spuere* the primitive meaning of *squaleo* is I want raking or barrowing or being (being full of weeds or foul and want of husbandry); from which the figurative sense of I am filthy or foul, will arise naturally enough. Court de Gebelin derives *squalor*, and consequently *squaleo*, from *σ* considered as a privative, and *καλός*, pleasant, fine, good.



(see p. 548, Vol. II.)

•STACHYS-yos
(see spica at spicus)

stachys-ys^m
nardo^{stachys}^m or yon-iiⁿ

•STAPHIS or staphis-
idos
staphis-idis^f

staphis-idis
staphy^{le} agria
staphy^{le} es^f

staphylⁱⁿus-i
staphyl^o dendros-i^f
staphyl^oma-atisⁿ

staphyl^ostaphylos-i^m
staphyl^ous-i^m

•STAUROS
staur^o

instaur^o (Fest. derives this
from instar)

præstaur^o

restaur^o

in or restaurat^o io

instaurat^o itius or ivus
in or restaurat^o or

•STAZO or stalazo or
stalao

stacte-es or stacta-æ^f

stacton-iⁿ
stactice-es^f
stactula-æ

stactira-æ
stactirites-æ

stactastagmos
stactonias-ia^m
stactonitis-idis^f
stactagma-atisⁿ
stactamia-ia^m

stactagmium-ii^o (stactagi-
num is wrong)

stactabores-is
stactapus-i
stactolus-i^m
stactalis

was sometimes prefixed by the ancients
to l, thus stlocus for locus, and stlis
for lis

an ear of corn, a brilliant star in Virgo,
a sort of herb and ligature; stachys,
an ear of corn

a shrub like the herb horehound

spikenard

a kind of shell-fish, a sea-crab, lobster
grape dried or withered in the sun

a sort of wild vines—staphis agria,
stave's-acre

a raisin preserved or confection

stave's-acre

the caper-bush

a parsnip or carrot

the bladder-nut tree

a disorder in the eye (showing a rising
like a grape-stone)

the herb briony or white vine

the son or a friend of Bacchus—one who
first mingled water with wine

a stake or palisade, a gibbet or cross

garment of a patriarch covered with
many crosses

I pile up, I renew or re-establish, raise
up—I make or prepare

I renew, begin again (Boudot. ex
Diomed.)

I repair or restore, recruit or renew

a renewing or re-establishing, a solemn-
nizing

renewed, restored

that renews or re-establishes

I distil; stagma-atos, a drop, distilla-
tion; stacte-es, a drop, water, sort of
ointment or balsam

oil that sweats out of cinnamon or myrrh,
ointment made of liquid myrrh

sort of eye-salve

a sort of herb

a sort of wine

a town on the confines of Macedonia

of Stagir, a surname of Aristotle

a rheum, a cold in the head

a kind of frankincense

a lump of strong-smelling-gum

juice or gum or ointment

the best sort of shoemaker's black, vi-
triol made to distil

a pendant or drop for the ears

a part or branch of the Nile so called

a part or branch of the Nile so called

a sort of land measure

read extalis

Fest.

not used

Plin.

Prisc. Apic.

Plin.

not used

Plin. Scrib.

Plin.

Apul.

Plin.

Plin.

Plin.

Col.

Plin.

Ov.

Plin.

not used

Gloss.

Virg.

Plin.

Tac.

Cic. Ulp.

Macr. Cic.

Amm. Just.

not used

Plin.

Col.

Scribon.

Apul.

Plin.

Plin.

Æl. Varr.

Celf.

Plin.

Plin.

Gloss.

Plin.

Plaut.

Plin.

Plin.

Pertus

Gesner

STILLO, from σταλάω-σταλῶ (see the note on STIRIA)	I drop or trickle down, distil—whisper (in one's ear)	Or. Juv.
DE or DISTILLO EXstillo or extillo INstillo	I distil, drop down by little and little I drop out, trickle down (with tears) I pour in by drops, instil, fall drop by drop upon	Celf. Coll. Plin. Ter. Cic.
SUBINstillo	I drop gently in or upon	Apic.
SUPERINstillo	I drop upon or over	Apic.
REstillo	I drop again	Prudent.
SUPERstillo	I drop upon or over	Apic.
stillat ¹ IO, or us-ūs	a dropping	Gloss.
DE or DISTILLATIO	distillation, a rheum	Plin.
EXstillatio or extillatio	a dropping out or trickling down	Litt. exC.
INstillatio	instillation, a dropping, infusion	Plin.
stillat ¹ ITIUS or icius	dropping, trickling down	Plin.
stillat ¹ IVUS	dropping	Plin.
DISTILLat ¹ OR	a distiller	Celf.
SUBstill ³ US-a-um	dropping, trickling down	Cato
stillA-æ (agua understood)	a drop (see the note on STIRIA)	Plin.
stillARIUM ⁿ	a pent-house, an over-measure	Gloss.
stillATIM	drop by drop	Varr.
still ² CIDIUM from cado	the dropping of the eaves—little gutter or sink	Lucr. Cic.
still ² OSUS	continually dropping, full of drops	Veget.
still ² ULA	a little drop	Ter.
SUBstillUM (tempus under- stood)	the dropping of rain, a drizzling— —the stranguary	Fest. Medic.
*STEAR-stēatos	hog's-lard, tallow, fat, grease, leaven	not used
stēatITES-æ ^m	a gem that looks greasy or like tallow	Plin.
stēatōMA-ātis ⁿ	a tumour in the skin (full of greasy mat- ter)	Plin.
stĒR, stĕg	for stear as above	not used
anthesTERIA-iōrum	holidays and plays in honour of Flora	Macrob.
*STĒGO (see tego)	I contain, enclose, cover or roof; conceal, defend, support, suffer or bear	not used
stannos, pot, urn, vessel	a roof, but chiefly, the deck or hatchet of a ship	Plaut.
stegA-æ ^f	a covered place or gallery, porch	Plaut. Gl.
PRÆstega-æ ^f , or ium-ii ⁿ	two stories high	Hieron.
DISTegUS	three stories high	Hieron.
TISTegus	double roof or double story, dining-room in a royal house, place where slave mer- chants placed themselves to see the play	Gloss.
DISTegIA-iæ ^f	an engine to raise weighty masses	Salmat.
stegMA-ātis ⁿ	coffine, bound (see the note on stagnum)	Plin.
stegNUS	a pool, standing water, the sea, the deepest part of the sea	Virg.
STAGNUM-it		
(see stagnum again)		

† *σταγνός*, which, by the Sicilians, was made *σταγνός*, means that contains or incloses, that suffers not to flow out, from which sense *stagnum* (a pool or standing water) naturally arises; and perhaps *stagnum* or the *stagnum* may arise from the same, as at first it may have been said merely of culinary vessels, which (as the vessel or liquid part in them is not suffered to run out) act like pools containing water, and not suffering it to run out for *plumbum* being a general name for lead and tin, to which *plumbum*, for the sake of distinction, the epithet *lact*, was sometimes added to denote the former, and that of *robore* to denote the latter, it is probable that the peculiar propriety of this latter for making vessels fit to contain water (see *stannos* here at *stego*), may have occasioned its being called *stagnum* or *stannum*, instead of *plumbum candidum*. But as *σταγνός* means, besides, *clay*, *solid*, *massy*, it is also probable that *stagnum* or *stannum* took its name from the latter meaning, as *tin* is more than more solid or firm, and more massy, than the common lead. In regard to the verb *stagnare*, it is formed sometimes from *stagnum* (a pool or standing water), sometimes from *stagnum* or *stannum* (tin), and sometimes from *σταγνός* (firm or solid), that the latter may express *I strengthen, secure, or protect*—these three formations however, claim the same origin, namely, *σταγνός*, itself from *σταγνός*.

<i>Stagnum</i> or <i>stannum</i> -i ^a	tin, pewter	Gloss. Plin.
<i>stagnarius</i> or <i>stannarius</i>	of or belonging to tin	Gloss. Jun.
<i>stagneus</i> or <i>stanneus</i>	tinned, pewtered, made of tin or pewter	Col. Plin.
<i>stagninus</i>	of or belonging to ponds	Frontin.
<i>stagnosus</i>	full of ponds	Apul.
<i>stagnatio</i>	I stand as water in ponds, stagnate—	Plin.
	stagnatio or stannatio, I tin or solder—I	Taubm.
	strengthen, secure, protect	Justin.
	I overflow and form pools around	Tertul.
	I change into a congealed pond	C. Fronto.
	I overflow, form an inundation	Plin.
	I overflow and form an inundation	Tac.
	stagnant or standing still	Sil.
	living in ponds or pools	Aur. Vict.
	water which, having overflowed, forms	Gloss.
	a pond	
	an inundation	Plin.
	a tinner, a tinman	Vet. Gloss.
	stagnated—strengthened—tinned or sol-	Col. Veg.
	dered; whence stagnatum, a vessel	Aur. Vict.
	tinned or soldered	
	a stone for a mark or tomb, a pillar or	not used
	column	
	a column or pillar, monument, tomb-stone	Plin.
	the herb plantain	Plin.
	a kind of mistletoe upon fir-trees	Plin.
	a pillar or column, a tool to write or	not used
	engrave with, style or manner of	
	writing	
	a sprig or twig or stalk or root (of aspa-	Col.
	ragus, &c.) taper as a pillar, peg or	
	pin of a dial, &c.—a tool to write or	Quint.
	engrave with (one end of which	
	serves to erase)—style or manner	
	of writing—frequent exercise of com-	
	position	
	a Centaur so called	Ov.
	having but few pillars	Vitr.
	having ten pillars	Vitr.
	of a size equal to three pillars	Vitr.
	having pillars properly distributed	Vitr.
	having a hundred pillars	Mela.
	having six pillars	Vitr.
	having eight pillars in front	Vitr.
	a house or building with pillars in front	Vitr.
	a house with a piazza on both sides	Vitr.
	a house or building with pillars close	Vitr.
	together	
	a certain space between two pillars	Vitr.
	having four rows of pillars	Vitr.
	a place begirt with pillars	Cic.
	the chapter of a pillar	Vitr.
	a place enclosed with pillars and a portico	Suet.
	footstool of a pillar, a pedestal, a trough	Varr.
	to convey water into a cistern	
	I throw out a stalk or sprig†	Gloss.
<i>Stylus</i> or <i>stilus</i>		
<i>astylus</i>		
<i>atrostylus</i>		
<i>decastylus</i>		
<i>diastylus</i>		
<i>eustylus</i> or <i>us</i>		
<i>hecatostylus</i> or <i>us</i>		
<i>hecatostylus</i>		
<i>octastylus</i> -i ^a		
<i>prostylus</i> -i ^a		
<i>amphiprostylus</i>		
<i>pycnostylus</i> ^m or <i>eu</i> -i ^a		
<i>sytylos</i> ^m or <i>on</i> -i ^a		
<i>tetrastylus</i>		
<i>peristylum</i>		
<i>epistylum</i>		
<i>peristylum</i>		
<i>stylus</i> <i>bata</i> or <i>bates</i> -z ^m		
<i>stylus</i> or <i>stilo</i>		

† In "Simulacra semina stillaverint" (Col.), Gesner thought stillaverint should be read stillaverint.

*STELLO (*see stello again here*); stōlos, military expedition, fleet or forces, departure, journey or voyage, ornament, garment, an appendix

ĒPISTALMA-ŃŃIS^a

CĀTĀstalicus

syststalicus

stōLA-Ń^f

Āpostola

Ēpistola

ĒpistolĀRIS

ĒpistolĀRIUS

stelĀTUS-a-um

Āpostolatus-Ńs

diastole-es^f

PARADIAstole

syststole

ACROstolia-iorum

APostolicus

CATAstolicus

Ēpistolicus

ĒpistolĪUM

ĒpistolOPHŃRUS

stolus-i

Āpostolus

Pseudapostolus

gamostolus

stōLO-Ńnist†

stolidus

stolide

stolidITAS

STULTUS-a-um

(as if stolidus, contractedly stolidus, stoltus-stultus)

FRĀstultus

stulte

stultESCO³

stult²CEN-cinis

stulticinium

stultITIA-Ń, or Ńies-ĕi†

I send, equip, set sail, convey, conduct, set off or adorn, furl the sails, stop, repress, avoid, shun, lie bid, sculk, not used

a prince's commission under hand and seal

that stops or stays

that has the force of drawing together

a long robe or gown

a letter of commission; also, a stop-epistle

letter sent properly wrapped up or sealed serving to write letters

a letter-carrier

wearing a long robe with a train (like a lady of quality)

the office of an apostle, apostleship

the making a short syllable long—the dilating of the heart and breast (when we fetch breath)

a disjunction (a rhetorical figure)

the making a long syllable a short one—a contraction of the heart and pulse

ornaments on the extreme part of vessels which are removed at pleasure

apostolic—the Pope, a bishop

for catastalicus above

of or belonging to epistles

a little epistle or letter

a letter-carrier (the word is doubted)

a voyage at sea, a fleet of merchantmen

a dismissory letter—one sent with a dismissory letter, a commissioner—an apostle

a false apostle

that prepares a wedding-dinner

a shoot or twig or scion, an useless sucker—a fool or blockhead, a doting fellow

dull, foolish, blockish, sottish

stupidly, foolishly

dulness, blockishness

foolish, unwise, simple, silly, sottish, unadvised; substantively, a fool, a simpleton, a coxcomb, a sot (stulti, in comp.)

very foolish or silly

like a fool, foolishly, unwisely

I grow foolish

that sings or speaks silly things or love-songs, &c.

a singing or speaking silly things, &c.

folly, foolishness, silliness

Alciat.

Veget.

Mart. Cap.

Cic.

Gloss.

Cic.

Mart.

Salv.

Hor.

Eccel.

Gramm.

Galen

Gramm.

Gramm.

Medic.

Gloss.

Prod. Gl.

Veget.

Gell.

Catul.

Sen.

Cod. Theod.

Modest.

Cod. Theod.

Tertul.

Gloss.

Plin.

Auson.

Or.

Liv.

Flor.

Cic.

Gloss.

Cic.

Plant.

Sarib.

Sarib.

Cic.

† From stōlar, in the sense of an appendix, for a shoot or scion may be looked upon as an appendix; but scions hurt a tree, and stōlar was used for I stop or repress, by deriving stolo from this, it will mean a thing be stopped or repressed, a thing not to be suffered to grow, which agrees with the stolonis lex mentioned by Varro.

<i>stell^{us}ULUS</i>	<i>somewhat foolish</i>	<i>Apul.</i>
<i>STELLO-as†</i> (<i>stellor, I am marked,</i> <i>as if with stars, Plin.</i>)	<i>I look beautiful, glitter or shine like stars</i> <i>—I cheat or use fraud, I deceive</i>	<i>Mart.</i> <i>Gloss.</i>
<i>stell^aA</i>	<i>a star (even a planet, a comet, a falling star)—a constellation called the dog-star—the star-fish—an engine in the form of X—luck, propitiousness—a surname of the Aruntius's—cheat, deceit, fraud</i>	<i>Cic.</i> <i>Ov.</i> <i>Plin. Col.</i> <i>Fest. Stat.</i> <i>Gloss.</i>
<i>stell^{ans}ANS (stellantes gemmæ, the brilliant spots on a peacock's tail, Ov.)</i>	<i>ornamented or studded with stars—twinkling or glittering as stars do</i>	<i>Cic.</i> <i>Ov.</i>
<i>stell^{aris}ARIS</i>	<i>starry, of or belonging to stars; stellaris herba, herb woodroof</i>	<i>Macrob.</i>
<i>stell^{ates}ATES-is^m</i>	<i>a plain of Campania</i>	<i>Suet.</i>
<i>stell^{arina}INA tribus</i>	<i>a tribe or ward so called</i>	<i>Gloss.</i>
<i>stell^{atio}IO</i>	<i>a blazing (the word is doubted)</i>	<i>Plin.</i>
<i>constellatio</i>	<i>a constellation</i>	<i>Ammian.</i>
<i>stell^{at}URA</i>	<i>fraud, fraudulent means, a defrauding</i>	<i>Lampr.</i>
<i>stell^{atus}US</i>	<i>soldiers of part of their pay</i> <i>full of stars—full of eyes like sparks—marked with spots like stars—sparkling, glittering—made in the form of X</i>	<i>Cic. Ov.</i> <i>Plin. Virg.</i> <i>Luc.</i>
<i>constellatus</i>	<i>ornamented with stars</i>	<i>Treb. Poll.</i>
<i>stell^{ifer}FER or ger</i>	<i>that bears or has stars, starry</i>	<i>Cic. Stat.</i>
<i>stell^{ificus}FICUS</i>	<i>that makes or forms stars or a glittering</i>	<i>Victor</i>
<i>stell^{ificans}MICANS</i>	<i>glittering like stars</i>	<i>Varr.</i>
<i>stell^{io-ionis}IONIS^m</i>	<i>a sort of lizard with spots on his back like stars—a knave or cheat</i>	<i>Plin.</i> <i>Gloss.</i>
<i>stellion^{ator}ATOR</i>	<i>an impostor, a cheat</i>	<i>Gloss.</i>
<i>stellion^{atus}ATUS-ûs</i>	<i>knaveish practice in selling what belonged to others, knavery, cheat, cozenage</i>	<i>Ulp.</i>
<i>stell^{iparens}PARENS</i>	<i>that produces stars</i>	<i>Avien.</i>
<i>stell^{ula}ULA</i>	<i>a little star</i>	<i>Gloss.</i>
<i>*STENOS (steno, in comp.)</i> <i>see under corium at</i> <i>cōreo</i>	<i>close, strait, narrow; steno or stino or stenazo, I am oppressed, sob, sigh, cry</i>	<i>not used</i>
<i>STINO</i>	<i>I close upon a matter, resolve</i>	<i>obsolete</i>
<i>DESTINO</i>	<i>I bind fast together, design, purpose—order or appoint—resolve or determine, mark out—betrot—set a price upon, buy or purchase—aim, level at, suspect, conjecture</i>	<i>Cæs.</i> <i>Virg. Curt.</i> <i>Plin. Plaut.</i> <i>Liv.</i>
<i>PRÆDESTINO</i>	<i>I determine or ordain beforehand, predestinate</i>	<i>Liv.</i>
<i>OBSTINO</i>	<i>I purpose firmly, am obstinate</i>	<i>Liv.</i>

The Greek correspondents of *stello-as*, are *στῆλω, ἀστρίλω*. Now, the Greek correspondent of *stella* is *ἀστὴρ*. Gesner thinks that *stella* is a diminutive of the same, as if it were *astella*, suppressing the initial *a*; we find *ἀστὴρ* for *ἀστρίων*, from *ἀστρίων*, lightning or flash of lightning), whence, according to him, *stello* would arise. Perhaps he is in the right; but I do not see any impropriety in deriving this verb from *στῆλω*, in the sense of *I adorn*, and in making *stella* arise from this *stello*, as the stars are beautiful objects to the sky. Nor do I see why *stella* may not mean *cheat, deceit, fraud* (as it is interpreted in Adhelm. doubted by some), and *stello*, I deceive, use fraud; whence *stellatura*, in Lampr. for a *defrauding* (which is doubted by some), since *στῆλω* means also *I lie hid, I seek*: as rouge, thought by some women to be an ornament, is, in fact, only a fraudulent ornament; so, by an allusion to the falling stars (even these were called *stello*), which, as they fall, insensibly vanish and prove to have been false stars, *stella*, in the sense of *cheat or fraud*, rationally claims a sort of division among the other meanings.

PERstino
PRÆstino
DĒstin³A-æ[†]
DĒstinai¹IO
PRÆdēstinatio
OBstinatio
OBstinai¹US

DĒstinate or ð
OBstinatē
DĒstin³US-a-um
Stentōr-ōris, σέντωρ

StentorēUS or ius
•STĒPHO
stemma-ātis[†]

stēphanos
 (stephano, in comp.)

Stephanio-iōnis
stephanitē vites

stephanitis-idis[†]
stephanus or os-i^m
•STĒRA æ[†]

stericus
stericulā (some sterilicula)

•STERCUS-ōris[†]

stercorārius
stercoreus
stercor⁷ōsus
stercorO

DĒstercoro
EXstercoro or extercoro
stercorai¹IO
Sterculius or Sterculus,
 Stercutius, Sterquilus,
 Sterquilinus
sterculiniūm (or
 sterculinium, Gloss.)

I buy or purchase (some read præstino)
 I buy beforehand
 a supporter or pillar
 determination, appointment, purpose
 predestination
 firmness of purpose—obstinacy
 steady, unmoved, obstinate, headstrong—
 determined
 resolutely, peremptorily
 resolutely, stiffly
 obstinate, stubborn
 a Grecian who had a voice as loud as
 fifty men together
 of or like Stentor
 I crown, gird, adorn, fill to the top
 a garland, wreath, chaplet—pedigree or
 lineage of ancestors (displayed by pic-
 tures with ribbons or garlands point-
 ing out the father, the son, the brother,
 &c.)
 a garland, a wreath, a round or circle;
 stēphan²ion or stēphaniscos, a small
 garland, &c.
 a mimic so called
 vines tied to their stakes made round like
 garlands
 a vine whose leaves form into wreaths
 name of some herbs
 the womb (contracted from στέρμα, (see
 under hystros)
 of the womb
 the womb of a sow not yet touched by the
 boar
 dung, muck, soil, compost—dross (of iron,
 &c.)—dregs or contemptible per-
 sonage
 of or belonging to dung
 of dung, stinking like dung
 full of dung, growing in dung-hills
 I dung or muck ground—make fat after
 the manner of dung
 I cleanse of or remove soil
 I carry out or forth dung
 a dunging
 the god who taught to use dung, Saturn

 a dungbill or place for dung—a vile
 pimp

Apul.
 Apul.
 Vitr.
 Plin.
 Ambros.
 Cic. T.
 Liv.
 Tac.
 Amm.
 Cic.
 Gloss.
 Juv.

Arnob.
 not used
 Firmic.
 Suet.

not used

Plin.
 Col.

Plin.
 Plin.
 Macer.

Macer.
 Petron.

Col. S.
 Cic.

Varr.
 Plant.

Col.
 Plin.

Col.
 Ulp.

Ulp.
 Col.

Macrobi.

Col.

† In Martial Spectac. 16, *stemma-atis* is preferred by some to *stemma*; but Salmastius would have us read *stigma-atis*. Again, in Martial, 10. 56. instead of *stemmata* we should read *stigmata*.

‡ From στερω, I deprive, free, and στήρ, satiety, loathsomeness; for stercus may, primitively, have nothing to do with superfluities, that is, an evacuation of superfluities or of what is loathsome—sterilitis-idis under stercus firms my derivation, since sterilitis comes from στερω and ἰδής-idis (στυγνά αἰτί, quæ à clavis deducta, ἰδής from ἰδός (clavis). The Greek correspondents of stercus are στήρ, στήρμα, and στήρμα; from the latter, perhaps, by prefixing στήρ, hog's-lard, fat, some would derive stercus, as if it were stercor, whereby it might denote fat or clammy excrement, to distinguish it the better from στήρμα, dross of metal. Not to be who says, "Stercus, ab extergendo, quod extergi solet."

•STEREOS (from <i>σῆος</i> , see the note on <i>spero</i>); stereo, in comp.	solid, firm, immovable; stereo, I make firm and solid	not used
PERISTEOS or STEREUM-ia	the herb vervain (doves being fond of it)	Plin. Apul.
ARISTEREON-i	herb vervain	Apul.
PERISTEREON-ōnis	a pigeon or dove house	Varr.
PERISTEOS ^m -STERAS ^t	a pigeon or dove (peristero, in comp.)	Gloss.
STERIZO, <i>στέριζω</i>	I fix firmly, establish, make firm	not used
STERIGMUS	a fixed light, a light that moves not	Apul.
•STERGO	I love, embrace, have an affection for, wish for, beg or intreat, delight in, am satisfied with	not used
STERGETHRON-i ^a	a sort of herb (some say sengreen, some Venus's navel-wort)	Plin.
STORGES	affection, parental or filial love	not used
PHILSTORGIA-ia ^t	excessive indulgence of parents to their children	Gloss.
•STĒRO, Attic. for STĒRĒO	I deprive, free or take from	not used
STERĒLITIS-idis ^t	drogs of silver (some read sterconitis, I do not know why—see the note on stercus)	Plin.
STĒROS or STĒROS, <i>στερος</i> (see the note on <i>spero</i>)	void of, unfruitful, barren; STĒROO or STĒROO, I make unfruitful or barren	not used
STERILIS-is e (sterilus-a-um, Lucr.)	void of, clear of, without, barren, un- fruitful, addle—rotting or making barren—yielding or bringing nothing barrenness—dearth or scarcity barrenly	Plin. Hor. Plaut. Cic. Col. Litt. ex Col.
STERILITAS	} I grow barren, become unfruitful {	} Solin. Plin. Apul.
STERILITER		
STERILE ^o FIO ⁺		
STERILESCO ³	} the lesser centaur (I suppose from <i>στερος</i> or <i>στένω</i>) {	} Catul- Plin. Plin.
STERILIZILA-ia ^t		
•STERNUO ³ -ui-ūtum (as if pternyo, pternyo)	I sneeze; from <i>στερνών</i> (softening <i>σ</i> into <i>ς</i>), whence <i>στερνών</i>	Plin.
STERNU ⁴ O	I often sneeze	Plin.
STERNUTAMENTUM	a sneezing, something to make one sneeze (as snuff)	Apul.
STERNUTAT ¹ O	a sneezing	not used
•STĒROPS-ōpos, or STĒ- RŌPĒ-es	a lightning or flash of lightning	Ov.
STERŌPĒ-es ^t	the daughter of Atlas, one of the Pleiades the son of Vulcan, one of the Cyclops	Virg.
STEROPES-is		Ter.
•STERTO ³ -ui-†	I snort or snore in sleeping	Perf.
STĒSTĒRTO	I leave off snoring, I awake	Petron.
STĒSTĒRUS	drowsy, idle	not used
•STĒSIOS (from <i>στέσιος</i>)	an establisher	Hor.
STĒSIOCHŌRUS	a lyric poet (he first established dancing several together at the sound of the barp)	
•STĒHENO	I can, am able, have force and power	not used
EGOSTHENIA-ia ^t	a town of Megares	Plin.
ALCISTHENE-es ^t	a woman famous for painting	Plin.
STĒNELUS	a Greek commander—the son of Perseus and Andromeda	Virg. Hom.
STĒNELIUS	of Stenelus	Ov.

From *σῆος* (I sleep), by prefixing *σ* and changing *δ* into *τ*, whence *steribeo*, *steribeo*, *stereo*, *sterto*.

^A*sthenes*-is^c
Androsthenes (strength of men)

Antisthenes

Demosthenes
 (the people's strength)
Eratosthenes
 (strong by or in love)

^A*sthenia*-is^f
Lasthenia
Agostheniensis or *enses*-ium
Sibeno
Sibenorcea-æ
^S*stibo*, *stibum*
stibadium

stibi-is, or *stibium*-ii^a
stibinus
stimm or *stimi*^m, indecl.
stimicon
stæbe
stæbe-es
styptho
stymma-ātis^a

stypthilus or *stiphilus*
stypthium^o or *stypthia*^f
stypthicus
stipio

circumstipo
constipo
instipo
obstipo

stip^a-is^f

stipat^a-ilis
stipat^a-io

constipatio
stipat^a-or
stipat^a-us-ūs
stipat^a-us-a-um

stipidōsua
stipticus
ostipus

incapable, invalid
a *geographer in Alexander's time—a governor of Thessaly—a statuary of Thebes*
a *philosopher and teacher of rhetoric at Rhodes*
a *famous Grecian orator*
a *philosopher, poet, historian, and astronomer (scholar of Aristo and Callimachus)*
incapability, want of strength
a *woman who was a disciple of Plato*
inhabitants of Agosthena
the *sister of Medusa and Euryales*
the *wife of King Prætus*
I *tread, fill up close, stuff, thrack*
a *bed of herbs or rushes or leaves, &c. a half-round couch to set about round tables, a green bank to sit upon*
antimony, black lead
like *antimony*
antimony, black lead
a *shepherd so called*
grass *fit for making beds*
herb *knawweed*
I *bind or make close, thicken, condense*
the *gross or thick matter of any ointment, gross or thick substance remaining after squeezing or straining*
one of the Centaurs
alum
astringent, binding, styptic
I *fill up or make close, attend upon or guard—stuff, thrack or cram—environ or encompass*
I *attend upon or guard around*
I *cram close, crowd or throng in*
I *thrack in, cram close*
I *step up, I recline or hold my head aside*
pieces of wood laid across or in the form of a star to set earthen pots (just made) to dry
that may be crammed or thracked
a *crowding or thracking—a surrounding or guarding*
a *coming close together, a crowd*
an *attendant or a guard*
a *train or attendance*
crowded, crammed—guarded or attended
thick and close together
some *read septicus, some stypticus*
stiff—that carries his head stiff on one side—crooked, awry

Gloss.
 Artem.
 Cæsar.
 Plut.
 Cic.
 Quint.
 Gloss.
 Plut.
 Plin.
 Hygin.
 Ov.
 not used
 Plin.
 Scrib.
 Gloss.
 Plin.
 Virg.
 not used
 Plin.
 not used
 Plin.
 Ov.
 Ulp.
 Plin.
 Virg.
 Varr.
 Cic.
 Sil.
 Cæsar.
 Gloss.
 Plaut.
 Feil.
 Gloss.
 Quint.
 Ammian.
 Cic.
 Sallust.
 Liv.
 Cic.
 Apul.
 Plin.
 Hor.
 Lucr.

STIPS or stipis-is ¹ (from stipo, Varr.); si, in comp.—see under pendo at pendeo	a piece of money (the same with the as) small money given to the poor—money offered to the Gods—wages of hire- lings—profit, gain—a blockhead, a fool (see stipes-itis)	Suet. Varr. Ov. Col. Petr.
STIPES-itis ^m , <i>stivos</i> , from stipo	the trunk of a tree—a log set fast in the ground—a club, a fire-brand or billet —stake for a mere or land-mark—a blockhead or dolt	Prop. Cæs. Ov. Tibul. Ter. Ov. Ter.
STIPŪLA-æ ¹ from stipes†	helm or straw to thatch with, husk that incloses the straw—stubble or straw left in the fields after reaping—a shepherd's pipe made of some straw of or belonging to or fed with stubble	Virg. Quint. Varr. Suet.
stipulāris STIPŪLOR from stipo†	I ask or demand such and such terms— I stipulate or make a bargain by ask- ing or offering I agree to, consent I covenant, bargain I answer to an action, enter into a cove- nant, engage mutually	Plin. Liv. Plaut. Cic.
A or adstipulor instipulor restipulor	stipulation, covenant, bargain assent, agreement, vouching reciprocal or mutual agreement a small bargain that stipulates or binds, overseer of con- tracts	Cic. Quint. Plin. Cic. Cic. Cic.
stipulat ¹ io, or us-ūs A or adstipulatio, or us-ūs restipulatio stipulat ¹ iuncūla stipulat ¹ or	that agrees or does not dissent, a voucher or witness—that supports or main- tains stipulated coarse part of flax, tow, bards, oakum (to caulk ships with)— <i>stiva</i> or <i>stivum</i> from stipo	Cic. Val. Max. Cic. Liv.
stipulat ¹ us-a-um STŪPA or stuppa or stypa (some stippa, see stipa herebefore) stupārius (not stupatus) stipeus or stuppeus STŪPOR-ōris ^m §	of or for dressing or beating tow, &c. of tow or bards, &c. <i>stivus</i> senselessness, dulness, stupefaction, asto- nishment—beaviness, lumpishness, dimness—a doltish heavy fellow senseless, in a stupor I am stupified or senseless—I am astonished, wonder—I am charmed with and amazed at, am dim or dazzled— faulter I am amazed at I am in amazement I am senseless or benumbed or motion- less I am motionless from amazement stupendous, amazing	Plin. Virg. Cic. Virg. Catul. Tert. Ter. Virg. Hor. Ov. Stat. Juven. Plin. Virg. Nazar.
stuporātus stupEO ² -ui (see the note on stupor) A or adstupro constupro instupro Orestupro stup ² endus		

Gesner, explaining the meaning of *stipula*, points out its derivation thus—"Stipes s. truncus parvus fru-
um, qui reliquitur, stipa à messoribus abscissa et sublata. Sc. malim, quam deducere à stipa sive stupa, quod
infer uat, sive quid eā quoque stipari tectorum rimæ consueverint."

At the word *stipulation*, in *Le Jardin des Racines Grecques*, we read "de *stivāde*, *astivoricus*, R. *stipo*,
ndre."
From *stivā*, a post or log of wood or stake fixed in the ground, &c. whence the adjective *stivātor* (of or
a log of wood) might have been formed—see the notes on *crur*, *dolor*, &c. Therefore the primitive
ing of *stupro* is, "I am or stand like a log of wood, look like a blockhead; and indeed Ainsworth, at *stupro*, said
stivā," to which Morley has added "à *stivā*," from what reason I know not.

stix-stichos, or stichos	<i>order, a verse, a troop or band</i>	not used
Pentastichæ-arum^f	<i>a portico or piazza with five rows of pillars</i>	Treb. Poll.
acrostichis-idis^f	<i>an acrostic</i>	Gloss.
PARASTICHIS-ILIS	<i>the table or index of a book</i>	Suet.
HĒMISTICHUM	<i>the half part of a verse</i>	Gramm.
MONOSTICHUM	<i>a single verse, an epigram consisting of one verse</i>	Auson.
acrostichon-inⁿ	<i>an acrostic</i>	Gloss.
Distichen	<i>a distich</i>	Mart.
hexastichen	<i>any thing comprised in six verses</i>	Gramm.
monostichen	<i>a single verse</i>	Auson.
tetastichen	<i>an epigram of four verses</i>	Mart.
Distichus-a-um	<i>distichum hordeum, white sort of barley having two rows of grain</i>	Col.
hexastichus	<i>hordeum hexastichum, barley having six rows in an ear</i>	Col.
Tetastichus	<i>consisting of four rows of pillars</i>	Treb. Poll.
Stictē-es^f	<i>a dog's name (as if Patch)</i>	Ov.
Leucostichus	<i>stone spotted with white</i>	Plin.
stigma-āt'sⁿ	<i>a mark or brand (as on the forehead of fugitives)—reproach, infamy</i>	Petr.
stigmatias-iac^m	<i>a servant or rogue branded</i>	Suet.
stigmatius	<i>branded, marked with infamy</i>	Cic.
stigmatōsus	<i>full of brands, infamous, stigmatized</i>	Cic.
stigmō	<i>I brand or set a mark on</i>	Petron.
stigmat'us	<i>marked</i>	Prud.
stigō (some stingo)-as	<i>I spur or goad (hardly used)</i>	Iren.
instigo (in quem)	<i>I spur forward, incite, instigate</i>	Gloss.
instigat'io, or us-ūs	<i>an instigation or impulsion</i>	Cic.
instigat'or and rix	<i>that instigates or incites</i>	Heren. Ulp.
stile-es	<i>a little coin, a trifle (as if a mere dot)</i>	Papin. Tac.
Stilico or Stilicho-ōnis	<i>the emperor Honorius's father-in-law</i>	not used
Stiliconius	<i>of or belonging to Stilico</i>	Claud.
stimulus-im[†]	<i>a goad or prick—a sting or spur, any thing that moves one forward (as sorrow, rage, love, envy)—motive</i>	Plaut. Ov.
stimulum-inⁿ, Plaut.)	<i>or inducement, incentive</i>	Cic.
Stimula dea	<i>the goddess that stimulates to lust</i>	Juv.
stimulus	<i>pricking, stinging, smarting</i>	Plaut.
stimul'ōsus	<i>full of prickles</i>	Cæl. Aur.
stimulō	<i>I goad or prick—incense, incite, stir up, instigate—torment, vex</i>	Sil. Liv.
constimulo	<i>I goad or instigate earnestly</i>	Cic.
pē or distimulo	<i>I goad through, waste, consume</i>	Firmic.
extimulo or extimulo	<i>I spur on, excite</i>	Plaut. Symm
instimulo	<i>I prick on, stir up</i>	Col.
perstimulo	<i>I continue to incense or stir up in rage</i>	Ov.
stimulat'io	<i>incitement, instigation</i>	Tac.
Extimulatio or extimulatio	<i>a pricking forward, incitement</i>	Plin.
stimulat'or and rix	<i>that stirs up or incites</i>	Col.
constimulator	<i>that animates or incites</i>	Cic. Plaut.
ex or instimulator	<i>that stirs up or incites</i>	Aug.
		Tac. Gloss.

As *encyptus* (a propping or supporting, firmness, solidity) comes from *encl'us*, so *encyptus* may be formed from *encl'us* to express a pricking or goading or something to goad with; hence *stimulus* is as if *stigmulus*, a diminutive of *stigma*.

STINGUO³ or stingo³
stinxi-stinctum†
DISTINGUO (à quo)

SUBDISTINGUO
EXTINGUO or extinguo

INSTINGUO
INTERSTINGUO

PRÆSTINGUO (some read præ-
stringo)

RESTINGUO

DISTINCTIO, or US-ŪS

SUBDISTINCTIO
EXTINCTIO, or US-ŪS; also, ex-
tinctio, or US-ŪS

INTERDISTINCTIO
REDISTINCTIO
DISTINCTIOR
EXTINCTIOR or extinctior
INSTINCTIOR
EXTINCTORIUM or extinctio-
rium
INSTINCTUS-ŪS

INDISTINCTUS-ŪS-a-um

INEXTINCTUS

INSTINCTUS

INTERDISTINCTUS

IN or IRREDISTINCTUS

DISTINCTE

INDISTINCTE

INDISTINCTUABILIS

EXTINGUIBILIS or extinguibilis

INEXTINGUIBILIS

REEXTINGUIBILIS

PRÆSTIGIA-IAE†

(præstigium-ii, Prud.)

PRÆSTIGIOSUS

PRÆSTIGIOSUS

PRÆSTIGIOSIOR and RIX

STECCHADES-UM†

I extinguish or put out

I diversify, distinguish by notes or marks,
discriminate, garnish or embellish,
inlay—part or divide—utter distinctly

I make a subdistinction

I put out or extinguish any thing that
burns, I quench—appease, stint, abo-
lish or put an end to—put to death

I incite, instigate

I sever or separate—quench or put out
here and there

I dazzle the sight, obscure

I quench or put out, destroy utterly—al-
lay—pacify, appease

a distinction or separation, note, point,
a setting off, an adorning
a subdistinction

a putting out, an extinguishing, a quench-
ing, an abolishing

a distinction

a quenching, a putting out, a stinting
that distinguishes

that puts out or quenches or destroys

that encourages or incites

an extinguisher (to put out a candle)

instinct, inspiration, inward motion—
persuasion, instigation

confused, indistinct

not quenched, insatiable, immortal

inwardly moved, inspired, stirred up
distinguishingly

not quenched, not going out

distinctly, plainly, orderly

confusedly, indistinctly

not to be distinguished

mortal

immortal

that may be extinguished or quenched

a trick, legerdemain, juggling trick, de-
lusion—(it is chiefly used in the plural)

deceptive, full of deceitful tricks

I make juggling tricks, delude

that uses juggling tricks, that casts a mist
before one's eyes

three islands on the coast of Provence, the
isles of Hivres (from στήναι-ados, order)

Lucr. Gl

Cic.

Mart. Sil

Afc. Pad.

Plaut.

Cic.

Hor.

Gell.

Stat. Apd

Paterc.

Plaut. V

Ter.

Cic.

Tac.

Diom.

Cic.

Plin.

Arnob.

Cic.

Ammin.

Cic.

Tac.

Gloss.

Cic.

Plin.

Quint.

Ov.

Liv.

Plin.

Sil.

Cic.

Gell.

August.

Lact.

Lact.

Augustin.

Quint.

Cic.

Arnob.

Gloss.

Sen.

Plaut.

Plin.

† This seems to be from $\sigma\tau\epsilon\chi\alpha\delta\omega$, I take off the distinction, that is to say, I take off that which serves to distinguish one object from another; for $\sigma\tau\epsilon\chi\alpha\delta\omega$ would be equal to *extingo* or *extinguo*: $\sigma\tau\epsilon\chi\alpha\delta\omega$, indeed, is not found in Greek Lexicons; but it could be formed from $\sigma\tau\epsilon\chi\omega$, as from $\sigma\tau\epsilon\chi\omega$, I crown, we get $\sigma\tau\epsilon\chi\alpha\delta\omega$, I take off the crown, deprive of the crown, take away the crown. This derivation will serve to account for those derivatives of *stingo* or *stinguo*, which present a notion of distinction; besides *instinguo*, *instinctus*, &c. and *interstinctus* and *interstinctus* prove their origin to be from $\sigma\tau\epsilon\chi\omega$.

† Scaliger says *præstigia*, as if *præstigia*, from *præstringo*; but, if *præstinguo* is a good verb, it seems *præstigia* may be derived from the latter.

<i>Stachas</i> -ädís ^f	cotton weed or French lavender	Plin.
ANTI <i>stachon</i> -i	change of one letter for another (as in olli for illi)	Gramm.
Stoichus-i	a verse	Sidon.
*STŌA	a portico; <i>stoa</i> (σῶα), granaries	not used
<i>stōicus</i> -i, στωικός	a Stoic philosopher	Cic.
<i>stōicus</i> -a-um	Stoic, of or belonging to the Stoics	Juv.
<i>stōice</i>	after the manner of the Stoics	Cic.
<i>stōicīda</i> -æ ^m	a Stoic (contumeliously)	Juv.
<i>stōidis</i> -is ^f	an island so called	Plin.
*STŌMA-ātos	mouth, opening, hole	not used
Litho <i>stoma</i> -ātis ⁿ	linen put on a calice and serving to wipe it	Gloss.
<i>stomāc</i> ^o ACE-es ^f	a soreness of the mouth, rankness of the gums, the scurvy	Plin.
<i>stomatīcus</i>	having a sore or canker in his mouth	Plin.
<i>stomi</i> -orum	a fabulous people of India (said to be without a mouth)	Plin.
caco <i>stomi</i> A-ia ^f	slander, also a wrong pronunciation of foreign words	Gloss.
<i>stomis</i> -idis	sort of barnacle for a horse's nose	Gloss.
EPI <i>stomium</i> -ii ⁿ	a cock or spout, tap or spigot—a bung —the stop in an organ	Sen. Varr; Vitr.
<i>stomōma</i> -ātis ⁿ	kind of scale or powder coming from brags in beating	Plin.
ANA <i>stomōsis</i> -is ^f	orifice of the veins or arteries where they meet, the bursting of those ori- fices, the blood coming by the opening of a vein	Celf.
ANA <i>stomōtīcus</i>	of an aperitive nature	Celf.
<i>stoma</i> ^o CHUS-i ^m	the pipe whereby the food goes down into the ventricle—the stomach—passion, animosity, humour, fancy, appetite	Plin. Hor. Cic.
(tois termination chus from χῆω; see cheo)	that has a bad ventricle	Cic.
caco <i>stomachus</i>	good for the stomach	Th. Prisc.
EV <i>stomachus</i>	sick in the stomach— <i>stomachicum</i> , medi- cine good to open the stomach	Plin. Celf.
<i>stomachīcus</i>	fretful, peevish, making fretful or angry angrily, peevishly	Cic. Cic.
<i>stomach</i> ^o SUS	I am angry or vexed or disgusted, I fume or fret at	Cic.
<i>stomachese</i>	I am somewhat angry	Augustin.
<i>stomachOR</i> (rem)	incensed— <i>stomachans</i> , fretting, fuming	Gell. Cic. not used
SUB <i>stomachor</i>	I lay down, spread down, prostrate, ex- tend, spread, strew (see <i>sterno</i> here)	Liv.
<i>stomach</i> ^o ABUNDUS	a mat or any thing spread on the ground	Capit. Gloss.
*STŌRĒO or <i>stornymi</i> or <i>stōrnyo</i>	a blanket or counterpane, tapestry, car- pet — any thing ornamented with figures	Hesych.
<i>stōrea</i> or <i>storia</i> -æ ^f	the batches or decks of ships where men stand to fight	Cic. Plin.
<i>stōma</i> -ātis ⁿ	tapestry, carpet (for beds, &c.) inlaid with horn, &c. (of divers co- lours); hence <i>cerostrōtum</i> , a thing so ornamented	Plin.
CATA <i>stroma</i>	paved with marble of divers colours; hence <i>lithostrotum</i> , a place so paved	Plin.
PERI <i>stroma</i>		
cero <i>strōtus</i>		
Litho <i>strotus</i>		

strŪMA-æ^f

strumaticus

strumEA-æ^f, or us-imstrum³ELLA-æ^fstrum⁷OSUSStrýmōn or Strimon-ōnisⁿ

StrýmōNIUS

STERNO³-strāvi-strā-
tum† (see hereafter)A or ADsterno
CONsterno

Dĭsterno

INsterno

SUPERINsterno

INTERsterno

OBsterno

PERsterno

PRÆsterno

PRŌsternq

SUBsterno

SŪPERsterno

stern³AX-ācisLectistern³IUMsellisternium } οὐδὲν ἔστιν
sollisternium }
Lectisterni³AT¹ORstrĀGES-is^fstragŪLA-æ^f

stragŪLUM

INstragulum

OBstragulum

stragulĀTUS

strā²MEN or mentumSUBstramen or mentum
stramentĀRIUSa wen or swelling in the neck or arm-
pits, scrophulous humour, bunch in the
back

that has a wen or swelling

a sort of crowfoot, pilewort

a little wen or botch

that has a wen or swelling—measly

a city and river of Thrace

of Strymon, Thracian

I strew, spread or cover, lay down, fall
prostrate, dispirit—abate, make calm,
throw or strike down, lay flat along,
pave or lay a pavement

I spread or prostrate, lay along

I strew, cover—pave, floor (see here-
after)

I spread distinctly, form a separate bed

I spread upon, cover

I spread over

I spread or lay between

I stretch along or lay before

I pave all over

I prepare beforehand, stretch or spread
beforeI strew or spread—I overthrow, strike
down, cut down, lay flat, prostrate,
humble or demean—lay along—pro-
stituteI strew or lay under—subject, bring
under

I spread or strew over

that throws down or on the ground

the spreading or placing couches to set at
a table, the spreading a funeral ban-
quet to the godsthe spreading or placing stools for the }
goddesses }that spreads or places couches round the
tablea felling of trees, a laying flat—slaugh-
ter, carnage—fall of houses, &c.
great ruinoutermost garment, carpet, hanging, coun-
terpane, horse-clothany covering or blanket—housing for a
horse

a covering, housing for a horse

the upper part or covering of a slipper,
&c.serving as an outermost garment or a co-
veringa spreading, a thing spread, litter, straw,
stubble

litter, straw

of or belonging to straw or litter

Celf.

Firmic.

Plin. Ap.

Marc. E.

Juv. Cal.

Virg.

Virg.

Virg.

Liv.

Ov.

Virg. Ca.

Apul.

Virg.

Liv.

Plin.

Apul.

Liv.

Stat.

Stat. Ca.

Col. Se.

Cato Ca.

Liv.

Virg.

Liv.

Fest.

Plaut.

Sil. Lin.

Cic.

Liv.

Cic. Ma.

Cato.

Plin.

Bibl.

Virg. En.

Varr. Ca.

Cato

† From σῆμα, changing σ into s; but the preterit strāvi comes from στέρω, fut. of σῆμα; and the
stratum from στρώς, changing σ into a long.

<i>stramentitius</i> or <i>icius</i>	of or belonging to straw, made of straw,	Petron.
<i>stramineus</i>	thatched with straw	Ov.
<i>stramentOR</i>	I collect or gather straw or stubble	Hygin.
<i>strat' A-æ</i>	a paved road, the high road	Eutrop.
<i>stratE</i>	in marginē cernit, "stratē tendentem diffusā umbraculā ficum," read stratæ	Juven.
<i>strateæ</i> or <i>strativolæ-arum</i>	prostitutes (some read <i>scrattæ</i> , some <i>scrupedæ</i>)	Gell.
<i>prostrat'io</i>	a throwing down, the down-cast	Tert.
<i>strat'OR</i>	that saddles or bridles or holds the horse for his master	Spart.
<i>constrator</i>	that strews or spreads about	Auson.
<i>prostrator</i>	that overthrows	Firmic.
<i>stratorium</i>	for stragulum heretofore	Bibl.
<i>strat'UM-iā</i>	a couch or bed—coverlet or counterpane or any thing laid on a bed—a horse-cloth, harness, saddle—a paved street or road	Liv. Ov. Plin. Virg.
<i>constratum</i>	the deck of a ship	Petron.
<i>instratum</i>	a covering, counterpane, horsecloth, &c.	Liv.
<i>strat' ŪRA-æ</i>	the paving of streets or roads	Suet.
<i>instratura</i>	the paving of roads or streets	Vitr.
<i>strat'US-ūs</i>	a strewing or scattering, a laying, litter—horsecloth, saddle	Curt. Solin. Plin.
<i>substratus-ūs</i>	the litter	Liv.
<i>consternO</i> (see before)	I appal, abash, dismay, affright	Catul.
<i>esterno</i> or <i>externo</i>	I astonish, frighten (one) out of his wits	Liv. Curt.
<i>consternat'io</i>	fright, consternation, alarm—mutiny	Augustin.
<i>externatio</i> or <i>externatio</i>	an astonishing, astonishment	Hier.
<i>extrat'OR</i> or <i>externator</i>	that astonishes or frightens	Plin.
<i>Stura-æ</i> , perhaps from <i>σῆμα</i>	a river rising in the Alps and discharging itself into the Po	Plin.
<i>sturnus-im+</i>	a starling or stare	Plin.
*STRANGOS	writhe, crooked, bending, oblique; strangle, a halter, strangulation	not used
<i>strangia-ia</i>	a sort of corn	Plin.
<i>strangŪLO</i> , <i>στρυγῶλον</i> (see <i>stringo</i> under <i>strinx</i>)	I strangle or stifle	Suet.
<i>præstrangulo</i>	I stifle or choke	Quint.
<i>strangula'NĪLIS</i>	that may be strangled, &c.	Tertul.
<i>strangulat'io</i> , or <i>us-ūs</i>	a strangling or stifling, or a disease called the mother (in women)	Plin.
<i>strangulat'OR</i> and <i>rix</i>	that strangles or stifles	Spart. Prud.
or <i>adstrangulat'us</i>	strangled, stifled, choked	Minuc.
or <i>strangulatus</i>	strangled, stifled, choked	Prud.
*STRANX-strangos	a drop, what falls by drops (strang, in comp. see under <i>ŭron</i>)	not used
*STRĀTOS	army, troops; strateuo, I lead or follow the army; stratia or strateā, military expedition, campaign	not used
<i>Nicostrata</i>	Evander's mother, also called Carmenta	Gefn.
<i>strat'AGĒMA-atis</i>	for stratēgēma-ātis, p. 15, Vol. I.	Gloss.
<i>strat'EGĒMĀTICA-orum</i>	treatise on the stratagems of war	Front.
<i>nyctostrat'EGUS</i>	the commander of a night-patrol	Apul.

stratus comes, perhaps, from *στρε-στρον*, which means the same, by the insertion of *n*; and indeed *sternus* has been corrupted into *sturnus-sturnos-sturnus*. This *στρε* comes from *στρεγω*—see at *stare*.

<i>Strat^oELAX-ācis</i> (see ēlauno)	a young soldier, a cadet	Plant.
<i>Strat^oIOCE-esⁱ</i>	the herb milfoil	Apol.
<i>StratiōTES^m</i> or <i>ōtis-īdisⁱ</i>	the herb milfoil	Plin. Gl.
<i>StratiōⁱICUS</i>	pertaining to or for soldiers, soldier-like	Plaut.
<i>Strato-ōnis^m</i>	a name common to several Grecians	Gloss.
<i>StratonⁱCĒ-es</i>	the daughter of Ariarathes—the daugh- ter of Demetrius Polyorces	Strabo.
<i>StratoniceA</i>	a city of Caria	Plut.
<i>StratonicUS</i>	a Macedonian so called	Plin.
<i>Strat^oPEDON-ī</i>	a camp	Diod.
<i>PRō:ofrator</i>	a general, the head esquire	Gloss.
<i>Amphistratus</i>	a statuary so called	Gloss.
<i>Archestratus</i>	a poet so called	Plin.
<i>Cleostratus</i> (see <i>clio</i>)	a young man of Thebes—a philosopher so called	Rhod.
<i>Hegestratus</i>	a citizen of Ephesus (as if leader of the army)	Plut.
<i>Hērostratus</i>	a fellow who burnt Diana's famous temple at Ephesus	Solin.
<i>Lystratus</i>	an excellent statuary so called	Plin.
<i>Mēnestratus</i>	an excellent statuary so called	Plin.
<i>Philostratus</i>	a famous orator so called, as well as his son	Suid.
<i>Pisistratus</i>	an eloquent and learned Athenian	Cic.
<i>*STRĒNOS</i> or <i>strēnēs</i>	great, powerful, firm, hard, harsh, puff- ed up— <i>strēnos-eos</i> , pleasures, rioting life, bustling, haughtiness, harshness of manners	not used
<i>strena</i> or <i>strenua-æⁱ</i>	a new-year's gift or present	Suet. G.
<i>Strenia</i> or <i>strenua-æ</i>	a goddess so called	Varr.
<i>strenuus</i>	brisk, stout, brave—vigorous, active, nimble	Sall. Ca.
<i>IN^sstrenuus</i>	weak, cowardly, mean	Ter.
<i>strenue</i>	stoutly, strongly, nimbly, quickly	Cic.
<i>IN^sstrenue</i>	in a cowardly manner	Justin.
<i>PER or PRÆ^sstrenue</i>	very stoutly or very nimbly†	Ter.
<i>strenuitas</i>	stoutness, nimbleness, activity	Ov.
<i>strenuo</i>	I make stout or nimble	Plaut.
<i>*STRĒPHO</i>	I turn, bend or bow, wreath, twist, wex or torment, beat about, put to flight, revolve in my mind, return or come back, act sily	not used
<i>STRĀBO-ōnis^m</i>	one that squints—a learned Cappado- cian	Cic. Cal.
<i>Strabonus-im</i>	one that squints	Petr.
<i>strabus-a-um</i>	squint-eyed— <i>Straba-æⁱ</i> , a woman that squints	Non. Pri.
<i>STRĒBOLA</i> or <i>strebula</i> or <i>stribula-æⁱ</i>	a part of the flesh offered in sacrifice	Varr. Gl.
<i>strebolum</i> or <i>stribulum-inⁱ</i>	a part of the flesh offered in sacrifice	Gloss.
<i>ANTIstrĒPHON-ontisⁿ</i>	a sort of argumentation going or flowing back	Gell.
<i>streptos-im</i>	a sort of grapes—a collar among the Persians	Plin. Gl.

† In "*Abi perstrenue, ac fores aperis*," we should read, *præ strenue*; for *abi præ* or *i præ* may go before.

stribligo or stribiligo-ipsis ^f (some scribigo)	an incongruity in speaking or writing	Gell.
STRÖBOS	a whirlpool or whirlwind, a turning round, a circuit or going round; strobo, I turn round, whirl about, put in an uproar	not used
strobilus-im	the artichoke, a whirlwind—a wild pine-tree or pine-apple	Plin. Matth.
strobilus-if	a tree whereof perfumes were made	Plin.
strombus	a sea shell-fish	Plin.
strombites-am	a stone representing the fish strombus	Gesner
strophæa or strophe-es	subtlety in arguing, a quirk or wile—a strap of leather to fasten oars with—a stanza	Plin. Vit. Vict. Virg. Gramm.
Strophades-um ^f	two islands in the Ionian Sea so called	
ANASTROPHE-es ^f	a figure setting foremost a word which should follow	Gramm.
EPANASTROPHE	a figure repeating in the beginning of the next member the word that ended a foregoing member	Gramm.
ANTISTROPHE	a figure often repeating a word, the turning of the chorus the contrary way	Gloss.
APOSTROPHE-es, or a-a ^f	a figure whereby we speak to instead of speaking of	Gramm.
CATASTROPHE	the conclusion or final event of a piece	Gloss.
EPISTROPHE	a figure whereby several sentences end with the same word	Quint.
MÜNSTROPHE	an eating by one's self (the word is doubted)	Plaut.
PERISTROPHE	the rounding of a sentence	Mart. Cap.
strophæarius	a maker or seller of neckkerchiefs or garlands	Plaut.
strophium	a garland—a girdle	Plin. Catul.
strophæolum	a little garland or neckkerchief	Plin.
heliotropion	the turnsol or sunflower	Plin.
lingstrophon	the herb borehound	Plin.
strophos-im	a pain in the bowels, the gripes	Apul.
strophosus	troubled with the belly-ache	Veget.
APOSTROPHUS	the mark of a contraction (')	Gramm.
NEOSTROPHUS	lately or newly twisted or wreathed	Cat.
TETRASTROPHUS	that has four stanzas	Gloss.
strophus	a mitre or crown or garland	Fest.
strophulus or stropulus	a small garland, &c. (the word is doubted)	Gloss.
STRUPPUS	a garland or wreath—string or thong to tie the oar to	Gell. Isid.
struppæaria	a sort of festivals among the Falisci	Fest.
STRÉPO ³ -ui-utum†	I make a rattling or clashing noise—I make a noise or a bustle, sound or ring (said of horns or trumpets, said also of striking the ears)—buzz or hum (said of bees)	Sil. Virg. Plin.

Strepo being said chiefly of the rattling of arms, as Gesner observes, it may be derived from *στρέψω*, in the sense *beat about*; and, indeed, Ainsworth, at *strepo*, says, "*Α στρέψω*," to which he adds, "*al. à sono*." However, possible that *strepo* should be for *crepo* (see under *crepis*); for, by prefixing *s* (which is often done), we get *screpo*, which may easily have become *strepo*.

A or ADstrepo

CIRCUMstrepo

CONstrepo

INstrepo

INTERstrepo

OBstrepo

PER²strepoSUB³strepoOBstrep⁵ERUSstrepit¹US-ŪS

strepitO

INstrepito

OBstrepito

OBstrepita¹CŪLUM*STRIDO³ or strideo²

stridit†

A or ADstrido or strideo

CIRCUMstrido or strideo

INstrido

PER²stridoSUB³stridostrid²ENSStridon-onis^f

Stridonensis

strid²OR-ōris^mstrid²ŪLUS

*STRINX-stringos

stringO³-strinxi-strictum

from strinx, as from
sphynx we get sphyngo;
perhaps as if strango
from στεγγος, for στεγ-
γῶν is used for stringo,
as well as for strangulo

A or ADstringo

CIRCUMstringo

CONstringo

DEstringo

I make a noi²e—a, plaud with my hands
or feet

I make a noise around

I make a rattling noise

I clatter, creak, hum

I make a noise among others

I make a noise against, interrupt by noise,
disturb

I make a great noise, resound, echo

I make a little noise

clamorous, noisy

a creaking or streaking, din, tune, sound

—noise made by hands or feet—the

purling of brooks or rivers—bustle,

burly-burly—train or attendants of a

great man

I make a great noise or stir or bustle

I clatter or creak

I murmur or grumble against

a defence against creaking, &c.

I crack—creak, shriek, make a whiz-
zing, hiss, roar (as forests do), buzz
or hum—howl

I hiss or whiz against

I crack or creak or roar around

I crack

I roar much, make a great noise

I make a little noise

making a noise, roaring, clapping (with
wings)—creaking, creaking

a town on the confines of Dalmatia

of Stridon (epithet of St. Jerom)

a noise, a crashing—a screaming, the
whistling of wind—the hissing of aserpent, a whizzing, the grunting of
a boar

creaking, cracking, noisy, clamorous

a screech-owl or bird of bad omen, a
bag or goblin or fairy (see strix
here)

I tie hard or close, bind—grasp, hold

fast—bring into a body or lump—

press upon, affect deeply, thin the

boughs of trees, lop, make naked or

bare, draw (from the scabbard),

brush or graze upon, beat down in

order to gather—touch briefly, relate

concisely—spend or waste

I tie, bind, gird, straiten—wrinkle or

knit (one's brow)—am astringent

I bind or tie around

I tie hard, strain, constrain or compel,

restrain or bridle or repress

I lop off, pull down and gather—scrape
off

† From στεγνῶ, its Greek correspondent, prefixing σ; as in στεγγυδς (stridor) used by Aristot. for στεγνῶ, see trizo.

<i>disfringo</i>	<i>I bind fast, draw (a sword)—scrape or rub off—graze or wound slightly—pull down and gather—I puzzle, entangle, distract</i>	Cic. Mart. Ov. Col. Plin.
<i>exfringo</i> or <i>extringo</i>	<i>I bind or tie close†</i>	Cic.
<i>infringo</i>	<i>I bind hard</i>	Quint.
<i>interfringo</i>	<i>I strain or squeeze between</i>	Plaut.
<i>obfringo</i>	<i>I tie or bind * and—engage, oblige, bring under the guile</i>	Plaut. Cic.
<i>perfringo</i>	<i>I wring or press hard—graze on, glance at, just touch upon—strike (with horror, reproach, &c.)—dazzle</i>	Cat. Cic. Liv. Lucil.
<i>præfringo</i>	<i>I bind fast—strike, dazzle—chill, dim, tarnish</i>	Cat. Cic. Plin.
<i>restringo</i>	<i>I bind back, restrain, stop; also, I loose, unbind</i>	Plin.
<i>subfringo</i>	<i>I bind underneath, truss up, bring into less compass—repress</i>	Col. Juv. Sidon.
<i>superfringo</i>	<i>I gird</i>	Plin.
<i>adstrictio</i> ¹⁰	<i>striction, sharpness of taste</i>	Macrob.
<i>constrictio</i>	<i>a binding or tying together</i>	Pauli. Gloss.
<i>districtio</i> , or <i>us-ūs</i>	<i>difficulty, hinderance—a district or territory</i>	
<i>instrictus-ūs</i>	<i>a binding hard (the word is doubted)</i>	Catul.
<i>obstrictus-ūs</i>	<i>closest, narrowness of a passage</i>	Sen.
<i>præstrictio</i>	<i>a wringing or pressing hard</i>	Tert.
<i>restricio</i>	<i>a restraint—moderation</i>	Dig. Aug.
<i>strictabillæ-arum</i> [†]	<i>strumpets who, as they walk, scrape the ground with their feet (see strictivillæ here)</i>	Turneb.
<i>strictivillæ</i> or <i>strictivillæ-arum</i>	<i>{ strumpets; see strictabillæ above (strictivellæ, Non.—strictipellæ some will read) }</i>	Gell.
<i>strictivus</i>	<i>cropped or gathered with the hand</i>	Cato
<i>constrictivus</i>	<i>binding or bound together</i>	Macer.
<i>strictus</i> ¹⁰ or	<i>that crops or gathers with the hand</i>	Cato
<i>adstrictorius</i>	<i>astringent, binding, stiptic</i>	Plin.
<i>strictura-æ</i> ^f	<i>a joining or closure—a spark from hot iron—iron ore</i>	Petron. Virg. Plin.
<i>strictus-a-um</i>	<i>gathered or plucked off—cut asunder—drawn or unsheathed—close, concise, narrow</i>	Cæs. Luc. Cic. Ov.
<i>abstrictus</i>	<i>untied, loosed &</i>	Liv.
<i>adstrictus</i> (besides its natural meanings as the participle of <i>astringo</i>)	<i>confined—shackled, compelled, obliged—wrinkled, knit, frowning—frozen—rough, unpleasant—sawing, niggardly, hide-bound</i>	Hor. Cic. Mart. Ov. Plin. Prop.
<i>instrictus</i>	<i>unbound</i>	Burm.
<i>districtus</i>	<i>bound or tied, puzzled, hindered—drawn or unsheathed—severe, harsh</i>	Cic. Hor. Tac.

at the passage being "*deinde quum paulum digitos extrinxerat*," for *extrinxerat* the most ancient copie *extraxerat*; and some people reading *constrinxerat*, it follows that *exfringo* is a verb not to be looked upon as a noun.

supposed from *strictus*, a verb formed from the supine of *fringo*, viz. *strictum*; whence the diminutive *strictivus*, then *strictivillæ*, and, lastly, *strictabillæ*, may have arisen—see *strictus* and the note on it at *terreo*, with *strictus*.
But, in the passage quoted, thus, "*Tanquam laxaret elatum pedem abstricto modo*," read *abstricto modo*, *genius* and *Gronovius*.

IN⁵STRICUS

INSTRICUS

RESTRICUS

SUBSTRICUS

STRICE or im

A or ADSTRICE

CONSTRICE or im

DESTRICE

DISTRICE or im

RESTRICE or im

CONSTRICE¹OSTRIGMENTUM-ⁱ

DESTRIGMENTUM

STRIG⁵OR-ORISSTRIX-STRIGIS¹, στρίξ-γῶς;
στρίξ, for the two last
divisions

STRIGO

RESTRIGO

STRIG⁵A-Æ¹ (Petron. has
used strigæ for striges,
see strix)STRIG⁵ARIUMSTRIGAT¹USSTRIGIL-ILIS¹, or strigilis-
is¹

STRIGILARIUS

STRIGIL¹ECULA

STRIGILLO or strigilo

OBSTRIGILLO or obstrigillo

OBSTRIGILLATOR

OBSTRIGILL⁵UMⁿOBSTRIGILL⁵USⁿ

STRIGIUM or strigilium

STRIG⁵O-ONIS^m

(Some read strigor-onis)

STRIGOSUS

STRIO as if strigo

STRIS⁵A-Æ¹†

unhurt (some read indēstricus)

pressed or oppressed, bound

fast bound—close or not full—restrained,

strained—covetous, niggardly

bound under, girt in, plucked up—close

—small, slender

strictly, closely, briefly

strictly, briefly, compendiously

closely

strictly, positively

shortly, briefly, sharply

strictly, closely, exactly, rigorously

I bind or tie close

scrappings, scourings, lees, dregs

scrappings, what is rubbed off

a congealing, chillness

a channel, furrow, gutter (see the note
on stria here)—a screech-owl, an un-
lucky kind of bird—a bag, goblin,
fairyI breathe or rest in work, stop or stand
still (as oxen do at plough in the
middle of a furrow or as horses do in
march or travel), I bait or am rub-
bed down—I measure and divide into
long furrows

I do not stop to breathe, &c.†

a ridge of land or single furrow drawn
at length in ploughing, a row or rank
of things laid in lengthplace where the horses stopped and were
rubbed down

measured and divided into long furrows

a horse-comb or scraper, a flesh-brush—

instrument to rub filth and sweat in

bathing—cloths or napkins used by

wrestlers, a little piece of fine gold

found in mines—a small tube or syringe

a maker of horse-combs or scrapers, &c.

a small horse-comb or scraper

I comb or scrape a horse

I am severe upon, censure, lash

that detracts or lashes

the hollow of the ring where the jewel

is set

sort of shoe tied upon the foot

a Spanish ragged garment—a channel

or furrow

a strong and well-compact man—a rogue

or good-for-nothing fellow

lean, thin—bide-bound, skin and bone—

barren, jejune, empty

I transfer timber or stone (some read, in

Pliny, strio for strigo)

a groove, furrow or gutter

Ov.

Apul.

Catul. S.

Tac. Cic.

Col. Sen.

Ov.

Cic.

Cic.

Aug. Fr.

Tert.

Plin. Sen.

Cic. No.

Tert.

Plin.

Plin.

Lucr.

Vitr.

Tib.

Petron.

Plin.

and

Sen.

Front.

Senec.

Hygin.

Salmal.

Frontin.

Col.

Perf.

Plin.

Vitr.

Gloss.

Apul.

Gloss.

Varr. En.

Varr.

Gloss.

Isid.

Plaut.

Vitr.

Pest.

Muret.

Col. Lin.

Cic.

Vitr.

Vitr.

† But in "Surge et restriga, ac cliuam istum uno, si potes, spiritu exsuperas," Gronovius reads *restriga*, some *inspira*.

‡ "In columella striata, pars eminula dicitur stria; pars cava strix." Vitr.

*striat*¹ŪRA

*striat*¹us-a-um

*STRONGYLOS

Strongylos-i or *Strongylē-es*

strongyle-es^f

*STRUES-is^f

strues is its Greek corresponding†

*stru*⁰-*struxi*-*structum*

struere comam, to dress one's hair high, Petr.

*as**struo*

as or *ad**struo*

*circum**struo*

*con**struo*

*re**con**struo*

*de**struo*

*dis**struo*

*ex**struo* or *extruo*

*in**struo*

*super**in**struo*

*inter**struo*

*ob**struo*

*per**struo*

*pro**struo*

*re**struo*

*sub**struo*

*super**struo*

*stru*²*tilis*

*de**stru**tilis*

*in**stru**tilis*

*stru*²*im*

*pro**stru**ctim*

*stru*²*io*

as or *ad**stru**ctio*

*con**stru**ctio*

*de**stru**ctio*

a chamfering or channelling, small furrows in stone or wood

chamfered, channelled

round as a bowl, round and taper

name of a round island (there were three so called)

a sort of alum in round lumps (see the preceding)

a pile or heap of any thing (as of wood, stones, bricks, &c.)—a sort of cake offered to the gods; a dish of several things heaped for offering to the gods (*stru*, in comp.)

I form or raise a pile, raise high, put in array—build, fabricate—make, prepare, get ready—contrive, devise, forge, work, procure, place, order

I conceal

I build near to—superadd

I build about

I heap up, build, frame, set things together

I rebuild or pile up again

I pull down, destroy, spoil

I build apart (it is thought)—I destroy

I erect or set up, build—furnish

I prepare, provide, put in battle array—store (with things necessary or ornaments), instruct, direct, inform, apprise, suborn

I build or set over

I build between, join together

I stop by building against—shut up, obstruct

I build or raise completely

I build before, block up—prepare, provide

I build again

I lay a foundation, build

I build upon or over

made or built of divers things or pieces

that may be destroyed

that may be prepared or directed with ornament

orderly, in an orderly way

a building

composition, also (in rhetoric) confirmation

a building or framing, construction, composition, arrangement

a demolishing, a subversion

Vitr.

Plin.

not used

Plin.

Plin.

Curt.

Ov.

Virg.

Hor. Tac.

Cic.

Tert.

Col. Plin.

Plin.

Cic.

Jornand.

Cic.

Suet. Prud.

Cic. Plaut.

Liv.

Cic.

Col.

Sil.

Cic. Cæf.

Vitr.

Ov. Liv.

Tertul.

Vitr.

Quint.

Col.

Prud.

Tert.

Apul.

Tert.

Pallad.

Mart. Cap.

Cic.

Suet.

as *τῦγος-εως* means the compass or circuit of a wall, walls or ramparts, what is within the walls them-
a tower, &c. as we find also *τῦγος* was used for *τῦγος*; so, if to this *τῦγος* we prefix *σ* (this will be only
the place of the first *σ* in *τῦγος*), we shall get *εὔγος*, which may easily have become *εὔγος*, I mean
in Latin, and then *struos*, the genitive of which is still *struis*; whence the verb *struo* naturally arises, the
meaning of which will then be, I form or raise a pile, &c. (somewhat in the shape of a wall or tower.)
with, however, at *struo*, from which he makes *struos* spring, says “*Ἀ γὰρ, ὡς ἔστιν, στέρνα*.”

EXstru^{ctio} or extru^{ctio}
INstru^{ctio}

INTERstru^{ctio}
OBstru^{ctio}
PRÆstru^{ctio}
SUBstru^{ctio}
stru^{ct}OR

A or ADstru^{ctor}
DĒstru^{ctor}
EXstru^{ctor} or extru^{ctor}
INstru^{ctor}
SUBstru^{ctor}
stru^{ctor}IOUS
EXstru^{ctor}IOUS or extru^{ctor}IOUS
stru^{ct}ŪRA

IN or PRÆstru^{ctura}
INstru^{ct}US-ŪS
stru^{ct}US-a-UM

stru^{ct}E
INstru^{ct}Ē
stru^{ct}UM
SUBstru^{ct}UM
stru^{ct}IX-ĪS
stru^{ct}MENTUM
INstru^{ct}umentum

INstru^{ct}umentĀLIS
ENDostru^{ct}US
INDustrĪUS, as if industruus
INDustrĪA

INDustrĪE
INDustrĪŌSUS
INDustrĪOSE

*STRŪTHOS
(strutho, in comp.)
struthĒUS or IUS

callistruthĪA-iæ, or is-īdis
struthĪUM
(struthio, in comp.)
struthŌCEPHALOS
StruthŌPHAGUS

*STRYCHNUS^m or
strychnum-iⁿ or trych-
nos-i^m

a building up, a construction
a building or preparing or furnishing—
a putting in order, a teaching, in-
struction
a building between or joining together
a stopping, an obstruction
a preparing or providing
a laying a foundation, a pile of building
a builder, a purveyor or caterer—that
sets the meat upon the table—a carver
of meat
that composes (said of a writer)
a destroyer
a setter up, a builder
that prepares or provides
that lays a foundation or undersets
fit for building, serving to build
serving to set up or raise
a building or structure, a setting in
due order—a composition
a preparing or providing
apparel, preparation, provision
piled up—built, made, laid, prepared
—disposed, arranged—set in good
array
with arrangement or ornament
with good preparation
a building
a foundation
a heap or pile of many things together
a working-tool, an instrument
a working-tool, an instrument or imple-
ment, stock or provision, the means
for doing a thing—a deed, a con-
veyance, an indenture, a public re-
cord
instrumental
sedate, careful, active, diligent
careful, active, diligent
industry, diligence—carefulness, provi-
dence—knavery
carefully, industriously
industrious, very diligent
industriously, carefully
a sparrow, any small bird, an ostrich,
a sort of herb
struthea or struthia mala, quince—
strutheum, a man's yard
a kind of excellent fig
fuller's herb—a small sparrow or other
bird
that has a small head (like a bird)
that lives upon birds; Struthophagi-
orum, a people of Ethiopia
the herb night-shade

Cic.
Plin.
Cic.

Vitr.
Cic.
Tert.
Cic.
Cic. Pe
Mart.

Fortun.
Tert.
Litt. cr.
Cic.
Vitr.
Tert.
Tert.

Liv.
Cic.
Tert. Pe
Cic.
Tib. Ta
Cic. Liv.

Tert.
Liv.
Lucr.
Vitr.
Plaut.
Tertul.

Cic.
Suet.

Philol.
obsolesc
Cic.
Cic. Tac
Plaut.
Cxt.
Sen.
Suet.
not used

Cat. Cel.
Fest.
Plin. Cat.
Plin. Glab.

Turneb.
Gloss.

Plin.

*STÜDEO². ui†
cui or cui rei, also rem
or in rem†

stud² IUM, σπουδῆ

stud²ŌSUS, σπουδαῖος
(cuius rei)

IN²studiosus

PER²studiosus

studiosē, σπουδαίως

PER²studiosē

*STUPRUM-in²§

supre

supr²ŌSUS

suprO

CONstupro

suprat¹IO

suprat¹OR

CONstuprator

OBstuprat¹US

*STYGO

STYX-Stygis^f

StygĀLIS

Stygi¹US

*STYO

STYRAX or STORAX-acis^f,

στυράξ

A²TYTOS

Asty¹tis-īdis (some read asty-
lis)

STYMPHĀLOS or STYMPHA-
lus-im, also stymphala-
orumⁿ

Stymphalis-īdis

I study, apply to, mind or care for or
wish for, endeavour at, fancy or
like, favour or bear affection to; also
take care of, provide for (cuius)—I
am a student

an application, an endeavour after,
study, art, science, care, diligence, re-
gard, purpose or design, inclination,
fancy, desire, favour, good-will—
exercise, practice—a place for dis-
cussing on arts and sciences—a re-
tired life (fit for study)

diligent, earnest, desirous, respectful,
studious; substantively, a lover or
admirer, a student, a learned man

not studious, that neglects to study
very studious or eager after

diligently, carefully, sedulously—affec-
tionately, desirously

very carefully, attentively
a shameful or base or scandalous action

—a defiling a virgin or widow, a
rape, adultery, fornication, incest

shamefully, horridly (used anciently)
wicked, lewd

I defile, corrupt (said of women, morals,
judgment)

I defile, corrupt

a defiling or corrupting

a defiler or corrupter

a defiler or corrupter

defiled or corrupted

I hate, abhor, am frightened, am me-
lancholy

a poisonous lake of Arcadia—the infer-
nal lake

infernal, of or for hell

Stygian, of hell, infernal—poisonous

I make stiff, thicken, make melancholy;
styomai, I am thickened, am sad, have

a stiffness

a tree so called; styrax or storax-acis^m,

a sweet gum from that tree

incapable of erection

sort of very curling lettuce (not favour-
able to erection)

a high hill and city of Arcadia

of Stymphalus (relating to a feminine)

Cic.

Sen.

Cic.

Ter.

Cambd.

Hieron.

Cic.

Apul.

Cic.

Cic. Ter.

Cic.

Næv.

Cic.

Fest.

Valer.

Cic.

Liv.

Arnob.

Quint.

Liv.

Lampr.

not used

Plin. Virg.

Virg.

Col. Ov.

not used

Plin.

not used

Plin.

Stat.

Ov.

From the Dor. σπουδῶ, for σπουδῶ (among the Ionians σπουδῶ), the 2d future of σπουδῶ—see *spudo*.

Studetur, people study or endeavour, they study, it is designed.

Corrupted from στυγερός (odious, horrible, sad, melancholy—see *styre*), which may become contractedly
or *stygus*, in Latin, and then, easily, *stuprus*; for, in *stuprum*, a neuter noun, such as *factum* or *actum* or
is understood. And, indeed, the adverb *supre* proves that the adjective *stuprus* must have existed; hence
is, primarily, an odious deed, &c. It might also be derived from στυγέω, hard, callous. Ainsworth, at
s, sty, "A στυ, tēgine laboro."

Stymphalius or *icus*
 • **SUADEO**-suāsi-suāsum†
 (suadetur, it is advised,
 Plaut.)

CONsuadeo
DISsuadeo
PERsuadeo (cui rem)
suad^sELA-æf

suad^sENTER
suad^sIBILIS
suad^sUDUS
suad^sUS-a-um

BENesuadus
MALEsuadus
Suada-æ (see pytho)

PERsuasⁱIBILIS
IM^spersuafibilis
PERsuafibilITER
*suas*ⁱIO, or us-ūs

CONsuasio
DISsuasio
PERsuasio, or us-ūs
*suas*ⁱOR

CONsuasor
DISsuasor
PERsuasor^m-persuafrix^f
*suasor*US

PERsuasorius
*suas*ⁱUS-a-um

INsuasus

suasum
 • **SUAL**ternicum

• **SUAVIS**-is-e (ab ἡδύς,
Ainsworth—see the note
 on suadeo)

IN^ssuavis
suave^oOLENS
suave^oOLENTIA
*suav*ⁱIDUS
*suav*ⁱILLUM or *savillum*-iⁿ
*suav*ⁱLŌQUENS or loquus
*suavilo*QUENTIA or ium
*suav*ⁱUDUSⁱm
*suav*ⁱITAS or itūdo
IN^ssuavitas
*suav*ⁱITER or suavē

of *Stymphalus*
 I persuade (one) by fair means (cui rem)
 advise, counsel, put in mind (rem)

I persuade, insinuate
 I advise against, dissuade
 I prevail with, persuade
 fair speech or persuasion—the goddess of persuasion

with persuasion
 that gives way to advice or counsels
 that advises play or diversions
 tending to persuade, persuasive
 giving good advice or counsel
 persuading to do amiss, tempting to ill
 the goddess of eloquence or persuasion
 that may be persuaded, persuasive
 that cannot be persuaded
 persuasively, plausibly
 counselling, advice, an abetting
 a counselling or advising
 an advising against, a dissuading
 a persuasion or persuading
 a counsellor, an adviser
 that joins in order to persuade
 that dissuades or advises against
 that persuades

persuasive, for persuading—*suasoria*-æ^f,
 a persuasive speech
 persuasive or for persuading
 advised, prevailed upon—of a smoke-
 colour, of a deep impregnated brown
 of a smoky yellow colour; *insuasum*-iⁿ, a
 smoky yellow colour, or, as some, a
 colour that matches not

advice
 a kind of yellow amber (some read sub-
 alternicum)

sweet (in smell or taste), luscious—plea-
 sant, delightful (*suavi* or *suave*, in
 comp.)

unpleasant, stinking, disagreeable
 that smells pleasant
 a pleasant smell, a fragrancy
 agreeable, pleasant

a kind of cake
 pleasant in speech, fair-spoken
 sweet or pleasant language
 that finds a pleasure in diversions
 sweetness, pleasantness
 unpleasantness

sweetly, pleasantly, agreeably

† "Ab ἡδύς, delecto, fut. secund. ἡδύς. Ion. ἡδύς, suadeo," Ainsworth; and, indeed, the strength of
 ment will seldom do without the passions, of the person we want to persuade, being humoured to a
 degree. Now σ, being prefixed for the aspiration, makes ἡδύς become *sades*, from which, by the im-
 of v, will *suadeo* arise. Perhaps, however, *su* is as a contraction of *sub*, which comes from *is* for *is*
 preterit *suasi* comes, then, from the first future *suas* or *suasus*; since σ often becomes s, and σ is as
 lent to v, the latter v being itself equivalent to the aspiration.

IN³suaviter
suavi³UM or favium-ii^a

suavi³ŌLUM or faviolum
suavi³O or favio-as
suavi³OR or favior-āris
consuavior or consuivior
disuavior or dissuivior
suaviat³IO
consuaviatio
Sāvo-ōnis^m (some Saphon,
others Sapon)
Sāvus-i^m er Sāvus or Sāvus

*SUB, ὑπὸ, sometimes with
the accusative, sometimes
with the ablative†
(For some words omit-
ted at their respective
primitives, see here, after
the deriv. of subo)

D³sub
subTER
subTERIOR m. anēf. -iusⁿ
subTERNUS
subTUS
subŪCŪLA-æf or ūcŭlum-
in†
subuculātUS

subO-as§

subat³IO, or us-ūs
subŪSUS-a-um (seldom
used)

IN³subidus (seldom used)

IN³subide (seldom used)
sub³albEO² (from albor)
subamarO (see amāror)

unpleasantly, disgustingly
a kiss, a lip—a word of endearment:
(sweetheart, dear, darling)
a little or gentle kiss, a darling
I kiss or buss
I kiss or buss
I kiss or buss (also consuavio)
I kiss sweetly and repeately
a kissing or bussing
a kissing or bussing
a river on the confines of Campania—a
city of Liguria
a river that runs from the Alps into
Germany (now the Saave)
under, next after—about or towards,
at the point of—in or during—under
the power of—before (one's eyes)—
Sub (in comp.) may become suc, suf,
sug, sum, sup, sur, sus; sometimes
merely su, and sometimes sob (but sus
and su may also be for super)
underneath, from under
under—adverbially, underneath
nether, lower
nethermost, lowest, lying below
under, underneath
an under-garment (shirt, under-waist-
coat, &c.)
that wears an under-garment (such as
a shirt, &c.)
I do the venercal act—I grunt as the
sow does to go to the boar, I am proud
or salacious
the venercal act (chiefly of sows)
burning with love, lewd (not swinish,
naughty, filthy, as some think)
not lewd, cold in love, that has no
warmth in him, cold and inelegant,
ungraceful
foolishly, inconsiderately
I grow white or palish
I make a little bitter

Gloss.
Plaut.
Ter.
Catul.
Non.
Cic.
Apul.
Cic.
Gell.
Ter.
Plin.
Liv.
Claud.
Plin. Just.
Cic. Liv.
Varr. Hor.
Cæf.

Col.
Stat. Cic.
Innoc.
Prud.
Lucr.
Hor.

Quinct.

Hor.
Plin.

Plin.
Gell. ap.
Val. Æd.
Gell.

Gell.
Cassiod.
Seren.

Whether *sub* is a contraction of *subis* for *subisus*, or of the old verb *supo*, instead of which *sipo* prevailed, is point ascertained; but certain it is, that *sub*, as well as the other words, commonly called prepositions, may be considered as a particle arising from some verb or other, which particle may here and there be also considered as a contraction of a verbal adjective, susceptible of being used in the ablative case absolute. Hence *sub* is sometimes with the accusative, and sometimes with the ablative—see the note on *post* at *pono*, and that on *sub* generally requires the accusative, when the action necessarily implies a change of place or condition, “*postesse sub ipsos nituntur gradibus*,” Virg. (a change of place necessarily happens at every step we ascend); *sub* generally requires the accusative, also, when used for *circā* (about or towards), or for *post* (next after), because things then with it a sort of fresh date, which is, in fact, a change of time, as in “*sub noctem cura recurrit*,” and “*sub eas litteras statim recitatae sunt tuae*,” Cic. But *sub* generally requires the ablative, when it is the cause or the manner of an event, a situation during which an event comes to pass, the place or time in a thing takes effect, without any appearance of change, in regard to either place or time, as also when *sub* is under the power of or before (one's eyes.)

As from *inter* the old *internus* was formed, and then *interulus*; perhaps from an old adjective *subus* (itself from *sub*, as *ex* from *ex*), that goes under, came the dimin. *subuculus*; hence *subucula* and *subuculum*, as well as *subulus*.

Subo certainly comes from *sub*, rather than from *sus* (as Festus thought, because sows are lustful); for we find *subo* in the first sense I have established above, in Lucr. Apul. Hor. and Lamprid.—For *surio*, see under *su*.

<i>subannulātus</i>	<i>a little curled (see p. 30, Vol. I.)</i>	Arnob.
<i>subaquaneus</i>	<i>living under water (from aqua)</i>	Tertul.
<i>subāridus</i>	<i>a little dry (see āreo)</i>	Tertul.
<i>subarrhO</i> or <i>subarro</i>	<i>I betroth by giving the earnest-penny</i>	Innoc.
<i>subasperatio-ōnis</i> ^f	<i>a making a little rough (see asper)</i>	Aug.
<i>subauditio</i>	<i>a leaving (or what is left) understood (see audio)</i>	Hier.
<i>subbajulO</i>	<i>I support or sustain or bear (see bajulo)</i>	Iren.
<i>subbini (see bis)</i>	<i>"Sub bina signa elliptica," read sed bina</i>	Mamll.
<i>subcœlestis (see cœlos)</i>	<i>that is under the heavens</i>	Tert.
<i>subcrassulus (see crassus)</i>	<i>somewhat gross or fat</i>	Capitul.
<i>subcrefco</i> ³	<i>for succresco at cresco</i>	Tibul.
<i>subcubōneum</i>	<i>for succuba at cubo</i>	Nor.
<i>subcudO</i>	<i>for succudo at cado</i>	Varr.
<i>subdēalbO</i>	<i>I make a little white (see albor)</i>	Non.
<i>subdivisio-ōnis</i> ^f	<i>a subdivision (see dīvido)</i>	Cod.
<i>sub²ducti⁹supercilii⁹carpor-ōris</i>	<i>a stern reprover (from duco, cilium (at cello), and carpo</i>	Gell.
<i>subexcusO</i>	<i>I excuse a little</i>	Salv.
<i>subfarrāneus</i>	<i>for suffarraneus at far</i>	Gloss.
<i>subfermentātus</i>	<i>a little fermented (fermento from fer- vor)</i>	Tert.
<i>subfigO</i>	<i>for suffigo at figo</i>	Gloss.
<i>subfuscūlus</i>	<i>for suffuscūlus at fuscus</i>	Apul.
<i>subgamba-æ</i> ^f (<i>see gamba</i>)	<i>part of the foot under the leg</i>	Veget.
<i>subhastatio-onis</i> ^f	<i>a setting to or selling by public auction (see hasta)</i>	Cod.
<i>subiectibilis</i>	<i>that may be subjected or made submissive (subjicio under jacio)</i>	Vulg.
<i>subinjectus</i>	<i>thrown in under (injeicio at jacio)</i>	Sen.
<i>subjunctio-ōnis</i> ^f	<i>a subjoining (see jungo at jugum)</i>	Id.
<i>sublabium-ii</i> ⁿ	<i>a sort of herb (see the verb labor at labor)</i>	Apul.
<i>sublaqueO</i>	<i>I suspend so as to form a roof (see under laccos)</i>	Inscr.
<i>sublippus</i>	<i>a little blear-eyed (lippus at lipos)</i>	Gloss.
<i>submanus</i>	<i>for summanus at manos</i>	Gloss.
<i>submemoratio-ōnis</i> ^f	<i>a memorandum book (memors at meno)</i>	Modell.
<i>submotus-ūs</i>	<i>a removing far off (see moveo at mo- thos)</i>	Plin.
<i>sub³olefco</i> ³	<i>for sobolefco, p. 208, Vol. II.</i>	Liv.
<i>sub³olfacIO</i> ³	<i>I make a little smell (olfacio at olor)</i>	Petron.
<i>suboptio-ōnis</i> ^m	<i>an under-assistant (optio, p. 216, Vol. II.)</i>	Inscr.
<i>sub³pætilus</i>	<i>a little leering (pætilus, p. 234, Vol. II.)</i>	Varr.
<i>subprincipālis</i>	<i>next to the chief or highest (of tones in music)—principalis, p. 100, Vol. I.</i>	Mar. C.
<i>subprocurator</i>	<i>an under-proxy (procurator, p. 193, Vol. I.)</i>	Inscr.
<i>subter⁹cutāneus</i>	<i>for subcutaneus at cutis</i>	Aur. V.
<i>subter⁹ductor</i>	<i>that steals away privately (see at duco)</i>	Id.
<i>suburra</i> or <i>subura</i> , also <i>succusa</i> or <i>sucusa-æ</i> ^f	<i>a street in Rome very much frequented (chiefly by the vulgar and prostitutes)</i>	Varr.
<i>suburranus</i> or <i>suburanus</i> , also <i>succusanus</i> , &c.	<i>of Suburra or Subura or Succusa or Sucusa</i>	Plin. H.
<i>succasus-ūs</i>	<i>the west (some read occasus-ūs)—see at cado)</i>	Fest. Non.

<i>succenturio-ōnis</i> ^m	for subcenturio at centum	Gloss.
<i>succentus-ūs</i>	a tune on the bass (see at cano under canache)	Mart. Cap.
<i>successorius</i>	of succession or for successors (see at cedo)	Paull.
<i>succisio</i>	a cutting close (see at cædo)	Sidon.
<i>succursor or subcursor</i> (from curro)	that runs close after or that assists (but it is supposed we should read succursor)	Lucil.
<i>sucrotillus</i>	for succrotillus, see succrotilla at crotos	Gloss.
<i>sufēnus-i</i> ^m	a silly poet fond of his own performances and despising those of others	Catul.
<i>suffenates-ium</i>	a people of La Sabina in Italy	Plin.
<i>suffimentO</i>	I make perfumes burn (see fio, p. 301, Vol. I.)	Veget.
<i>suffocabilis</i>	that may suffocate (see under faux)	Cæl. Aur.
<i>suffumO or subfumo</i>	I make a smoke underneath (see fumus, p. 302, Vol. I.)	Gloss.
<i>sumministro</i>	for subministro, p. 126, Vol. II.	Gloss.
<i>summærius-ii</i> ^m (from mærus)	a station under the walls (but it is now read summarium)	Cic.
<i>susceptibilis</i>	susceptible (from fuscipio, page 98, Vol. I.)	Sarissb.
<i>†sobolata-arum</i>	a city of a people of Arabia. (This seems to come from sobolis at oleo, p. 208, Vol. II.)	Plin.
<i>SÜBER-ëris</i> f. and n. †	a kind of oak, the cork-tree, cork	Plin.
<i>suberis-icēf</i>	a cork-tree for the best swimming cork	Lucil.
<i>subereus or inus</i>	of cork	Seren. Liv.
<i>subello</i>	I rub with cork	Lucil.
<i>*SUCCUS-i</i> (or ūs, Apul.) (as if sugus or sugius †)	juice or moisture (which sound bodies abound in)—sap, juice, broth—vigour or strength (of a city)—vigour or strength (of the mind)	Ter. Plin. Cic. Quint. Sen.
<i>EX⁴succus or exuccus-a-um</i>	sapless, barren, dry	Cypr.
<i>IN¹succus</i>	juicy, well-fed	Frag. Poet.
<i>EX²succē or exuccē</i>	dryly, without juice	Plaut.
<i>succidus</i>	moist, juicy, plump, also fetid or unclean—luccida-æ or fuccida lana, new wool (unwashed and still moist and greasy)	Col.
<i>EX³succidus or exuccidus</i>	sapless, dry, barren	Tert.
<i>succinus or ineus-a-um</i>	that drops or flows like the gum of pine-trees, of or like amber, yellow	Juv. Plin.
<i>succinum</i>	amber, the gum of pine-trees	Tac.
<i>succinātus</i>	of the colour of amber, yellow	Isidor.
<i>succ⁷ōsus or ulentus</i>	juicy, sappy, full of moisture	Col. Apul.
<i>succositas</i>	abundance of juice or moisture	Cæl. Aur.
<i>EX⁴succO or exucco</i>	I suck out or drink up	Cæl. Aur.
<i>IN¹succo</i>	I moisten with liquor	Col.
<i>succ³o-ōnis</i>	that expresses the juice or moisture (it is thought)	Cic.

⁴ "Atubeo quod mergi nequit, sed subit." Scal.

From *byōis-ēs*, sound, in good health or vigour, giving health, &c. whence *byōis-ēs*, healthful, capable of giving health, showing health, &c. and *byōis* or *byōis-ēs* or *byōis-ēs*, I am sound or in health, am good health, &c. *Succus* (which some will write *sucus*) means, then, primarily, *what is good for health or what health and vigour*, and the verb *sugo* (for which the ancient Romans used *sugeo*, of the second conjugation; we find *exsugeo* or *exugeo*, and *exsugeri* or *sugeri*) is as if *sugio* (or *sugies*). For *sugillo*, see under *galle*, p. Vol. I.

sūGŌ³-suxi-suctum
 DĒfugō
 EXfugo or exugo
 fuc¹US-ūs
 ADfuc¹US-a-um
 EXfuc¹US or exuc¹US
 sangui²ug²A-æ
 *SŪDOR-oris^m†

sudi²FICUS
 sudORUS
 sudO, ιδρώ, ιδῶν
 (sudatur, one sweats or
 labours hard, Sen.)

ASfudo
 CIRCUMfudo
 CONFUDO
 DĒfudo (in re)
 EXfudo or exudo
 INFUDO
 PRÆfudo
 RĒfudo
 sud³ABUNDUS
 suda²MEN-inisⁿ
 sud³ARIUM
 sudari²GLUM

sudarius
 sudat¹IO
 DĒsudatio
 EXsudatio or exudatio
 sudat¹OR and rix
 sudatorius
 sudatorium
 DĒsudatorium
 INSudat¹US

IN³sud²US
 AS³sudASCO³ or esco³
 CONFUDASCO
 DĒsudasco
 SŪDES-is[†]

sudicŪLUM (some sedacu-
 lum)

sudis-is[†]

I suck, take in (see the note on succus)
 I suck, take in
 I suck out, drink up (see the note on
 fuctus)
 a sucking
 sucked
 sucked out, dry, without moisture
 a leech, a blood-sucker
 moisture, sweat or perspiration, toil or
 labour, pain—serenity of the weather,
 Gronov. ad Stat. Sylv. p. 213
 that causes sweating
 full of sweat or moisture
 I sweat or perspire—sweat out, steam
 forth—drop with, drip—toil, labour
 hard
 I sweat with toil
 I sweat all over, am all in a sweat
 I am all in a sweat
 I sweat much, labour or strive hard
 I sweat out
 I break into a sweat, sweat at
 I sweat beforehand or already
 I sweat out
 sweating, all in a sweat
 a red and angry wheal
 a piece of linen to wipe off sweat
 a handkerchief or napkin to wipe off
 sweat
 that sweats
 a sweating—place to sweat in
 a sweating or toiling much
 a sweating out
 that sweats much
 that causes sweating
 a bagnio or hot-house to sweat in
 a bagnio or hot-house to sweat in
 “inludata vestis,” (but read separately,
 in sudata, Gesner)
 that sweats not
 I begin to sweat
 I begin to be all over in a sweat
 I sweat much, labour hard
 a spear burnt at the end or barbed with
 iron—a thick stake—a pile driven
 into the ground, a waterman’s pole,
 a fetter (in planting)—the fin of a
 fish
 a sort of scourge or whip (Gesner prefers
 to derive this from sudes, others from
 fudo)
 a kind of long fish, the sword-fish

Cic.
 Pallad.
 Plaut.
 Plin.
 Lucr.
 Gell.
 Plin.
 Lucr.
 Cic.
 Gell.
 Apul.
 Plin. Virg.
 Liv. Cic.
 Gloss.
 Plin.
 Col.
 Stat.
 Plin.
 Cels.
 Stat.
 Cart.
 Luc.
 Jun.
 Suet.
 Apul.
 Firmic.
 Sen. Vitr.
 Scribon.
 Litt. ex C.
 Plin. Mar.
 Plaut.
 Sen.
 Cels.
 Quind.
 Gloss.
 Plant. Va.
 Col.
 Plaut.
 Ov.
 Stat. Cæ.
 Virg.
 Juv.
 Fest.
 Plin.

† Its Greek correspondents being ιδρώ and ιδῶν, formed from αἰδῶ, warmth, heat, and αἰδῶν, a wind blowing from the serene part of the sky, whence αἰδῶν, serenity of the weather; these from αἰδῶν (see αἰδῶν); αἰδῶν-odor-udus-udo, &c. perhaps arose from the same, instead of coming directly from ιδῶν (see hydor.)

† Probably from fudo, either because the moisture is by fire extracted from the wood, and thereby the
 or stake is hardened, or because the driving of the piles, or the using of the spear or pole, occasions sweat.

*SUEO³-ēvi-ētum†

CONFUSO

mansu³ES-ētis or simply ismansuet³ARIUSconsuet³IOAB³suet³ŪDO-inis³

AD or ASsuetudo

consuetudo

DĒ³suetudoIN³suetudo

mansuetudo

consuetudin³ARIUSsuet³US

AD or ASsuetus (cui rei)

IN³asuetus

consuetus

IN³consuetusDĒ³suetus

insuetus

mansuetus

IM³mansuetus

consuetē

IN³suetē

mansuetē

mansuetO

sUESCO³-ēvi-ētum

AD or ASsuesco (cui rei or infin.)

CONSUESCO

RĒCONSUESCO

DĒ³suesco

INsuesco

MANsuesco

AD or ASsue³FACIO³CON³suefacioDĒ³suefacioIN³suefacio

MANsuefacio

I am accustomed or wont

I am accustomed

tame (as if accustomed to the hand—see mansuetus)

that tames wild beasts

custom, a being accustomed

disuse, want of practice

custom, use, continuance, long practice

custom, usage, intimacy, acquaintance,

company or manner—connexion with a woman

disuse, want of custom

want of habit or custom

gentleness, mildness, clemency

customary

accustomed, wont—usually had

accustomed or inured to or practised in

unaccustomed

accustomed, used, wont

unaccustomed

disused

accustomed—unaccustomed—unfrequented

tame (as if accustomed to the hand),

tractable, gentle

wild, untractable

customarily, ordinarily

not usually, extraordinarily

tame, tractably, gently

I tame, make tractable

I grow used or accustomed (cui rei);

also, I accustom or use (quem; and re, for the manner)

I grow accustomed, accustom myself—

accustom or inure (quem in or ad rem)—reconcile or make agreeable

(rem cui)

I grow accustomed or used, have connexion (cui or cum quo)—I accustom

I resume the habit or custom

I disuse myself, change my custom—make (quem) lose a custom

I grow accustomed—I accustom, train

up (quem, rem for ad rem)

I come to the hand or grow tame, be-

come tractable—grow mellow or soft

and mild—I tame

I accustom, inure

I accustom, inure

I make one leave off a custom or habit

I accustom, inure

I make tame or gentle or tractable

Lucr.

Prop.

Plaut.

Apul.

Lampr.

Plaut.

Apul.

Liv.

Cic.

Liv.

Liv.

Spartian.

Cic.

Salv.

Cic. Tac.

Cic.

Ov.

Ter.

Sil.

Virg.

Tib. Cic. Virg.

Cic.

Cic.

Ammian.

August.

Cic.

Gloss.

Tac.

Cic.

Stat.

Virg.

Cic.

Col.

Tert.

Sil.

Titinn.

Ter. Hor.

Col.

Virg.

Varr.

Cic.

Ter.

Cic.

Gloss.

Plin.

From *φύω*-*h* (changing *φ* into *s*, a letter equivalent to the aspiration (see the note on *soles*), and *h* into *u*, I go; *φύω*, among other meanings, has these, *natural disposition or towardness, aptness to good or evil*; because *φύω*, *produces or breeds or am born*, means *I do naturally*, and what we are made accustomed to becomes a sort of *natural disposition*, or, at least, of *aptness to do*. Why the preterit is in *ēvi* instead of *ivi*, and the supine in *ētum* instead of *itum* (as in *eo*), may easily be accounted for by him who will reflect on the coalition of *u* (instead of *i*).

DE⁺fue⁹FIO⁺
mansuefio
AD or AS⁺fuefact⁺US
DE⁺fuefactus
IN⁺fuefactus
mansuefactus
*SUI (genitive), ū

se or sese, ī
(accusative and ablat.)

sibi, ū (dative)

fam
sapia
fas
sepe
sis
fos
fum
sus-sa-sum
SUUS-sua-suum, id;
(suusmet, &c. his or her
or its or their own, Tac.)

suamet vi
suapte
suapte or suipsus

*SULCUS-i=†

fulcus-a-um
Bifulcus
Trifulcus
Bifulci⁹lingua-æ^c
fulc⁹ulus
fulco

DEfulco
PERfulco
REfulco
fulca²MEN
fulca¹IM
fulca¹IO
fulca¹OR
PER²fulca¹US

I am made to lose a habit or custom
I am made tame or gentle
accustomed, inured
made to lose a habit or custom
accustomed, inured
tamed, made gentle or tractable
of himself, of herself, of itself, of
themselves; suimet, of his own self,
&c.
himself, herself, itself, themselves, &c.;
semet, his own self; secum, with
himself, &c.
to or for himself or herself or itself or
themselves—sibimet, to or for his
own self, &c.
for eam or suam
for seipsa or suaipsa
for eas or suas
for seipse or suaisipse
for suis
for eos or suos
for eum or suum
for suos, sua, suum
his or her, or its or their; his or hers,
or his own, or her own or its own or
theirs or their own; what one has or
is possessed of, in one's interest or
party; proper, due, lawful—domestic,
relation, countryman—particular, pe-
culiar
by one's own strength (see met)
see the note on pte under pos
of one's own or of one's own accord (see
pte at pos)
a furrow or trench—a ditch, a stream
of light, the privy part of a fe-
male—tilth or ploughing of the
ground
split, cut, furrowed (hardly used)
forked, having two divisions
three-forked, having three divisions
double-tongued
a little furrow
I make a furrow or trench—till, plough
—row or sail along—make a track,
divide and cut—make wrinkled
I make furrows, I plough
I plough
I till or plough afresh
a furrow or trench
in a wrinkled or furrowed manner
a ploughing or furrowing
a ploughman, a rower, a ferryman
much wrinkled or furrowed

Varr.
Cæs.
Cic.
Cic.
Cæs.
Plin.
Cic.
Liv.
Cic.
Cic.
Cic.
Sil.
Fest.
Pacuv.
Fest.
Sen.
Ennius.
Ennius.
Ennius.
Enn.
Cic.
Flor.
Plin.
Plin.
Varr. V.
Plin.
Col.
Plin.
Virg.
Plaut.
Col.
Col. Tit.
Virg. Pro.
Ov.
Avien.
Apul.
Prud.
Apul.
Pompos.
Varr.
Stat.
Claud.

† From ὄλκις, which, among other meanings, has that of a furrow or trench; or from ὄλκος which means, also, a furrow—these from ὄλκος, p. 391, Vol. I. where belco has been erroneously put for belco.

*SULPHUR or sulfur-

ūris[†]

sulphureus

sulphur⁷osus

sulphurO

sulphur⁵ARIA-æ^f

sulphurarius

sulphurat¹⁰sulphurat¹us

sulphuratUM

*SUM-fui†

bene esse, to live well,

to indulge one's self, Cic.

malè esse, to live poorly,

Ter. esse apud se, to

be in one's senses, Ter.

est rectè apud matrem,

my mother is well, Cic.

absum (à re or à quo)

AS OF adsum (ades)-affui (cui rei,
in re)

desum (cui, re)

exsum or exum

insum (in re or cui rei)

INTERsum (cui rei, inter rem)

mea interest, it concerns

me; illius interest, it

concerns him

oesum (cui)

posum (potes)-potui||

potesum and } Plaut.

potisum }

PRÆposum

sulphur, brimstone—a thunder-bolt

of or belonging to brimstone, sulphurous

full of brimstone, sulphurous

I do over with brimstone—give a taste

or smell of sulphur; sulfurantes aquæ

place where brimstone is made

a maker or worker of brimstone

a dressing with brimstone, or a giving

the taste or smell of sulphur

dressed or smoked with brimstone—that

tastes or smells like brimstone

a match or any thing prepared with

brimstone—a sulphurous vapour

I am (quis, or with the dative both of

person and of thing), I subsist, have a

substance, am material, am alive or

live, am in company (cum quo or

apud quem), have to do or am ac-

quainted with (cum quo), am able

or capable (cui rei or ad rem), con-

sist of (re), I have, possess (in or

cum re, quâ re, in quem)—am

thought or supposed (quis cui), I have

got or obtained (in potestatem or

amicitiam, &c.), I belong to (cujus

or cui)§

I am absent or away—I am wanting—

am far from

I am present or by, stay, am attentive

—come, am joined with, assist, plead

for—I am added, am ready, am urgent

—agree with, favour

I am wanting, fail, am absent

I am out; hence, exesto, be out, go out

I am in or on

I am in the midst, am present, come be-

tween, am of consequence, differ; in-

terest, it concerns or imports, there is

a difference

I am against, am hurtful, I hurt

I am able, effect, have power or efficacy

may or can be, am well and in good

health

I am more able, am of greater force

Plin. Pers.

Plin.

Vitr.

Gloss.

Tert.

Dig.

Plin.

Sen.

Cels.

Sen.

Mart.

Plin.

Cic.

Plaut.

Virg.

Ter. Plaut.

Cic.

Plaut.

Cic.

Ter.

Plin.

Cic.

Fest.

Ter.

Cic.

Cic.

Cic.

Tac.

From ἔλας for ἔλας (whence I have derived *sulus*), and πῦρ, brimstone or sulphur being dug out in solid or
lumps—see *holos* and *pyr*. Isidor says, “*Quod igne accenditur, ex sal vel sul et πῦρ ignis*. Court de
cain derives *sulphur* from *solum* (earth), and πῦρ (fire). Veget. and Tertul. have used *sulphur* in the
same sense.

From *irequas*, the first fut. of *irequi*; for the ancients used *esum* for *sum*: the second person singular of *sum*,
answering to *es*, the second person singular, also, of *irequi*; and the third person singular is *est*, contracted
from *est*, the third person singular of *irequi*. As to the preterit *fui*, anciently *fui*, it is taken from the old verb
irequi and is *fui*—see *fui*, and the note on it, p. 277, Vol. I.

Sunt mihi bis septem præstanti corpore nymphæ (Virg.), fourteen lovely nymphs belong to me, or I have
fourteen lovely nymphs. *Escit* and *erunt* for *erit* and *erunt* (Lucr. and Cic.); *est*, it is meet or fit or proper,
it is the duty or business, there is cause or reason (Cic.); *est cur* or *quare* or *quapropter* or *quod* or *quoniam* or
quod, there is cause (Cic.); *est ut* for *potest ut*, it may or can be that (Hor.); *est* (with the infinitive),
it is room or reason, one may, &c. (Plin.); *esto*, be it so, suppose it be (Ter.); *fieri*, &c. for the present
active *fui*, &c.

Potest for *potest*; *poteratur* for *poterat*; *possit* for *possit*; *possim* for *possim*; *potesse* for *potest*; *potin* for
potest; and *potessim* for *potessim*—were anciently used.

PER <i>sum</i> - <i>per</i> fui	"Socraticque et Platoni <i>per</i> fuit famili- aris" read <i>per</i> fuit <i>for</i> fuit <i>per</i> fami- liaris	Gell.
PRÆ <i>sum</i> - <i>præ</i> fui (cui rei)	I am over, preside over, have the charge of—I am present	Cic. Aufon. Tert.
PRÆTER <i>sum</i> PRŌ <i>sum</i> (prodes, &c. <i>prodesse</i>)	I am out or far from I do good, profit, am serviceable, avail (cui, in commune)—am good or me- dicinal (cui rei, contra rem)	Cic. Plin.
SUB <i>sum</i> - <i>sub</i> fui (or suffui, whence suffuerat, <i>Fest.</i>)	I am under, join to—am near, lurk pri- vately, lie hid	Plin. Cic.
SUPER <i>sum</i> (de re) superest, there remains (Quint.) superescit <i>for</i> supererit (<i>Enn.</i>)	I am over and above—remain or am left, survive, excel—overcome—de- fend (as a patron)	Plaut. Virg. Suet.
POSSIBILIS IM ³ <i>possibilis</i>	that may be, that is likely to pass impossible—impossible-is ^a , an impossi- bility	Quint. Quinct.
POSSIBILITAS IM ³ <i>possibilitas</i> ENS -entis	power an impossibility being; ens-entis ^a , a being that is or exists (hardly used)	Ammian. Apul. Quinct.
ABSENS PŌTENS (re, cuius rei, ad rem)	absent—distant, out of sight able to do much, potent, powerful, ca- pable, fit—of great strength or virtue	Virg. H. Cic. Virg.
AL i <i>potens</i> AN T <i>epotens</i> ARC i <i>potens</i>	an epithet of Mercury most potent or powerful, excelling an epithet of Apollo (the powerful archer)	Mart. Ca. Plaut. Val. Flac.
COM <i>potens</i> FLAMM i <i>potens</i> IGNI <i>potens</i> IM ³ <i>potens</i>	surname of Diana a surname of Vulcan (potent by fire) mighty by fire	Infer. Arnob. Virg.
MUNDI <i>potens</i> MULTI <i>potens</i> OMNI <i>potens</i> PENNI <i>potens</i> PLECTRI <i>potens</i> PRÆ <i>potens</i> (re or cuius rei) PRÆSENS (<i>see</i> in <i>præsentia</i>)	impotent, feeble, masterless or not to be governed—unruly (cuius rei) that rules the world of great power and might almighty, omnipotent powerful by wings (said of birds) skilled in music or poetry very powerful or mighty present, neither future nor past, prompt, ready—manifestly favourable, gra- cious, effectual, useful.	Cic. Curt. Tertul. Plaut. Cic. Lucr. Sidon. Cic. Cic. Virg.
PRIMI <i>potens</i> VI R <i>ipotens</i>	chief in power marriageable, ripe for man; also, the ruler over men (said of Jupiter)	Apul. Plaut.
ABSENTE PRÆSENTE PŌTENTER IM ³ <i>potenter</i>	in the absence of (hence <i>absente nobis</i> is for <i>absentibus nobis</i>) in the presence of (<i>præsentē nobis</i>) powerfully, effectually—in proportion to one's strength with difficulty, scarcely, wildly, wil- fully, tyrannically the being (hardly used) absence the being of any thing, essence power—strength, violence—a city in Picenum, another in Lucania	Ter. Plaut. Quinct. Liv. Quinct. Cic. Quinct. Cic. Or. Plin.
ENTIA <i>isē</i> ABSENTIA ESSENTIA (cis <i>for</i> ex) POTENTIA		

armipotentia (armipotens, p. 41, Vol. I.)	power by arms	Ammian.
in ¹ potentia	impotence, weakness—unableness to rule or to be ruled, outrageousness	Ter. Cic.
omnipotentia	almightiness, the being able to do all things	Macrobr.
præpotentia	vast power or mightiness	Apul.
præsentia (præs for præ)	presence, readiness—power, efficacy	Cic. Ov.
inpræsentia (read in præsentia) also in præsens or in præsentii)	at this time, at that time, now, forthwith, presently	Cic.
essentiālis (seldom used)	essential	Theolog.
superessentialis	daily, necessary for every day	Amad. Lauf.
potentialis	potential (Gramm. and Philos.)	
essentiāliter (seldom used)	essentially	Aug.
potentialiter	mightily, powerfully	Sidon.
præsentialiter	soon, forthwith	Saristb.
dēpræsentiarum	now, forthwith	Petron.
inpræsentiarum	now, forthwith (some in præsentiarum)	Cato
Potentini-orum	inhabitants of Potentia	Plin.
absentivus	absent	Petron.
absentio	I drive away, cause to be absent	Claud.
dēpræsentio	I present or show or represent	Plin.
inpræsentio (rem)	I show or exhibit	Suet.
	I represent, resemble—set forth in a lively manner, show, exhibit—do or cause to be done presently—pay ready money or in advance	Col. Hor. Suet. Cic.
præsentialis	a daily waiter, officer in ordinary attendance	Cod.
præsentaneus	present, ready, powerful	Plin.
dēpræsentaneus	that may be represented, &c.	Tert.
præsentaneæ	presently or readily	Oct. Hor.
præsentans	representing, resembling	Plin.
præsentarius	present, ready, speedy	Plaut.
præsentatio	a presenting, an exhibiting	Constant.
potentior	a representation—a paying ready money	Plin. Cic.
dēpræsentator	that rules or governs by his power	Tert.
potentius-ûs	that represents or exhibits	Tert.
potestas-âtis	dominion, rule, empire	Cæf.
potestativus	power, authority	Cic.
potus for potens	ruling, belonging to rulers, &c.	Tertul.
*SŪMO—sumpsi or sumsi	able to do†	Ter.
sumptum or sumtum	I take, receive, draw (from a well, &c.), lay out, bestow, spend merrily,	Plaut.
Emo is derived by Ains. from ἔμο. At emo I said from ἔμο, as if ἔμω: there we have seen dēmo for deemo and prōmo for proemo; now sūmo is for subemo or sufemo†	pass pleasantly—borrow—take work by the great, undertake, engage for, get or procure, choose, buy, presume or venture, pretend or assume, challenge, demand, advance a proposition or postulate, take for granted	Ter. Cic.

Thus, I think, should be interpreted *potus*, in the following passage—"Quid ais? Cum virgine unâ cubuerit, plus potus, se illac abstinere ut poterit?" Ter. For *potus*, in this place, cannot come from *potio*. For that *plus potus* means, here, *and being able or having it in his power to do more*; and, indeed, Madam in her translation, hints not a word about drinking, but expresses that passage as delicately (though for her sex would allow, thus, "Que me dis-tu là? Serait-il possible qu'un jeune homme eût traité ainsi une femme, &c. qu'il eût été si indifférent, sur-tout un jour comme celui-là?"—See *vica pata* at *vinco* under *vinctio*, it is evident that *potus* comes from my *potus* here.

And the meanings of *sumo* bear a strong analogy with *emo*, *dēmo*, and *prōmo*; and the preterit and supine *egi*, as in *dēmo* and *prōmo*, why not acknowledge that *sumo* comes from the same source?

absumo (rem)
ad or **asummo** (mihī, ad rem)

reassumo
consummo (rem in re)

præconsumo
desumo
insumo (rem in rem)

presumo

prosumo
resumo
transumo or **transumo**

absum⁵edo-inis¹
prosum⁵ia-ire¹
consumpt³ilis or **consumtilis**
sumpt¹io or **sumtio**
absumptio or **absumtio**
ad or **assumptio** or **adsumtio**, &c.

consumptio or **consumtio**
desumptio or **desumtio**
præsumptio or **præsumtio**

resumptio, &c.
transumptio or **transumptio**, &c.
ad or **assumptivus**, &c.
resumptivus, &c.

transumptivus or **transumpti-**
vus, &c.
ad or **assumptive**, &c.

consumpt¹or and **rix**
præsumptor or **præsumtor**
resumptorius or **resumtorius**

præsumptorie, &c.
sumpt¹us or **sumtus-ûs**

sumpt⁹facio³ or **sumti-**
facio

sumptuarius or **sumtu-**
arius

sumptuosus or **sumtuosus**
præsumptuosus, &c.

sumptuosus or **sumtuosus**
præsumptuosus

sumptuositas
in⁵consumpt¹us-a-um

præsumptus, &c.
sumptum or **sumtum**
sumpt¹ito

I spend, consume, waste—destroy
I take or drink, take and eat—adjoin,
take additionally—take upon me, as-
sume too much, take as granted—re-
gain, recover
I take again, recover, reassume
I spend lavishly, consume, destroy, lay
out or bestow—lay waste—wear out
—discard, throw off—put an end to,
satisfy—eat up, devour
I consume beforehand
I take from, pick out, choose
I spend, disburse, take or take up or
employ—possess or overspread (of
clouds)
I take first or before—presuppose, pre-
sume
I take away
I take up again, resume
I take from the hand of another or from
one to another
a spending or wasting
a light ship fit for spying
that may be consumed
a taking, an assumption
a spending or wasting
a taking, an assuming, the minor propo-
sition in a syllogism
a spending or wasting, consumption
a taking out, a choice
prepossession—preoccupation, presumption,
the major proposition in a syllogism
a taking again, resumption
a taking from one to another
assumptive, extrinsecal
recovering (odoramenta resumtiva)
belonging to a changing from one to an-
other
in an assumptive or extrinsecal manner
that spends or wastes or consumes
an arrogant or presumptuous man
servant to recover
arrogantly, presumptuously
a taking—charge, cost (sumptus-i,
Cato)
I spend or run into expences
of or belonging to expences
sumptuous, costly, prodigal
presumptuous
sumptuously, costly, prodigally
presumptuously
costliness, great expence
unconsumed, endless
presumptuously
an argument
I often take

Suet. Plin.
Celf. Plin.
Cic.

Ov.
Plin.
Cic.
Liv. Ov.
Tac. Stat.
Virg.
Ov.
Liv.
Cic.
Stat.

Plin. Virg.

Plaut.
Plin.
Stat.

Plaut.
Gell.
Dig.
Cic.
Ulp.
Cic.

Cic.

Augustin.

Plin. Quæ.

Cic.

Augut.

Quint.

Cic.

Cæ. Aug.

Quint.

Gloss.

Cic.

Ammian.

Cæ. Aug.

Tert.

Veg. Cic.

Plaut.

Cic.

Ter.

Sidon.

Catull.

Sidon.

Sidon.

Ov.

Vopisc.

Mart. Ca.

Plin.

*SUO³-sui-sūcum†AD² AS²uoCIRCUM²uoCON²uoDE²uoDIS²uoIN²uo (cui rei, in rem)OB²uoPRÆ²uoRE²uoSUB²uoTRANS²uo or trans²uosui² BŪLA-æ^fsubul²ARISsubul²O-asDE²subulosubul²O-ōnisINsubul²UMINsubul²ATUSpelle²sui²INA-æ^fAD² AS²uo²MENTUMsui²AS-atīssui²ELA-æ^fsutelo²capio²trica-æ^msutel²OSUS

sUTERNA or erina-æ

sui²ILISCON²sutilisIN²CON²sutilisDIS²sutilisIN²sui²ITIUS or iciussui²OR

sutorITIUS or icius

sutorIUS

sutrIBALLUS

sutrINUS (see lower)

sutrINA^f or um^m

SutRIUM†

SutrINUS (see above)

I sew, stitch, join or tack together—

suere aliquid capiti suo, to draw

some misfortune over one's head

I sew or stitch to, I piece

I sew or stitch round about

I sew or stitch up or together

I sew behind—fasten below, sew down

I unstitch, rip out

I sew or stitch in or on

I sew or stitch about

I sew before or about in front

I unstitch, rip or undo

I sew or stitch under

I sew through or across

a bodkin, a cobbler's awl

of a cobbler or shoemaker

I stitch (also I play on the flute, I

whistle—see the note on sabulum)

I pierce through with an awl, &c.

a bart whose young horns look like awls

—a corrupter of boys—a piper or

player on a fife, &c.

a weaver's beam, an embroiderer's

frame

pierced through with an awl, &c.

a sewing or tacking of skins or furs to-

gether, furrier's or skinner's trade

a piece or bit of stuff for patching

that keeps a stall, a cobbler (now read

sutor)

craft, subtlety, cunning fetch

a wrangling sophister

crafty and interpreting maliciously

a cobbler's stall, shoemaker's shop, taylor's

shop

that may be sewed or stitched or patched

that may be sewed or tacked together

without seam

easily ripped

sewed, stitched

a sewer, shoemaker, cobbler

of or for shoemakers (sutorium atra-

mentum, shoemaker's blacking)

of or for sewing or sewers—sutorium

atramentum, shoemaker's blacking

a botcher or cobbler (see ballo)

of or for sewing or sewers, of a shoe-

maker or taylor, &c.

shoemaker's or taylor's shop or trade

a city of Tuscany—sutrium eo, I as

expeditiously or with thought and pre-

paration

of or an inhabitant of Sutrium

Cic.

Ter.

Hor.

Plin.

Plin.

Liv. Cat.

Cic.

Liv.

Suet.

Plin.

Suet.

Hor.

Col.

Col.

Vitr.

Gloss.

Varr.

Plin.

Auf. Enn.

Lucr.

Cathol.

Varr.

Bibl.

Plaut.

Plaut.

Sen.

Gloss.

Apul.

Gloss.

Mart.

Apul.

Vulg.

Augustin:

Apul.

Cic.

Marc. Emp.

Cic.

Plin.

Schol. Juv.

Tac.

Liv. Sen.

Liv.

Plaut.

Liv.

From sūo, I move up and down, agitate, drive away; whence κατὰσύν for κατὰσύν, I tack together or patch, piece, botch, and κάτρυμα-ατος; leather, old shoe, cheat, snare.

This city being besieged, Camillus marched to its assistance, ordering his soldiers to carry three days provisions and all necessaries, with them; this enabled him to come on the besiegers unawares, and to relieve the city from which circumstance arose the proverbial expression, eo Sutrium.

Sutrius-ia-ium
sut'ūRA-x'

CONFUTURA
INFUT'US-ŪS

***SŪPER**

chiefly with the accusative, sometimes with the ablative; as in the sense of about or concerning, or when a notion of rest is evident†

super (adv.)

super for **superest**, *Valer.*
 (see after **fusque deque** for compositions omitted)

Dēsuper

INsuper

Dēinsuper

SUPERA

superESCO³

SUPERNAS-ĀTIS

SUPERNUS

SUPERNE

Dēsuperne

SUPERNITAS

superO (quem re)

EXsuperO or **exsuperO**

PROsuperO

supera¹BĪLIS

EXsuperabilis or **exuperabilis**

IN²exsuperabilis, &c.

IN²superabilis

IN²superabilITER

supera²MENTUM

EXsuper³ANTIA or **exuperantia**

superat¹IO

EXsuperatio or **exuperatio**

superat¹OR and **rix**

EXsuperatorius or **exuperatorius**

of or belonging to **Sutrium**

a seam, stitch or joining together—*figure* or joining of bones, the closing of a wound

a patching up or joining†

a sewing or stitching in or on

upon, beyond, about or concerning—above,

more than, upwards of—beside, over,

after—while drinking, while eating,

while setting (at the table)—for,

with regard to

above—from on high, moreover—more

or more greatly—**super quàm quod**,

over and beside that

from above, on the top, aloft

over and above, moreover

from above

above (anciently used for **suprà** hereafter)

I remain or am left

that is or grows above

above, aloft, on high

on the top, from above, aloft

from above, aloft

exalted state

I go or climb over, out-reach, surpass,

surmount, prevail with, exceed, excel,

vanquish, overcome, outlive, survive—am over and above, am an

overplus

I surpass, excel—am predominant

I am superabundant

that may be climbed over—that may be

overcome

that may be exceeded or surpassed

invincible, unconquerable

insuperable, not to be overcome

invincibly, insuperably

the rest, the remainder

excellence, pre-eminence

a conquering or subjecting

a surpassing, an overabounding

that conquers or surmounts

serving to surpass or excel

Sil.

Liv.

Celf.

Suet.

Apul.

Cic. Suet.

Liv.

Curt.

Virg.

Plaut. V.

Hor.

Liv.

Virg.

Ter.

Sall.

Lucr.

Enn.

Plin.

Plin.

Hor.

Vitr.

Tert.

Virg.

Cic.

Ter. Virg.

Gloss.

Liv. Ov.

Claud.

Liv.

Virg.

Augustin.

Dig.

Cic.

Vitr.

Herenn.

Ov. Barth.

Lampr.

† Thus *confutura* is interpreted; but, in the passage quoted in these words, "*cujus filius sectionibus et confutura uberior compendium nactus*," Gesner says we should read *cognituris*—see *cognitura* and *cognitor*, p. 365, Vol. I.

† That *super* comes (as well as the verb *superO* and the adjective *superus*) from *super*, is clear. Now, to account for the cases used along with *super*, observe that, when *super* brings a noun in the ablative, it is a contraction of the adjective *superus* in the ablative case absolute, agreeing with its noun; and, indeed, *super* has been used *superus*, by Cato, Virg. Lucr. &c. with its noun even in the nominative: but, when *super* brings a noun in the accusative (because of some change of place or condition, or because of some motion or repetition of action, as passing the bottle about, &c.), it is a contraction of *superans* or some other part of *superans*.

IN^{ex}superatus or in^{ex}uperatus

IN^{superatus}

super^{US}-a-um

EX^{superus} OR EX^{uperus}

super^{IOR} m. and f.-ius^a

superiores-um

superius (adv.)

supra, contracted from super

pera

supra (adv.)

some comp. hereafter

super^{EMUS} (for superri-

mus)

suprema-orum

super^{MITAS}

super^{END} or ^{UM}

SUM^{MUS}-a-um

contracted from super-

mus, as imus from infimus

sum^{MA}-æ^f

(in summâ or ad summam, briefly, in short, Cic.)

summ^{ALIS}

summ^{ARIUS}

summ^{ARIUM}

summ^{AS}-âtis

summ^{ATUS}-ûs]

summ^E

summ^{ITAS}

summ^{END}

summ^{OPERÈ}

summ^{ULA}

summ^{UM}

summ^O

con^{summo}

con^{summa}-BILIS

summat^{IM}

con^{summat}IO

IN^{consumatio}

con^{summat}OR

IN^{consummat}US

con^{summat}E

ius for supra or sursum,

or for subs instead of sub

fusque deque habEO² or

ferO³ or facIO³

not surpassed, not overcome

not overcome

above, the upper—supera-orum, be-

ven, the sky, places above—superi-

orum, the gods†

that stands above, excelling

upper, higher, older, former

ancestors, predecessors, elders—superiors

before, first, above

above, upon, superior to—more than

(rem or quem)

above, aloft, before—beyond, more

highest—supreme, greatest—utmost or

uttermost, last, latest

latter days—last will—death; solvere

alicui suprema, to perform funeral

rites

the highest pitch

lastly, last of all

highest, greatest, chief, extreme, very

great, singular, especial—the last or

furthest—very deep or low

the chief part—the conclusion or sum of

a discourse or business—principal place

or authority—accomplishment or con-

summation, height or pitch—the main,

the whole, the stress, the upshot; also,

a sum of money

of or belonging to a sum

chief, principal—a head man

abridgement, summary, recapitulation

a chief, a peer, a grandee

supremacy, the being chief ruler

highly, mightily, to the uttermost

the top, the height

at last

mightily, extremely

a little sum

the sum, the top (pitch or height), the

whole

I sum up

I sum up—make up or finish, accomplish

that may be perfected or accomplished

briefly, summarily—by the tops

a perfecting or finishing, a summing up

a being unfinished, imperfection

that perfects or accomplishes

unfinished, imperfect

fully, perfectly, completely

upwards, above (used only in comp.)

I care not at all, regard not at all (fus

is here for supra)

Mart.

Corn. Gall.

Plaut. Cic.

Virg.

Arat.

Cic.

Varr. Cic.

Sen.

Cic. Hor.

Cic. Ter.

Virg. Ter.

Cic.

Plin. Modest.

Tac.

Ammian.

Plin. Virg.

Cic.

Virg.

Plaut.

Nep. Hor.

Plaut.

Quint.

Cic.

Tertul.

Gloss. Cic.

Sen.

Plaut.

Lucr.

Cic.

Pallad.

Quinct.

Cic.

Sen.

Cic.

Gloss.

Col. Plin.

Sen.

Varr. Col.

Col.

Tert.

Tert.

Ammian.

Gloss.

Plaut.

Cic.

superiorum is, in Plaut. for they that are above, and, in Patere. they that live upon, the earth, in opposition

<i>super⁹abluO³</i>	<i>I wash over (from luo)</i>	Avien.
<i>superacervO</i>	<i>I heap up additionally (from acervus)</i>	Tert.
<i>superæquani†</i>	<i>a people of Italy</i>	Plin.
<i>superæquatio</i>	<i>a taking any thing above the equal shares</i>	Cod.
<i>superagO³ (from ago)</i>	<i>I force or throw up (some read super- ingero—see at gero)</i>	Tibul.
<i>superanteactus</i>	<i>over past (from ago)</i>	Lucr.
<i>superargumentOR</i>	<i>I argue or reason over and above (argu- mentor, p. 40, Vol. I.)</i>	Tert.
<i>superauratus</i>	<i>gilt over or above (see aurum)</i>	Ov.
<i>superbiens-bientis</i>	<i>proud of, glorying in (re); (superbio, p. 257, Vol. I.)</i>	Phædr.
<i>superba-æ†</i>	<i>sort of herb (superbus, p. 259, Vol. I.)</i>	Apul.
<i>superbificus</i>	<i>magnificent (from superbus and facio)</i>	Sen.
<i>superbiloquentia</i>	<i>proud or arrogant way of speaking</i>	Cic.
<i>supercoelestis</i>	<i>that is above the sky or heaven (see cœlos)</i>	Tertul.
<i>superconcidO³</i>	<i>I fall down upon (from cado)</i>	Apic.
<i>superdimidius</i>	<i>that exceeds by one half</i>	Mart. Ca.
<i>superelevO</i>	<i>I raise above (see under levis at lævis)</i>	Vulgar.
<i>superexigO³</i>	<i>I exact or demand above what is right (from ago)</i>	Cod.
<i>superexact¹⁰</i>	<i>an extortion (from the preceding)</i>	Cod.
<i>superexactor</i>	<i>an extortioner (from the preceding)</i>	Cod.
<i>superfificum</i>	<i>see superficies, p. 274, Vol. I.</i>	Pompon.
<i>superforO</i>	<i>I pierce or bore through above</i>	Scribon.
<i>superfuturus</i>	<i>about to be above (suo, p. 277, Vol. I.)</i>	Plin.
<i>superimmittO³</i>	<i>I send in or throw in after the rest (from mitto)</i>	Apic.
<i>superindicO³</i>	<i>I notify or publish upon (some read super- dico—see p. 218, Vol. I.)</i>	Ulp.
<i>superindict¹⁰ or um</i>	<i>an additional tribute or tax</i>	Cod.
<i>superlimen</i>	<i>for superliminare—is at limen</i>	Plin.
<i>superlucrOR</i>	<i>I gain or earn over and above (see lucrum)</i>	Vulg.
<i>supernatio</i>	<i>a swimming above (see no)</i>	Th. Priç.
<i>supernavigO</i>	<i>I sail or swim above (navigo at naus)</i>	Gloss.
<i>superpolluO³</i>	<i>I pollute or defile above (see at luo)</i>	Vulg.
<i>supradictus</i>	<i>asore said (dico, p. 218, Vol. I.)</i>	Quinct.
<i>supraduco³</i>	<i>I draw above</i>	Val. Prob.
• <i>SURDUS-a-um</i>	<i>deaf, thick of hearing—as good as deaf, bearing to no purpose, inexorable— without feeling or senseless (said of inanimate things)—not distinctly heard, sounding hollow—admitting no sound or echo—unheard of, ignoble, undistinguished by the eye, impercep- tible, dark or darkish—silent—taste- less or flat or insipid</i>	Plaut. C.
<i>from σαῦς-σαῦς, I gape or yawn, &c. and δᾶρος, well-skilled; because deaf people generally become skilled in interpreting what is spoken from the yawning, i. e. from the opening of the speaker's mouth†</i>	<i>barsh or grating, absurd, silly very absurd, &c.</i>	Ov. Juv. Vitr. Plin. Curt. Per.
<i>ABsurdus</i>		Cic.
<i>PER²absurdus</i>		Cic.

† From *Æqua-æ*, a town of Italy; when *Æquans juga-orum*, mountains near Surrentum (Sil.); *Æquani* a people of Italy—see under *colo* (Liv.); *Æquicus*, of that people (Liv.); *Æquimalium* or *Æquimaliarum* a place in Rome so called (Liv.); *Æquumuticum*, a town in Apulia (Servius.)

‡ *Sur* in *furdus* is as, from the Doric *σῦς* (for *σῶς*), the Latins made *puer*. Court de Gebelin derives *furdus* from *se* (without) and *auris* (ear.)

SUB ² absurdus	somewhat absurd, &c.	Cic.
SUB ³ surdis	half deaf, also scarcely heard	Quinct.
surdASTER	somewhat deaf, deafish	Celf.
surde	deafly	Charif.
absurdē	absurdly, foolishly	Cic.
SUB ³ absurdē	a little absurdly or ridiculously	Cic.
surdiGO-inis ^f	deafness, thickness of hearing	Marc. Emp.
surdiTAS	deafness, thickness of hearing	Cic.
absurditas	absurdity	Cl. Mamert.
surDESCO ³	I grow deaf	Eug. Tol.
obsurdesco	I grow deaf, am not to be persuaded	Cic.
EXsurdEO ² or exordeo	I grow deaf	Augustin.
EXsurdO or exurdo	I make deaf, I deafen or stun	Hor.
*SŪRUS-i ^m †	a bough, stake, prop—an elephant (hardly used)	Bon. Plin.
crebrisurus	well staked or palisaded	Fest.
surA-æ ^f	the calf of the leg—the leg from the knee to the ankle—a boot or buskin	Hor. Virg.
surCŪLUS-i ^m , or cūla-æ ^f	a shoot, set, or slip, sprig, young branch, scion, graft	Juv.
surculACEUS	like a set or graft or young twig	Cic.
surculARIS	bringing forth shoots or sprigs	Apic.
surculARIUS	of or set with grafts or sprigs—feeding or appearing upon young shoots	Plin.
EX ⁴ surcularius or exsurcularius	that prunes trees	Plin.
surcul ⁷ ŌSUS	full of shoots or slips or sprigs	Litt. ex Col.
surculose	from shoot to shoot, sprig by sprig	Plin.
surculO	I cut off shoots or sprigs, I prune	Col.
EX ⁴ surculo or exsurculo	I prune trees, cut off twigs	Cato
surc ³ ELLUS	a little twig or sprig	Apic.
surclO	I tie or entwine with twigs	Apic.
surENA-æ ^f	a sort of shell-fish—a high dignity in Parthia	Varr.
Surrentum-i ⁿ	a maritime town of Campania	Tac.
SurrentINUS	of or belonging to Surrentum	Plin.
surpO ³ -ui	for surripio, see at rapio	Plin.
surpiculus	for scirpiculus	Hor.
*SŪSURRUS ^m (some surrum ⁿ)-i ^t	a whisper or hollow noise—a humming or buzzing	Gloss.
surrus-ūs	a soft way of speaking, a buzzing	Prop.
surrus-a-um	that whispers (the word is doubted)	Virg.
surrr ⁷ ŌSUS	full of whispers or fond of carrying tales	Apul.
surrrO or or, ψιρρίζω	I whisper or buzz—sururratur, it is whispered	Ov.
consurro	I whisper	Cyril.
insurro	I whisper (rem cui or in aurem cuius)	Mart.
surra ² MEN	a whispering or humming or buzzing	Tac.
surrrat ¹ IM	in or by whispering	Tert.
surrrat ¹ IO, ψιρρίζω	a whispering, &c.	Cic.
insurratio	a whispering	Apul.
		Mart. Cap.
		Cael. ad Cic.
		Capitol.

*Ōw means I drive, push forth, raise or rise up, &c. The Ionians might have used ὄω, instead of ὄω; they used ὄω for ὄω (see boros). Hence surus may be derived from ὄω, because a stake or prop is driven into the ground: sura may claim the same origin, as the calf of the leg rises gradually up; and surculus may also be so come from ὄω, whether considered like a young shoot merely, or like a young set intended for propagation; and, indeed, Festus says that surculus is a diminutive of surus. I look upon surus as an adjective (with sur, i. e. ramus understood) meaning shooting up or rising up, thrust forth, &c.

† A Græc. ψιρρίζω, Ainsworth. Observe, that ψιρρὶς means false, a carry-tale or backbiter; that ψιρρὶς is the same as surrus, and ψιρρὶς means the same as sururratur.

<i>sufurrat</i> ^{OR} , <i>ῥιθυρῆς</i>	that whispers, that backbites	Vulg.
<i>sufurr</i> ² <i>lUM</i>	a whispering, &c.	Vulg.
<i>sufurr</i> ³ <i>o-onis</i> , <i>ῥιθυρῆς</i>	a whisperer, a carry-tale	Sidon.
* <i>SYBĀRIS</i> or <i>Sibaris-is</i> ^f	an ancient city of Calabria	Ov. Gloss.
<i>SybarīTA</i> or <i>ites-æ</i>	an (effeminate) inhabitant of Sybaris	Quint.
<i>SybarīĀNUS</i>	of or belonging to Sybaris	Plin.
<i>SybarīTICUS</i>	of Sybaris—effeminate, pathic	Gloss. Ma
<i>Sybarītis-īdis</i> ^f	of Sybaris or effeminate (relating to a feminine)	Ov.
* <i>SYCĒ-es</i>	a fig-tree, pine, ulcer, the piles (sycu or lyc, in comp.)	not used
<i>Syce-es</i> ^f	sort of herb, an island near Ephesus	Plin.
<i>chamæfyce</i>	thyme or spurge	Plin.
<i>SYCAMĪNON</i>	a town of Phœnicia (see under agathos)	Plin.
<i>SYCITES</i>	gem of a fig colour, wine of figs	Plin.
<i>SYCON</i>	a fig	Mart.
<i>SYCON</i>	a sort of large but unsavoury fig	Varr.
<i>SYCŌSIS-is</i> ^f	disease in the fundament making a wart like a fig	Scribon.
<i>SYCŌTUM-in</i>	a mess prepared with figs	Apic.
<i>SYC²USSA-æ</i> ^f	an island in the Ægean Sea	Plin.
* <i>SYLAO</i>	I ravage, rob; syle-es, prey, ravage	not used
<i>Syla</i> (some <i>sila</i>)- <i>æ</i> ^f	a mountain and forest of Lucania (see <i>sylva</i>)	Sall.
<i>Afyla</i>	an herb wherewith cattle cure themselves when they have eaten pimpernel	Plin.
<i>Afylas</i> or <i>Afilas</i>	a soothsayer so called	Virg.
<i>Afylum</i> ^a or <i>us</i> ^m	sanctuary, privileged place, place of refuge	Cic. Gloss.
<i>Afylus-a-um</i>	privileged; not to be violated	Gloss.
<i>Æsālon-ōnis</i> or <i>Æsalus-in</i>	a kind of hawk or merlin or hobby (because it always hunts)	Plin.
<i>Sylla</i> or <i>Sulla-æ</i> ^m †	a surname of the Cornelian family	Cic.
<i>SyllĀNUS</i> or <i>Sullanus</i>	of <i>Sylla</i> or <i>Sulla</i>	Cic.
<i>SyllĀTURIO</i> ^a or <i>sulla-turio</i> ^a	I imitate or wish to imitate <i>Sylla</i> or <i>Sulla</i> (in cruelties, prescriptions, &c.)	Cic.
☞ <i>Sulpicius</i>	name of some Romans— <i>Sulpicius Apollinaris</i> , a grammarian so called	Cic. Gall.
<i>Sulpicia</i> ^f	the wife of <i>Calenus</i>	Mart.
* <i>SYLVA</i> or <i>silva-æ</i> ^f	a wood or forest, plantation of trees, a flock or plenty of matter brought together—plantation of or place covered with hemp (burr, brambles, &c.)—plantation (of vines)—quantity of bushes or leaves—rough draught	Cic.
<i>SylvĀNUS</i> or <i>Silvanus</i>	the god of the woods, a <i>sylvan</i> or <i>satyr</i>	Virg.
<i>SylvĀTICUS</i> or <i>Silvaticus</i>	of or belonging to a wood	Plin.
<i>SylvesCO</i> ³ or <i>silvesco</i> ³	I grow thick and bushy, wax wild	Col.
<i>Æsylvesco</i> or <i>resilvesco</i>	I wax wild again, grow again bushy	Sarib.
<i>SylvestER</i> -tris-tre, or <i>estris</i> , &c. also <i>silvestet</i> , &c.	of a wood or forest, woody—bred in the country, wild, savage—rude, rustic, unpolished	Cic. Plin. Virg.

† Cornelius Rufus, according to Macrobius, was surnamed, at first, *Sybilla*, which surname became afterwards corrupted into *Sylla*; yet *Sulla* is chiefly found on coins, instead of *Sylla*, which made Gesner think that *Sulla* came from *Sura*, because of his leg being either very small or very big. The Dictator L. Cornelius *Sylla* (not *Sulla*) was so valiant, but at the same time so cruel, that I imagined this surname had perhaps been formed from *Sylla*.

<i>Sylvia</i> or <i>Silvia</i> -iæ ^f	the daughter of Numitor	Ov.
<i>silv</i> ⁹ <i>FRAGUS</i> or <i>silvi</i> - fragus	breaking the woods	Lucr.
<i>silv</i> ⁹ <i>GER</i> or <i>silviger</i>	bearing woods	Plin.
<i>Sylvium</i> or <i>Silvium</i>	a town of Apulia	Plin.
<i>Sylvius</i> or <i>Silvius</i>	the father of Latinus	Ov.
<i>silv</i> ⁹ <i>OSUS</i> or <i>silvōsus</i>	full of woods, woody	Liv.
<i>silv</i> ⁹ <i>ŪLA</i> or <i>silvūla</i>	a little copse or wood	Col.
* <i>SYN</i>	with, according to, like unto, together (in composition, it becomes <i>syl</i> , <i>sym</i> , <i>fyr</i> , <i>fys</i>)	not used
<i>sy</i> ⁹ <i>labirO</i>	I pronounce a syllable (some read <i>sylla</i> - <i>bizo</i>)—see under <i>lambano</i>	Saristb.
<i>Sym</i> ⁹ <i>æthus</i> -i ^m , some <i>Sim</i> - æthus	a river of Sicily—a man so called (see ætho)	Plin. Sil.
<i>Symæthis</i> -i ^{cis}	of <i>Symæthus</i>	Ov.
<i>Symæthius</i> or <i>æus</i> -a-um	of <i>Symæthus</i>	Virg. Ov.
<i>SYMBOLIUM</i>	a little token (see under <i>ballo</i>)	Hier.
<i>SYMMACHUS</i> (see under <i>machōmai</i>)	a Roman orator who wrote against the Christians, another who translated the Bible	Gloss.
<i>SYMMONIACUM</i> or <i>sym</i> - <i>monianum</i> or <i>simonia</i> - num	a sort of herb (supposed to be trefoil)	Col. Gloss.
<i>SYMMYSTA</i> or <i>symmy</i> - stes-æ	initiated or skilled in mysteries (see <i>myo</i>)	Apul.
<i>archisy</i> ⁹ <i>AGOGUS</i>	the head or chief of a synagogue (see ago)	Vopisc.
<i>SYNDĒTON</i>	want of copulative conjunction (see <i>dēo</i>)	Diom.
<i>SYNĒMĒNON</i>	the consequence or conclusion—a connec- tion in sounds (from <i>συνάνη</i> —see hapto)	Gell. Vitr.
<i>Synnāda</i> -æ ^f or <i>nāda</i> - orum ⁿ or <i>nas</i> -ādis ^f	a city of Greater Phrygia (famous for marble of a purple colour)	Plin. Cic.
<i>Synnadicus</i>	of <i>Synnada</i> , &c. of a purple colour	Plin.
* <i>SYRISSO</i> or <i>fyritto</i>	I whistle, hiss or mock, play on the flute, &c.	not used
<i>SYRICTÆ</i> -arum	a people of India so called	Plin.
<i>SYRIGMUS</i> -i	a whistling or whizzing noise	Macer.
<i>SYRINGA</i> -æ ^f	a flute or pipe	Gloss.
<i>SYRINGTUS</i>	made hollow	Apic.
<i>SYRINGIA</i> -iæ ^f	a sort of pipe or reed	Plin.
<i>SYRINGITES</i> -æ ^m	a kind of gem	Plin.
<i>SYRINGIUM</i>	a sore or an ulcer like a fistula	Macer.
<i>SYRIX</i> -ingis ^f	a flute or pipe, a syringe, a sore like a fistula, chamfer or fret in masonry— a hole or mine under ground—a nymph of Arcadia	Gloss. Ammian. Ov.
* <i>SYRO</i>	I draw, drag about, harass	not used
<i>SYRĒON</i> -ci ^a	the herb <i>seselis</i>	Plin.
<i>SYRIA</i> -iæ	a large country of Asia	Plin.
<i>Asyria</i>	a spacious country of Asia	Ptol.
<i>Cœlesyria</i>	a country of Asia (see <i>cœlos</i>)	Plin.
<i>Leucosyria</i>	a country of Asia	Plin.
<i>SYRIÆCUS</i>	of or belonging to Syria	Plin.
<i>SYRIARCHA</i> -æ	a priest of Syria	Cod. Theod.
<i>SYRIARCHIA</i>	priesthood in Syria	Cod. Theod.
<i>SYRIATICUS</i>	of or belonging to Syria	Flor.

Syr̄icus	of or belonging to Syria	Col.
syricum or scyricum	a sort of blue colour	Gloss.
syrisus or iscum ^a	a sort of wicker-vessel	Gloss.
Syrissa	a Syrian woman	Gloss.
syrites -x ^m	stone found in the bladder of a wolf	Plin.
Syrus	Syrian, of Syria	Prop.
Assyrius	Affyrian, of or belonging to Affyria	Virg.
Leucosyrius or Syrus	of Leucosyria	Nep.
syrium	oil or juice of lilies	Plin.
syra-ātis ^a or ma-x ^f	a long train or garment—a long train of words (<i>syrmato</i> , in comp.)	Mart. Ju.
syrmāticus	that can scarce draw his legs after him	Veget.
DIAsyrmos -i ^m	a ridiculing	Mart. Ju.
Syrtos -i ^f	an island in the Aegean Sea	Plin.
Syros -i ^f	an island in the Aegean Sea	Plin.
syrticus	full of or living near quicksands or shelves	Sen.
DIAsyrticus	ridiculing or serving to ridicule	Spart.
Asyrtides -um	islands in the Adriatic Sea	Plin.
syrtis -is ^f	a quicksand or shelf	Virg.
syrtites -x ^m	a gem found in the sands of the African shore	Plin.
Asyrtium	an island in the Adriatic Sea	Plin.
Asyrtus -i, or es -is	the son of Aetes—a river called after him—a Greek writer who was an excellent horse-doctor	Ov. Lucr. Suid.
Syrus -a-um	Syrian, of Syria (<i>syro</i> , in comp.)	Hor.
Syrus -ūs	a broom or brush (but for <i>syros</i> , a cave or vault, read <i>sirus</i> , p. 546, Vol. II.)	Non.
* SYS -syos, <i>ov̄s</i> for <i>ūs</i>	a sow, hog or boar (<i>syo</i> or <i>fy</i> , in comp. may sometimes <i>sō</i> —see <i>sores</i> at <i>rhasso</i>)	not used
sybotes -x ^m	a swine-herd (see <i>bootes</i> under <i>bous</i>)	Manil.
syphos or syphos	a hog-flye	not used
Syphax -ācis or ācis	a king of Numidia so called	Polyb. L.
sus -suis ^m and <i>f.</i> (anciently <i>suetis</i>)†	a hog, swine, boar, sow, pig—a sort of fish (<i>su</i> , in comp.—see <i>cerdo</i> ; see also at <i>cerno</i>)	Varr. Ov.
suarius	a swine-herd or breeder of swine, &c.	Plin.
suarni	a warlike people near Mount Caucasus	Plin.
suatim	after the manner of hogs or swine	Non.
subulcus -i ^m	a swine-herd	Col.
subus	for <i>suibus</i> (dat. and ablat. plural of <i>sus</i>)	Gloss.
su^acūla -x ^f , some write succula	a little swine—part of an engine serving to lift up or to let down weighty things—also under-garment (some say), a play-thing (according to others)	Plaut. Vitr. Plaut.
(succulæ -arum, the seven stars called Hyades, Cic.)		
suculus -i ^m	a little boar or pig	Justin.
suera -x ^f	pork, hog's-flesh	Varr.
suile -is ^a	a swine-flye, a swine-cote	Col.
suillus or suinus	of or belonging to swine, swinish	Plin. Varr.
sūmen -inis ^a	the hinder teats of a sow (cut and powdered with salt), udder of a cow—a tid or choice bit	Plaut. Varr.

† *Sus Minervæ* or *dacebo sui*, is a proverbial expression applied to him who wants to teach others what himself knows not (Cic.)

<i>summanalia</i>	for <i>summanalia</i> , (<i>see summanale, under manos</i>)	Gloss.
<i>suminātus</i>	full of teats— <i>suminata-æ</i> , a sow that has lately brought forth	Arn. Lampr.
<i>sūRIO</i> ⁴	I call for the sow or the female	Apul.
• <i>TĀBEO</i> ² -ui-ītum (<i>not used</i>)† (re)	I pine away, decay, waste, melt away	Ov.
CONTABEO	I pine, droop, waste, melt away	Plaut.
PER ² TABEO	I greatly decay	Corn. Serv.
<i>tab⁵ES-IS</i> ⁵	a consumption or wasting of the body, a pining away, atrophy, cachexy, <i>phthisis</i> —a rotting or mouldering of trees—gore blood, corruption—infection, poison	Cels. Plin. Liv. Sil.
<i>tab⁵IDUS</i>	consumptive, decayed—pining away, wasting—melted	Cels. Virg. Liv.
SUB ² TABIDUS	somewhat decayed or wasting	Ammian.
<i>tabid⁹ŪLUS</i>	somewhat pining or wasting	Virg.
<i>tabi⁹ŒICUS</i> (<i>tabificabilis</i> , Non.)	causing a consumption or a pining away—contagious—poisonous	Plin. Luc. Sil.
<i>tabi⁹FLUUS</i>	flowing with corrupt matter, weak	Prud.
<i>tabi⁷ŌSUS</i> or <i>tabidosus</i>	full of corruption	Tertul.
<i>tabi¹ŪDO</i>	a wasting away	Plin.
<i>tab⁵UM</i>	putrid gore, foul blood (<i>of this, tabi and tabo are found</i>)	Luc. Virg.
CONTABE ⁹ FACIO ³	I emaciate, consume away	Plaut.
<i>tabefact¹US</i>	dried up, melted away	Solin.
<i>tabESCO</i> ³ -ui (re)	I pine or waste or rot away	Cic.
EX DISTABESCO	I dry away, pine away, melt away	Cic. Cato
EX INTABESCO	I pine away, melt away, grow languid	Cic.
PER ² TABESCO	I pine much away, greatly decay	Corn. Sev.
• <i>TĀCEO</i> ³ -ui-ītum† (rem, de re)	I speak not a word, keep silence—make no sign or show—have no voice, am quiet or hush or still—do not mention, keep secret	Cic. Ov. Virg. Ter.
<i>tacitum est</i> , <i>not a word was spoken</i> , Ter. <i>tacendum est</i> , <i>silence is to be kept</i> , Sen.		
ATTACEO	I keep silent (<i>with others</i>)	Cic.
<i>tacitABUNDUS</i>	that keeps silence (<i>as if from tacito</i>)	Donat.
<i>tacit¹URNUS</i>	silent, quiet, still, reserved	Nep.
<i>taciturnITAS</i>	taciturnity, silence, secrecy	Cic. Ter.
<i>taciturn⁵ŪLUS</i>	a little silent or still, &c.	Apul.
<i>tacit¹US</i>	not speaking, silent—soft, quiet, still, mute or dumb (<i>of fishes</i>)—not spoken of, not mentioned—kept secret	Plaut. Ov. Virg. Cic.
SUB ² TACITUS	a little silent or still	Prud.

As from *δάνω* we find that *δάσος* was formed to express *super*; so from *δάνω*, *I devour, tear to pieces, to excite* *I eat up, consume*, the noun *δάσος* may have been formed to express a devouring, a consumption, &c. is often changed into *b*; hence *δάσος*. That *δ* may become *τ*, is well known (however, *see tado*); therefore *I am in a consumption, &c.* The Greek correspondents of *tabeo* are, however, *τῆμα* and *τῆμας*. From the article *τ*, the negative *a*, and *citus*, that moves, is derived *tacitus*, according to Court de Gebelin *cien*. Why not from *τῆμας* (Basil.), for *τῆμας*, which means *I die away or am languid*, as well as *I am away*? When an argument is too strong to be combated, or when circumstances allow not to speak, may the person, expected to reply or to speak, be considered as one who, from weakness of spirits, or in the agonies of death, is unable to utter any thing? Or why not from *δάνω*, *I sit down*? Does not an orator generally sit up, while he speaks, and sit down, when he has done speaking; which last circumstance may have made *tacitus*, that is, *taces*, pass from *I sit down* to the figurative *I am silent, I say nothing*?

tacite or *ð*
*tacit*² *ŮLUS*
*tacit*² *ŮRIO*⁴
CONTIC*EO*²-*ui* (de re)
*OB**ticeo*
Rĕticeo (rem)
*Rĕtic*² *ENTER*
OB or *Rĕtic*² *ENTIA*

CONTIC² *INIUM*
CONTIC*ESCO*² (de re)
*OB**ticesco*
 **TĀDA* or *tēda-æ*[†]

*tad*² *FER* or *tēdifēr*
 **TĀDET*²-*ebāt-uit* or
tæsum est[†]
*DIS**tadet*
PER² *tāda*
*tad*² *IT ŮDO*
*tæ*² *IUM*
*tad*² *ŮSUS*
tadiose
*tad*² *O*
*tad*² *ŮLUS*
PER² *tæ*² *IUS*

*tad**ESCIT*²
PERT*adescit*
 **tæpocon-i*²

**TĀGO*-*tētigi-taxum*||
taxo for *tetigero*, and
taxim for *tetigerim*,
 Non. Gell. Macrob.
*tag*² *AX-ācis*

tax, *τὰξ*

TAXIM

tacitly, *silently*
somewhat silent or still
I am fond of being silent
I keep silence (chiefly in the preterit)
I am struck silent, leave off speaking
I hold my peace, conceal
in a concealed manner
an abstaining from mentioning what
should be spoken, a concealing
the still part of the night
I am hush or still, speak not
I am struck silent, leave off speaking
a tree so called, the middle or heart of
the pine-tree—a torch—a wedding
(torches being used there)—a song at
a wedding—a board or plank of the
pine-tree
bearing a torch; as tādifera dea, an
epithet of Ceres
it irketh or wearieth (quem, cujus rei
or infinit.)
it wearieth, it irketh
it wearieth or irketh quite
weariness, irksomeness
weariness, irksomeness
full of weariness
irksomely
I am weary
wearysome, disgusting
very weary or tired of, displeased at—
pertæsum est, it very much irketh
it begins to weary or disgust
it grows very irksome or disgusting
a writing from the right to the left
(after the manner of the Hebrews)
I touch, lay hands on, &c. (become ob-
solete—see tango and taxo, here-
after)
a sharper or swindler, that steals slyly
(but Ainsworth says, a felon on a
man's finger)
an interjection expressing a touch or blow,
the sound of a stroke
gently, leisurely, little by little

Cic.
 Varr.
 Sidon.
 Virg.
 Ter.
 Cic.
 Gloss.
 Quint.
 Cic.
 Varr. Ma.
 Cic.
 Gloss.
 Plin. & C.
 Catul. V.
 Sen.
 Juv.
 Ov.
 Cic.
 Plaut.
 Cic.
 Gloss.
 Ov.
 Firmic.
 Apul.
 Lampr.
 Fest.
 Suet.
 Virg.
 Min. Fel.
 Cat.
 Fest.
 Patuv.
 Cic.
 Plaut.
 Non.

† From *daic-daico*, the accusative of which (*daida*) serves, by changing the first *d* into *t*, to form *tad*. This *daic* comes from *daia*, in the sense of *I burn*, because that tree, when grown fat and sappy, burns like a torch, on which account *tāda* is also used for a torch.

† *Andic-ic* means *unpleasant, disagreeable* (from *a* and *idic*, pleasant); whence *adida*, *unpleasantness, irksomeness, weariness*, and *andia*, *I labour under a weariness, I loath*. If the intensive particle *da* were prefixed to *andic*, we should have *dandic* for *very unpleasant, &c.* and *dandia* for *I labour under a great weariness, I loath much*. Now, as *d* is often changed into *t*, it follows that the Latin active *tadet* arises from *dandia*, that is, *da* and *andic*, to express it strikes (*quem, whom*) with great weariness or loathsomeness, &c. Observe, that the accusative of the person is often left understood.

§ Celsus derives this from *τὰ ἐν ἰγχοῖ* or *τὸ ἐν ἰγχοῖ*.—See Gesner's Thesaurus at *tæpocon*.
 || From *Siya-Sigw*, changing *Si* into *T*, and *i* into *a*, which *a* becomes again *i*, in comp. Observe that *i* is inserted in *tango, contango*, &c. because from *Siya*, another verb, *Siyyāw*, arose. Though *tango* is generally derived from *Siya*; yet, as *τῶν* means *mustiness*, and *τῶν*, *I grow musty, grow corrupted, become foul*, it seems that *tango* may come from *τῶν*, in the sense of *I blot*, as well as *contages* or *contagion*, &c. *contagion* and *intestus-a-um*.

TAXILLUS-i	<i>a pile in building—a cube or any thing like a die</i>	Vitr. Cic.
TĀLUS-i†	<i>a bone of four sides to play with, a cube, a die, the ancle, the beel—the pasteron of a beast</i>	Cic. Plin.
SUBtal or subtel-is^a talĀRIS	<i>the hollow of the foot or of the hand hanging down to the ancles, pertaining to the ancles</i>	Prisc. Gloss. Cic.
SUBtalaris talarĀ-ium^a	<i>that is under the ancle</i>	Isid.
talarĪUS	<i>shoes with wings (worn by Mercury and others)—parts about the ancles</i>	Cic. Sen.
tali²PEDO	<i>of or belonging to dice or huckle-bones</i>	Cic.
talĪTRUM	<i>I walk on my heels, draw my feet as I walk</i>	Fest.
ADtĒGER-gra-grum INtĒger	<i>a fillip (with one's finger or nail) on the nose</i>	Suet.
REDintĒger	<i>that has been touched, worn out, decayed entire, whole—sound, safe, healthful, uncorrupted—fresh, new—unstained, chaste—pure, unmixed—upright, honest, free or unbiassed, rude yet or unpolished</i>	Vitr. Plin. Celf. Cæf. Plaut. Col. Cic. Liv.
semiintĒger	<i>begun afresh, renewed (the word is doubted)</i>	Liv.
PERintĒger	<i>half untouched</i>	Ammian.
INtĒg³ELLUS	<i>faultless, very innocent, very upright</i>	Gell.
INtĒGRE	<i>pretty whole, pretty sound</i>	Cic.
INtĒgrĪTAS or ĩūdo	<i>entirely, heartily, sincerely—honestly soundness, heartiness, healthfulness, purity, innocence, integrity</i>	Tac. Cic. Cic. Ulp.
DĒintĒgrō	<i>afresh, anew, from the beginning</i>	Cic.
EXintĒgrō	<i>afresh, anew, from the beginning</i>	Suet.
ADtĒgrO	<i>I wear out or decay</i>	Fest.
INtĒgro	<i>I renew, repeat, begin again, give new vigour</i>	Liv.
DĒintĒgro	<i>I stain, defame, impair</i>	Non.
REDintĒgro	<i>I renew, refresh—use again</i>	Cæf. Herenn.
INtĒgrat¹IO	<i>a restoring or renewing</i>	Ter.
REDintĒgratio	<i>a renewing or beginning afresh</i>	Charif. Cic.
INtĒgrat¹OR	<i>that renovates or restores</i>	Tert.
REDintĒgrator	<i>that renovates or restores</i>	Tert.
INtĒgrASCO³	<i>I grow new again, begin afresh</i>	Ter.
AD or ATTĪGO³-tġgi-tactum	<i>anciently for attingo hereafter</i>	Plant.
PERTĪCA (for pertġga)-æ^f	<i>a long staff or pole—a measuring pole</i>	Varr. Prop.
PERTĪCĀLIS	<i>belonging to or serving for a long staff, &c.</i>	Col.
PERTĪCĀTUS	<i>armed with a pole or staff, bearing a staff</i>	Mart.
MANU²tġg³IUM	<i>a gentle touch or handling</i>	Cæf. Aur.
ATTġg³UUS	<i>hard by, adjoining</i>	Apul.
CONTġguus (cui rei)	<i>adjoining or close to, adjacent</i>	Plin.
IN³CONtġguus	<i>that cannot be touched, not near</i>	Arnob.
CONTġgure	<i>contiguously, at a near distance</i>	Mart. Cap.

Contracted from *taxillus*, as *mala* from *maxilla*, and *palus* from *paxillus*, and *velum* from *venillum* (Cic.); according to this, *ala*, which, in this work, is given as a primitive, is a contraction of *axilla*, formed from which *ego* serves to form; but see the note on *velum*.

TANGO -tēgi-tactum, (for the words formed from tactum, see here, after the compositions in tingo)	<i>I touch, meddle with, lay hands on, strike, beat—am near or hard by—come to, arrive at, cheat, put upon—blast—press hard upon, push forward, move or affect—essay, attempt—rally, banter</i>	Hor. Cic. Plaut. Plin. Virg. Ov. Ter.
PER ³ tango tang ⁴ IBILIS	<i>I touch all over</i>	Apic. Lact.
AD or ATTINGO ³ -tigi-tactum (rem or quem)	<i>tangible, that may be touched</i>	Ter. Plin. Cic.
CON tingo contingit, it happens or falls out or befalls, Ter. —see under tingo	<i>I touch lightly—am akin or related to—treat of, adjoin, concern or belong to, reach or arrive at</i>	Virg. Or. Cic. Cael. Fl. Hor. Ter.
OB tingo	<i>I touch, handle, lay hold of, hit—arrive at, attain to—befall or come to pass—reach to—affect or influence—am akin to</i>	Virg. Or. Cic. Cael. Fl. Hor. Ter.
PER tingo R ³ tingo ta ³ ILIS	<i>I happen or come to pass or fall by lot (only found in the 3d persons)</i>	Cael. Cato Lucr.
IN ³ ta ³ ILIS	<i>I extend or reach along, arrive at</i>	Cael. Cato Lucr.
ta ³ IO	<i>I touch again</i>	Lucr. Cic.
ta ³ US-ŪS	<i>tangible, that may be touched that cannot be touched</i>	Cic. Or. Virg.
AD or ATTAC US-ŪS	<i>a touching, a meddling with the sense of touching or feeling—a touch a gentle touch</i>	Plin. Tac. Ov.
CON tac ³ US-ŪS	<i>a touch or contact—an infection—a defilement</i>	Lucr. Liv. [ov. Plin. Tac.
IN ³ ta ³ US-ŪS	<i>a not feeling, a not touching</i>	Lucr.
IN ³ ta ³ US-a-um (re)	<i>untouched, whole—undefiled—untasted—not engaged with</i>	Liv. [ov. Plin. Tac.
PR æta ³ US	<i>already touched or affected</i>	Cael. Aut. Mart.
S emita ³ US	<i>half touched (some read semitatus)</i>	Lucr. Cic. Virg.
CON TA ³ GES-IS; or contāgio- ionis ³ ; or contāgium, in verse	<i>contagion, infection, catching disease</i>	Cic. Virg.
CON tagi ³ ŌSUS	<i>contagious, infectious</i>	Cic. Virg.
CON tāMEN-inis† for tāmen see under tam	<i>a defilement, a touching with polluted bands, &c.</i>	Cic. Virg.
AD or ATTAMIN O	<i>I defile, pollute</i>	Justin. Cic.
CON tamino	<i>I defile, pollute, soil, contaminate, disgrace</i>	Justin. Cic.
CON tamina ³ BILIS	<i>that may be spoiled or defiled</i>	Tert.
IN ³ contaminabilis	<i>that cannot be spoiled or defiled</i>	Tert.
IN ³ contaminabil ³ TER	<i>in a manner that cannot be spoiled, &c.</i>	August.
CON taminat ³ IO	<i>a defiling, defilement, pollution</i>	Ulp.
CON taminat ³ OR	<i>that defiles or pollutes or corrupts</i>	Lampr.
IN ³ attaminat ³ US	<i>undefiled, unpolluted</i>	Tert.
IN ³ contaminatus	<i>undefiled, unpolluted, unstained</i>	Liv.
IN ³ taminatus	<i>undefiled, unpolluted, unstained</i>	Hor.
TAX ³ O (see at tago)	<i>I tax or rate, reprove, censure, rebuke</i>	Plin.
R ētaxo	<i>I reprove or check or blame in my turn</i>	Suet.
tax ³ A-Z ³	<i>a valuation or rating—sort of laurel</i>	Plin.
taxat ³ IO	<i>a cessing or taxing or rating</i>	Plin.
taxat ³ OR	<i>a reprover</i>	Fest.
taxEA-ez ³	<i>bacon or fat of bacon (among the Gauls)</i>	Afran.

† As from *ago-actum* the Latins formed *agmen* and *exagmen* as well as *examen*, p. 268, Vol. I. where *examine*; so from *tago* or *tango-tactum* the Latins formed *contamen* and *contamino*. It seems, from *attamino*, that *tamen-inis*, a touching or handling, and *tamino*, I touch or handle, must have existed.

<i>taxo-ōnis^m</i>	a badger or gray	Galen
<i>taxonīnus</i>	of a badger (adepts taxoninus)	Marc. Emp.
AD or ATTRINCT ^{io} , or US-ūs	a sort of disorder that attacks the leg	Gloss.
AD or ATTRINCT ^{us}	that has a touch of some disease (it is thought)	Veget.
IN ^{conting} *IBILIS	not to be touched or affected (some read immobilis)	Apul.
*TĀLAO or tlae	I suffer, bear, endure, dare, undertake;	not used
<i>talasia</i>	talas or talaos, wretched, miserable	not used
<i>talasio</i> or <i>talassio</i> or <i>thalassio-ōnis^m</i>	spinning or spinstry; talasion, wool; talasios, that works in wool or cloth; talasis, patience	Gloss.
<i>talassius</i> or <i>thalassius</i>	the nuptial song, an epithalamium† (see under thalamos; see also thalassa)	Gloss. Catul.
<i>Talassus</i> or <i>Thalassus</i>	marriage, matrimony (see under thalassa)	Gloss. Mart.
<i>Talus-i</i>	the god of weddings	Diod. Sic.
<i>Tantalus</i> or <i>eus</i>	a young man (nephew to Dædalus)	Cic. Prop.
(Tan is perhaps for Pan)	a king of Corinth or Phrygia; Tantalus, the son of Thyestes	Gloss.
<i>Tantalēus</i> or <i>icus</i>	of Tantalus	Prop. Claud.
<i>Tantalīdes-æ^m</i>	a son of Tantalus	Ov.
<i>Tantalīs-idis^f</i>	Niobe (the daughter of Tantalus)	Ov.
<i>TĒLĀMŌN-Ōnos</i>	the belt of a sword, a band, a knot, a fastening	not used
<i>Telamon-ōnis</i>	the son of Æacus—a human figure bearing something	Flacc.
<i>Telamonīades</i> or <i>ius</i>	the son of Telamon, Ajax	Vitr.
<i>ATLAS-antis</i>	a high hill in Macedonia—a king of Arcadia, another king of Italy—Atlantes-um, human figures bearing something	Ov.
<i>Atlantēus</i> or <i>ius</i>	of or belonging to Mount Atlas—Atlantius nodus, the nape of the neck	Luc. Serv.
<i>Atlantiādes-æ^m</i>	Mercury, as son of the daughter of Atlas	Vitr.
<i>Atlantiās-ādis^f</i>	a daughter of Atlas; Atlantiades Sorores, the Pleiades	Hor. Sil.
<i>Atlantīcus</i> or <i>iæcus</i>	of Atlas, Atlantic	Plin.
<i>Atlantis-īdos</i> or <i>īdis^f</i>	a female offspring of Atlas—an island near Mount Atlas—Atlantides-um, the Pleiades	Ov.
<i>STLATA-æ^{ff}</i>	a sort of broad boat	Sil.
<i>stlatārius-ii</i>	that directs or manages the boat stlata	Cic. Aufon.
<i>stlatarius-a-um</i>	carried on broad boats—stlataria-æ ^f , a broad garment (it is thought)	Tib. Plin.
<i>siLEMBUS</i>	slow and heavy	Virg.
<i>siLOpus</i> or <i>siLOppus</i> (some sclopus)	a rattling noise of thunder—the sound made by blowing up one's cheeks	Aufon.
↳ <i>Talhythius</i>	a herald sent by Agamemnon to demand Briseis from Achilles	Gloss.

Plutarch affirms, that this word *talasio* became used in weddings, from *ταλάσιος*, that works in wool, in order to urge virgins to be laborious, especially in spinning; an etymology very different from that of Livy, in his story of the Rape of the Sabines.

Plutarch says *stlata* is from *lata* from *latus-a-um*, and *st* was here merely prefixed. It seems to me, that *stlata* is from *stlāu* with *σ* prefixed, as in *σφαλαλλός* for *φάλαλλος*; for *latus*, used as the supine of *fero* (whence the adjective *latus*), is formed from the obsolete verb *lo* and this *lo*, coming from *τλᾶω*, we see the reason of the *st* in *stlata*.

From *τλᾶω* and *αἰσθῆναι* (physician), with *σλος*, life—see the note on *ταυρ*.

*TĀLANTON

Ātālanta-æ^f (perhaps from
ταλάν)

Atalantæus or eūs

Atalante-es^f

talentum

talentiarius

*TĀLIS-is-e†

taliscunquē m. and f.

talēcunquēⁿ

talio-iōnis f. or m.

taliter

†talio

*TALPA-æ†

talpānus

*TĀM‡

tam (with the correspond-
ent quam)

tamde

tamdiu or tandiu

tamen||

Attamen

tamenetsi or tametsi

ta^minius from mīnium

tamne (for questions)

tamquam or tanquam

tandem

TANTUS-a-um

tantusdem-adem-umdem
or undem

tantidem

tantillus-a-um

tantillum

tantisper

tantō and tanti

tant^oopere

†tantulus-a-um

a balance, pair of scales, basin of the
balance, a sum of money called a
talent

the daughter of Schænus; also, the
daughter of Jasius

of Jasius's daughter

an island in the Euxæan Sea

a talent (in money)

of or for a talent, throwing out a talent

such, like—this; plural, these; so great,

so handsome, &c. that kind of, &c.

any whatever of the sort

a requital (of an injury or of a hurt)
in the same kind, the like for like

after such a manner, in such sort

I retaliate, return like for like

a mould, mould warp

like a mole (said of a vine, talpana
vitis)

so, so much (in composition, tam some-
times becomes tan, nay, sometimes ta)

as much or as well (for tam), and as
(for the correspondent quam)

for tam

so long, so long as

yet, nevertheless—however, but so as—
at last

but, yet, nevertheless

though or although, albeit

red as sinople (hence taminia uva, sort of
wild grapes)

when the question tends to discover
whether it is to such a degree?

as if—as, as if it were—as well as

at length, at last—continually

so much, so great, so many, so worthy, so
noble, &c.—of that degree (even so

trifling, so small)

as much, the same

as much, in an equal manner

so little, so small, ever so little

so little, ever so little

so long as, in the mean time

tanto, so much, by so much (with a
comparative); tanti, so much (for

price or estimation)

so much, so greatly

so little, so small, ever so little

† From τὸ or τοῦς and ἅλλος, as *qualis* from ὅς and ἅλλος—see the note on *qualis* at *qui*, and those on *tauto*; and, indeed, at *talis*, Gesner says “*Respondet ad interrogationem qualis? et similitudinem indicat*” again “*talis interdum laudes complectitur vel memoratas modo, vel quas aliunde notas sic significant.*”

‡ From τυφλός, the feminine of which τυφλά would, in Doric be τυφλά, which may have been carried into τυφλά, then into ταφλά, finally into ταλπά; for τυφλός means blind, obscure, concealed, secret, and deaf: whence τυφλός, I blind.

§ From τὸ or τοῦς and ἅμα, together; as *quàm* is from ὅς and ἅμα.—See *quàm* at *qui*—see also the notes on *tama* and *tauto*.

|| From τὸ or τοῦς and ἅμα with ἐν—see the notes on *tama* and *tauto*.

not used

Ov.

Stat.

Plin.

Hor.

Sifen.

Cic. Nep.

Auct. Pr.

Plin.

Tert.

Plin.

Gell.

Cic.

Plin.

Ter.

Plaut.

Lucil. ap.

Cic.

Cic. Ter.

Plaut.

Cic.

Cic.

Celf.

Afran.

Plin. Cic.

Cic. Luc.

Ter.

Cic.

Ulp.

Cic.

Ter.

Plaut.

Cic.

Ter.

Ter.

Cic.

<i>tantulum</i>	<i>a little, ever so little</i>	Cic.
<i>tantum</i>	<i>so much, so many, no more—only, alone</i>	Cic. Plaut.
<i>tantumdem</i> or <i>tantundem</i>	<i>even so much, the same thing</i>	Cic.
<i>tantummodo</i>	<i>only</i>	Ter.
•TĀMA-æ†	<i>a swelling in the legs</i>	Lucil.ap Fest
•TĀMĀRICE-es ^f or <i>ta-</i>	<i>a shrub called the tamarisk; corrupted</i>	Plin,
<i>māricum-iⁿ or tamārix-</i>	<i>from μαρίκην (with the fem. art. τῇ prefixed) which means the same—see</i>	Scribon.
<i>icis^f or tamaris</i>	<i>the note on tama</i>	Luc.
<i>tamariscus-i^m</i>	<i>the shrub tamarisk</i>	Cels.
•TĀMIAS (or <i>tamiēs, Ion.</i>)	<i>a steward or yeoman of the larder, treasurer or receiver of the taxes, a manager, an arbiter</i>	Pallad.
<i>tamiacus</i>	<i>of or belonging to the care of a steward, &c. tamiacus^m, a steward; tamiacæ^f, a housekeeper</i>	not used
•TĀNĀGRA (<i>Hef.</i>), <i>tanagros (Poll.)</i>	<i>a brass-kettle for cooking</i>	Cod.
<i>Tanagra-æ^f</i>	<i>a town of Boeotia</i>	not used
<i>Tanagræus</i>	<i>of or belonging to Tanagra</i>	Plin.
<i>Tanagricus</i>	<i>of Tanagra; tanagrici galli and tanagricæ gallinæ</i>	Stat.
<i>Tanager-gri</i>	<i>a river of Lucania</i>	Varr.
•TAO or <i>tazo</i> (<i>supposed to be from τῶν—see tino</i>)	<i>I take, seize on, extend, spread out, stretch out—ταός, a peacock from his expanding his tail (see pavo)</i>	Col.
<i>tābānus-i^m</i>	<i>a horse-fly, a gad-bee, a dun-fly</i>	Virg.
<i>Tabraca-æ^f</i>	<i>a town of Africa</i>	not used
<i>Taburnus-i^m</i>	<i>a mountain of Campania</i>	Plin.
<i>Trītanus-i^m</i>	<i>a gladiator of prodigious strength (so called)</i>	Juv.
<i>taōs-i^m</i>	<i>a gem like a peacock</i>	Virg.
<i>Tapanta</i> for <i>τα πᾶντα</i>	<i>a fac-totum (said of Trimalchion's wife)</i>	Varr.
<i>Taprobane\$</i>	<i>a very extensive island in the Indian Sea (supposed to be Sumatra or Ceylon)</i>	Plin.
<i>Tazata</i> or <i>Talca</i> or <i>Talga-æ</i>	<i>an island so called (in the Caspian Sea)</i>	Petron.
TĀBERNA-æ ^f ¶	<i>any house made of boards, tradesman's shop or warehouse</i>	Plin.
<i>tabernāculum</i>	<i>a little shop made of boards, a tent, pavilion or tabernacle</i>	Ptol.
<i>tabernaculārius</i>	<i>a maker of little shops with boards, &c.</i>	Mela
<i>tabernārius-a-um</i>	<i>of or belonging to shops or taverns</i>	Cic.
<i>tabernarius-i</i>	<i>a shopkeeper or vintner</i>	Inscr.
<i>tabernūla</i>	<i>a small shop or tavern</i>	Apul.
•ATTĪBERNĀLIS	<i>that dwells in a house made of boards, &c.</i>	Cic.
ADTĪBERNĀLIS-is-e		Suet.
		Fest.

from ἀμα, together; because occasioned by the humours gathering together. The τ is here a substitute for the aspiration, or a contraction of τῶς, or of the article τὸ (as in ταῖς for τὸ ἀνδρῶν); thus τῶς is equivalent to tantus comes from τῶς (equivalent to quantus). Τῶς is for τὸ ὅσα, τῶν for τὸ ἵνα, &c. Courte Gebelin asserts, that τ is often prefixed, not only as an article, but to denote magnitude, perfection,

Ita dicit. à tabe, quod corpore tabeat, i. e. gracilis sit," Ainsworth; but I think tabanus belongs rather to

perhaps from τῶ, the privat. a and πρὸς αὐτῶν, itself from αὐτῶν—see barno.

A tabulis, quibus clauduntur aus contegitur," Ulp.—See the note on tabula here.

Vol. II.

M m m m

CONTubernalis
CONTubernalis-is
CONTubernalITAS
CONTubernium

TĀBŪLA-æ†

tabulĀRIA-ia^f
tabularis
tabularIA-iumⁿ
tabulĀRIUM-ia

tabularius-im
tabulĀTIM
tabulIUM
tabulO

CONTabulo

tabula²MENTUM
tabulas¹IO

CONTabulatio
tabulas¹US
tabulatum-ia

tabulĪNUM (Apul.)
 or
tabLINUM
tapŪLUS or tapullus-
a-um
TĀB²ELLA-æ

tabellĀRIUS-a-um

tabellarius-im
tabellIO-iōnis
TĀPES-ētis^m or tāpētum-
ia, also tāpētc-isⁿ, tāpētc-

belonging to the same quarters or shop or house Col.
a chamber-fellow, comrade, colleague Cic.
the being chamber-fellows or comrades, Cypr.
&c.
a company of soldiers lodged or quartered together, file of soldiers under a sergeant, unlawful familiarity—a hut or tent—fellowship in one house—conversation, company, acquaintance—marriage of a servant or of servants with one another Veget.
a board or plank, a picture, writing-table, book of accounts, journal—register, record, a map—a table—a pair of tables, instrument or deed in law (will, bill, bond), a pedigree Cic.
for tabularium hereafter (see also lower) whereof plates or tablets may be made a sort of rack or torture Non.
place for keeping registers or evidences, chancery or exchequer-office Plin.
a scrivener, notary, accountant Sen.
board by board Cic.
a balcony or gallery made with boards Tac.
1 board or floor or plank Pallad.
1 plank or floor with boards, frame a building of timber—make a bridge Boudin.
a boarding or flooring Gloss.
a joining of boards, a boarding or flooring—a building made of boards, a ceiling Cæf.
a joining of boards, a timber-frame planked, boarded, made of boards Suet.
a boarded floor, story, scaffold—a spreading bough in a tree—a deck in a ship—a bay-leaf Front.
a record-office—summer parlour made of boards Cæf.
of or for feasts or banquets Plin.
a tablet or little table—a picture, a billet in which the people brought their suffrages—a painter's board or cloth, a deed in law (will, bond, &c.)—a letter—a book Liv. Vir.
belonging to tables—for conveying letters, &c. (as a packet-boat) Flacc.
a letter-carrier—a receiver of taxes Varr.
a scrivener or notary Cic. Sid.
tapestry or clothes wrought with pictures of divers colours Firmic.
 Virg.
 Plaut.

† Vossius derived *rabula* from *ῥάβδω*, as *fabula* from *φάβω* or *φάβω*; on which Gesner says, "you might as from *τάω* or *τάβω*, you get *tabula*:" *fabula* is under *for*, derived from *φάβω*. In regard to *rabula*, see *on rabia*; but Gesner's derivation of *tabula* is not to be rejected.

amphitapus

TĀPĪNOS, ταπεινός

tapinoO

tapinōMA-ātisⁿtapino^oPHRONĒSIStapinōSIS-is^f•TARASSO or taratto
(tarbos, fear, dread,
tremor)tharrhos or tharfos or thrafos
thraſſO or thrattoTarrācina or Taracina or
Tarratina-æ, some Ter-
racina

TarracinENSIS

Tarrāco or Taraco-ōnis^f

TarracōENSIS or ius

tārandus-im

Tārānis-is

Tāras-antis

taratantāra

Tarax-ācis^ftarbi^odōlōpiumTārentum^o or Tarentus^f-i

TarentINUS

Tarne-es^f

Tarpeius or Tarpejus-i

Tarpeius or Tarpejus-a-um

Tarpeia^f

TARCHĒA, ταρχία-ων τὰ

Tarchon or Tarcho-ōnis

TarQUINI-ōrum

TarquiniENSIS

Tarquinius, perhaps from

ταρχία

Tarquitiæ Scalæ

TARTĀRUS-im or Tar-

tara-orum^{n. pl.}

tartareus or īnus

Tartessos-ī^f

Tartessus or iācus

like tapestry, or having a nap on both
sides; hence amphitapa-æ^f or amphi-
tapum-imⁿ, a garment shagged on both
sideslow, to be trod upon or despised, humble
I humble, bring down, subject
humble or low stylea discouragement or dispiriting (see
phren)humiliation, humble exposition or style
I trouble or disturb or discompose, I
frighten; tarache, tumult, confusionconfidence, boldness, effrontery, fierceness
I trouble or disturb, disquiet, tease,
prick, stinga city of the Volscians (Tarratinæ-arum,
Liv.)

of Tarracina

a city of Spain

of Tarraco

an animal of Scythia

a name of Jupiter

a son of Neptune

a word expressing the sound of a trumpet

a river of Scythia (some Taras, others
Teras; others Tyras)the herb plantain (from τάρχος; and
δολος)

a city of Calabria (built by Taras)

of or belonging to Tarentum

the metropolis of Lydia (ταρχος, maimed,
Hesych.)name of a Governor of the Capitol
(τάρχη, a funeral urn, Poll.)of or belonging to Mount Tarpeius or
Capitolinus—of Tarpeia

the daughter of Tarpeius or Tarpejus

burials, funeral (from ταρχα, confusion,
tumult, &c.)

a commander of the Tuscans

a city of Tuscany

of or belonging to Tarquinii

name of several Romans (the first of
whom was born at Tarquinii)a flight of stairs built by Tarquinius
Superbusa deep place in hell, hell itself†—a
river of Italy

of hell, hellish, terrible

a city near Cadix, called afterwards
Carteia, and now Tartissa

of or belonging to Tartessos

Lucil.
Non.not used
not used
Sidon.
Tertul.Serv.
not usednot used
not used

Cic.

Sall.

Mart.

Gloss.

Plin.

Luc.

Gloss.

Enn.

Val. Flacc.

Apul.

Hof. Sidonj

Plin.

Gloss.

Plut.

Ov.

Varr.

Ov.

not used

Virg.

Cic.

Cic.

Liv.

Verrius

Virg.

Tac.

Virg. Varr.

Liv.

Ov. Mart.

From τάρχεα, which means the same, and comes from ταράσσω, because every thing there is in con-
vulsion; from τάρχεα comes ταρταγία, I shake or quake.

Tartessus is perhaps for τα or τελα and ἀγρᾶν-νω, I suspend or hang up; for this place,
near the Straights mouth, seems to hang up.

Tarus ^m	a river of Parma in Italy (Tarum-i ^a , is, in Gesner, a wood of aloes)	Plin.
THRACE or Threē-es or Thracæ or Thracia-ia ^f	a country in the farthest eastern part of Europe	Plin. Or Catul.
Samothrace or thracia ^f	an island near Lemnos and not far from Thrace	Varr. V
thraceas or thracias-æ ^m	the north-west wind	Gloss.
Samothracia-ia ^m	a precious stone of Samothracia	Plin.
Samothracicus	of or belonging to Samothracia	Macr.
Thracidius or Thre-Idius or Thracidicus	of or belonging to Thrace; threcidica arma, a sword-player's arms	Cic.
Thracius or Threcius or Threicius	of or belonging to Thrace, Thracian	Sen. Cic.
Samothracius	of Samothracia	Hor.
Thracus	of or belonging to Thrace	Gloss.
thrasceas or thrascias-æ	the north-west wind	Flacc.
Thraseas-æ	a Stoic philosopher (he was a Roman senator and great lover of liberty)	Sen.
Thrasius or Thrasillus	a soothsayer so called	Tac.
Thraſo-ōnis	name of a blustering cowardly fellow	Ov.
thraſoniānus	haughty, proud	Ter.
Thraſy ⁹ BŪLUS	an Athenian so called (as if strong counsel)	Sidon.
Thraſymēnus or Thraſu-mēnus or Trasymenus or Trasfumenus or Traſimenus	a lake in Tuscany	Nepos.
Thraſymenus or icus	of the lake Thraſymene	Plin. Cic.
Thrax-æcis, or threx-ēcis	an inhabitant of Thrace (see lower)	Ov. Sidon.
Samothrax	a Samothracian or inhabitant of Samothracia	Hor.
Threissa or Threſſa-æ threñus-i ^m	a woman of Thrace	Juv.
ATHRAX or Atrax-æcis ^m	a lamentation or bewailing	Virg. Hor.
Athraxia or Atracia-ia ^f	a king of Thessaly—a town of Thessaly, a town of Etolia	Aulon.
Athraxides or Atracides-æ	a town of Thessaly	Ov.
Athraxis or Atraxis-idos	Cænens, as being a Thessalian†	Plin.
Athraxius or Atracius	the daughter of Athrax or Atrax	Virg. Or.
*TARDUS-a-um;	Thessalian; Atraciaz artes, magic arts	Ov.
	heavy, lumpish, dull, stupid, slow, tardy, slack—lasting or seeming to last, thick, gross—unprepared	Stat. Cic.
SUB ³ tardus	somewhat slow or tardy	Virg. Tac.
tarda-æ ^f	a sort of owl	Varr.
tard ⁹	slowly, dilatorily, late	Plin.
tard ⁹ CORS-CORDIS	heavy-hearted	Cic.
tard ⁹ GRADUS	slow-paced	Aug. Cic.

† Virgil represents him as a man, first, then a woman (Cænis), and, lastly, a man again; but Ovid Thessalian virgin, then a man, and lastly a bird.

† From *ταρδία-ταρδία* inusit. for *ταρδία*, I sleep or slumber; as a dull or heavy or stupid person seems to be in a drowsiness, and consequently is inactive or slow in his motions. The changing of *δ* into *τ* is naturally so is that of *δ* into *θ*. Or else from *ταρδία*, an equivalent for *tardus*; and, indeed, that *bardus* may easily be from *ταρδία*, we have a proof in *ταρδία*, used by Homer for *ταρδία*: now, as *τ* is a letter akin to *θ*, he might have been used for *tardus*, if *bardus* (*παρδός*), a leopard, had not stood in the way; the Latins, however, observing that, in the Doric dialect, *π* and *τ* are deemed nearly of the same power, since the Dorians used *π* for *τ*, the former possibly availed themselves of this circumstance to form their *tardus*. *Tardus* is from *ταρδία*; therefore *tardus* may be for *bardus*, that is, *ταρδία*. Again, *terebra* is from *τρίγυρος* (itself from *τρίγυρος*); and *δ* sometimes becomes *τ*, and *τ* sometimes *δ*.

<i>tardi</i> ⁹ LOQUUS	<i>slow-spoken, drawling</i>	Sen.
<i>tardi</i> ⁹ PES	<i>slow-footed, limping</i>	Catul.
<i>tard</i> ⁹ ITAS or <i>ities</i> or <i>itudo</i>	<i>slowness, dullness, lumpishness, heaviness</i>	Cic. Plaut.
<i>tard</i> ⁹ IUSCULUS	<i>somewhat slow or heavy or dull</i>	Ter.
<i>tardiuscule</i>	<i>somewhat slowly</i>	Plaut.
<i>tardor</i> -ōris	<i>slowness, dullness, lumpishness</i>	Non.
<i>tardESCO</i> ³	<i>I grow slow</i>	Lucr.
<i>tardO</i>	<i>I stop, stay, lag, am long a coming</i>	Cic.
CONTARDO	<i>I stop or lag (with others)</i>	Hier.
<i>RETARDO</i> (in re quem, rem)	<i>I retard, stop, stay</i>	Cic.
<i>tarda</i> ¹ BILIS	<i>that may be stopped or that stops</i>	Tertul.
IN ² <i>tard</i> ³ ANS	<i>not stopping, not staying</i>	Cael. Aur.
<i>RETARDAT</i> ¹ IO	<i>a stopping or hindering</i>	Cic.
IN ² <i>tardat</i> ¹ US	<i>not stopped, not delayed</i>	Cael. Aur.
*TARICHOS	<i>salt-meat, brine</i>	not used
tyrotaribus	<i>a mess of powdered meat or fish and cheese, or else old cheese full of mites</i>	Cic.
*TASSO or tatto	<i>I order, put in order, rule, ordain</i>	not used
tactice-es ^f	<i>tactics</i>	Gloss.
tacticus	<i>skilled in tactics</i>	Gloss.
Tag ⁹ asta-æ or aste-es†	<i>a city of Africa</i>	Plin.
TagastENSIS	<i>of Tagasta</i>	Plin.
TAGENIUM	<i>a sort of fish</i>	Plaut.
Tagēs-is or ētis	<i>the grandson of Jupiter and son of Genius</i>	Ov. Fest.
SYNTAGMA-ātis ⁿ	<i>arrangement or disposition of an army divided into several bodies, annual subsidy—a work carefully formed</i>	Gloss.
Tagus	<i>a river of Portugal</i>	Cic.
talconium	<i>a white clay for goldsmiths pots</i>	Plin.
Atax-ācis ^m	<i>a river of Languedoc</i>	Plin.
AtaxIA-iaē	<i>confusion, disorder</i>	Luc.
PROSTAXIS-is or eos ^f	<i>an ordinance or edict</i>	Gloss.
SYNTAXIS-eos ^f	<i>a review of troops, annual salary—disposition or composition (of a book)—the syntax</i>	Gloss. Cic.
†TATA-æ ^m †	<i>a dad or daddy</i>	Gramm.
tatæ! or tat!	<i>ab! obstrange! &c.</i>	Mart.
Taulantii	<i>a people of Liburnia or (as others) of Macedonia</i>	Plaut.
Taulantius	<i>of or belonging to the Taulantii</i>	Plin.
*TAUROS	<i>a bull, a celestial sign, a man's yard, a mountain and a river so called (all great things used anciently to be called ταῦρος)</i>	Luc.
tauroos or lastaurus-i	<i>the part cut off in castration—a salacious fellow (las is here for τα or τᾶτος)</i>	not used
taura-æ ^f	<i>a barren cow</i>	Fest.
taurea-æ ^f	<i>a leather whip or scourge, a bull's pizzle</i>	Suet.
(scutica understood)		Varr.
Taurea-æ ^m , ταυρεας	<i>a man of great courage so called</i>	Juv.
taureus	<i>of or belonging to a bull; terga taurea, drums made of bull's hides</i>	Liv.
Tauri-orum	<i>a people of Sarmatia or Crim Tartary</i>	Ov.
Scythotauri	<i>the Precep Tartars</i>	Tac.

From τατά (that commands, a governor, a general), and ἀεὶς, a citizen, the feminine of which is αἰς. Tasia is the Greek correspondent; but it may come from τᾶντας (vocative τᾶντα; whence, suppressing τ, and changing the other into τ, we get tata.)

<i>tauri</i> ⁹ CORNIS	with horns like a bull	Prod.
<i>Tauricus</i>	of or belonging to the <i>Tauri</i>	Ov.
<i>Taurica</i> ⁹ CHERSO ⁹ NESUS	the Lesser <i>Tariary</i> (country of the <i>Preco</i> <i>Tartars</i>)	Juv.
<i>tauri</i> ⁹ FER	that breeds bulls (<i>campi tauriferi</i>)	Luc.
<i>tauri</i> ⁹ FORMIS	like a bull, in fashion of a bull	Hor.
<i>tauri</i> ⁹ GĒNUS	bred of a bull	Accius.
<i>taurilis</i>	<i>taurilia-orum</i> , a sort of games	Liv.
<i>soli, solli</i> <i>taurilia</i>	a sacrifice of male animals (of a bull, a ram, and a boar)	Fest.
<i>suove, suovi</i> <i>taurilia</i>	a sacrifice of a sow (with a sheep and a bull)	Charis.
<i>Taurinum</i> or <i>Augusta</i>	<i>Turin</i> (the capital of <i>Piedmont</i>)	Plin.
<i>Taurinorum</i>		
<i>taurinus</i>	of or belonging to a bull—of or belong- ing to <i>Taurinum</i> or <i>Turin</i>	Virg. Sil.
<i>Taurisci-orum</i>	a people of <i>Dalmatia</i> near the Alps	Plin.
<i>taurius</i>	<i>ludi taurii</i> , a sort of games and sacri- fices; <i>taurium-æ</i> , money for these games and sacrifices	Liv.
<i>Taurominium</i> or <i>Tau- romēnon</i>	a city and colony in <i>Sicily</i>	Plin. Ov.
<i>taurominitanus</i>	of or belonging to <i>Taurominium</i>	Luc.
<i>Tauron-ōnis</i>	one of <i>Alexander's</i> captains	Curt.
<i>taur</i> ⁹ OPHTHALMON- <i>i</i> ⁿ	herb ox-eye (see at <i>optomai</i>)	Apul.
<i>Taur</i> ⁹ SCYTHÆ-arum ^m	the <i>Preco</i> <i>Tartars</i>	Gloss.
<i>Tauru</i> ⁹ BŪLÆ-arum	an island near <i>Naples</i>	Stat.
<i>Taurunum</i>	<i>Belgrade</i> in <i>Hungary</i>	Gloss.
<i>taurus-i</i> ^m	a bull, an ox, one of the twelve signs— instrument of torture in fashion of a bull—a bull-finch (some a bittern), a bull-fly or hornet—the main root of a tree—a very high mountain of <i>Asia</i> —a platonic philosopher so called— the part which distinguishes the male mount <i>Caucasus</i>	Virg. Cic. Plin. Quint. Plin. Gell. Valgus Gloss.
ANTITaurus		
<i>taur</i> ³ ŪLUS	a little bull, a little ox	Petr.
*TAUTO, ταυτὸ for τὸ αὐτὸ	the same, the like†	not used
(tauto, in comp. see p. 27, Vol. II.)		
*TAXUS- <i>i</i> ^f (see <i>smilax</i>)	the yew-tree (τάξος, <i>Diosc.</i> for σμύδαξ)	Plin.
<i>taxeus</i> , σμυλακινός	of yew-tree or of yew-trees	Stat.
<i>taxicus</i> , τοξικός	poisonous (see under <i>toxon</i>)	Plin.
☞ Tāygeta-orum ^a or Tāy- gētus- <i>i</i> ^m (some Tāyge- tus†)	a mountain of <i>Laconia</i> sacred to <i>Bacchus</i>	Virg. Cic.
<i>Taygete-es</i> ^f	one of the seven <i>Pleiades</i>	Virg.
*TĒ (see <i>tu</i>)	a syllable sometimes added to <i>tu</i> and <i>te</i>	
☞ Teanum- <i>i</i> ⁿ , τῆανον, from τὸ and ἰανός, beautiful, thin, fine-spun	<i>Teanum Apulum</i> , a city in <i>Apulia</i> — <i>Teanum Sidicinum</i> , a city in the <i>Appian way</i> (see <i>teāte</i> here)	Cic. Plin.
<i>Tearus-i</i> ^m	a river of <i>Thrace</i>	Plin.

† Τὸ, the neutral article, is often contracted into τ; but either τ is retained even for the masculine and feminine since τός-τῆς-τόν (an equivalent for *talism, talist, talen*) comes from τός-τῆς-τόν (an equivalent for *qualis, qualen*); or else we must suppose that τ is here for the aspiration—see the note on *tama*.

‡ This seems to come from τᾶ and αὐγία (I shine), itself from αὐγή (splendor, light, a plate beam illustrious, the eye, day-break); whence αὐγαστα (an epithet of the moon, as if that it illuminates); and therefore it is corrupted from *taugeta*, of three syllables, the two first long; for *taugete* being made *taugete*, if I am right of three syllables all long, would make no difference, in "Taygete (Taugete) simul et terribilis huiusmodi"

Teate-is^a or Teanum

Marrucinum

Teatīnus

teba-æ

•TECO-texo

Latacæ

SYNTECTICUS

SYNTAXIS

•Tecomesse-es¹Tedanum-ii^a•TEGO³-texi-tectum†
(rem)

CIRCUMtego

CONtego (rem re)

SUPERCONtego

DE⁴tego

INtego (rem re)

SUPERINtego

ORtego (rem re)

PERtego

PRtego

PROtego (quem re)

RE⁴tego

SUBtego

SUPERtego

INTECTAMENTUM

DE⁴tect¹IO

PRtectio

PROtectio, or ut-ūs

tect¹ORDE⁴tector

PROtector and rix

tectorius

PROtectorius

tectorium

tectori²ŌLUMtect¹ŪRA (see under teu-
cho)OBtect¹US-ūstect¹US-a-um (see under
teucho)DIS⁴tectus

INtectus

IM³protectus

REtectus

SEMITEctus

tectē

the metropolis of the Marucini in Italy

of Teate

a hill (obsolete)

I fade, waste, attenuate, soften, render
liquid

a sort of magic plant

deep in a consumption

a deep consumption wasting the body

a captive Trojan maid loved by Ajax

a town of Liburnia

I cover—hide, cloak, keep secret, dis-
semble, defend or preserve

I cover all over or all around

I cover or conceal

I cover over

I uncover, expose, disclose, detect

I cover, thatch (incitego, Gloss.)

I cover over

I cover over, I hide

I cover entirely

I cover in front or first

I cover—protect, guard, defend, make
out a jutting in a building—hide

I lay open, disclose

I cover a little or secretly

I cover above

the covering or roof of a building

a detecting, a discovery (see under
teucho)a covering or defending in front (of the
eyes)

a covering, protection

a plasterer or pargetter (see under
teucho)

that detects

that protects

of or for plastering or whitewashing

of or for protecting or a protector

the plaster or parget of a wall—white
wash (for the face)—dissimulation,

flattery—a cover or lid

a little plaster or rough cast

a plastering or rough cast

a covering up or over (see under
teucho)covered—hid, cloaked, kept close, close,
reserved, protected, secured

uncovered, disclosed

uncovered—well covered

unprotected

discovered—close covered

half covered

covertly, closely

Sil. Gloss.

Plin.

Varr.

not used

Plin.

Plin.

Plin.

Hor.

Plin.

Prop. Cic.

Lucr.

Cic.

Cels.

Liv.

Cæs.

Plin.

Cic.

Plin.

Plin.

Plin. Cic.

Quint.

Hor.

Vitr.

Col.

Gloss.

Ulp.

Cæl. Aur.

Quint. Id.

Varr.

Tert.

Amm. Gloss.

Plin.

Const.

Cic. Juv.

Perf.

Cato

Cic.

Pallad.

Sen.

Ov. Cic.

Alcim. Av.

Tac. Liv.

Gell.

Virg. Suet.

Apul.

Cic.

From *cty*, which means the same as *tego*; and, indeed, *ctyros*, wherein the initial *c* is dropped, is a
dependent for *tectus-a-um*, and *ctyros* for *tectum*.

teſtum
PRŏteſtum
teſt³ŭLUM
INCITEg³a-x³ (inci for in)
TEGEA-xe, tēyax†
TEGEUS or **Tegæus**
TEGEATĪCUS
TEGEATIS-idis
teg³ES-ētis³
tegetĀRIUS
teget³ICULA-xe
ATteg³IE-iarum³

teg³ILE-is³
teg³ILLUM-i³
teg³IMEN-inis³
IGNITEg³ĪLUM
teg³MEN or **tegumentum**
SUBtegmen or **subtamen**
teg³ŪLA-xe
teguLĀNEUS
SUBteguLĀNEUS
teguLĀRIUS
teguLARIUM
CONteguLĀTIO
CONteguLĀTOR
teguLITĪUS
teguLUM
teg³ŪMENTUM or **tēgūmen**
teguMENTUM
teg³US-ōris³ (some ter-
 gus)
TERGUS-ōris³ (see the
 note on tegus)
tergILLA-xe, or illum-i³
tergĪNUS
tergorO
tergUM-i (tergi, in comp.)
 (tergus^m, Plaut. tergi-
 bus for dat. pl. Lucr.)
POSTtergĀNEUS (pos for post)

roof or covering of a house—a house—
 a sort of sheep (covered with skins to
 preserve their fine wool)
 a jutty in a building
 a little roof or small house
 a sort of table or waiter
 a city of Crete—another of Arcadia
 of Tegea, Arcadian
 of or belonging to Tegea or Arcadia
 Arcadian (relating to a fepinine)
 a mat of rushes—a coarse rug
 that makes mats or coarse rugs
 a little mat
 cottages, huts, cabins, tents or booths in
 fairs (because covered)—see the note
 on atteraneus
 a covering or coverlet
 a little covering, a hood (dimin. of te-
 gulum)
 a garment, cover or coverlet
 the curse
 a covering, case, hide of a beast, covert
 or shade
 the woof in weaving (see stamen after
 flo at sisto)
 a tile—the roof of a house
 of tile, serving to cover houses
 laid with tiles
 a tile-maker; adjectively, of tiles
 a place full of tiles or where tiles are
 made
 a covering over
 that covers over
 made of tiles
 a covering, thatch
 a covering, a shelter
 a covering, cloak, disguise, pretence
 the hide or skin of a beast
 the skin or hide of a beast—the back
 a little skin or hide
 of skin or hide; tergimum (lorum un-
 derstood), a scourge of leather
 I put on a new skin or hide or covering
 —roll on my back
 a hide or skin, a buckler or target, the
 back (of a man or beast or any thing)
 —the top or ridge of a hill—a drum
 or tabor
 that is in the rear or hind part

Cic. Liv.
Plin.

Ulp.

Hier.

Fest.

Paterc. P.

Virg.

Stat.

Sil.

Col. Juv.

Gloss.

Col.

Juv.

Apol.

Plaut.

Ov.

Gloss.

Virg.

Plin. Or.

Plant. T.

Gloss.

Plin.

Gloss.

Gloss.

Id.

Id.

Inscr.

Plin.

Liv.

Cic.

Plaut.

Plin.

Col. G. P.

Apic. G.

Plaut.

Plin.

Gloss.

Virg.

Liv.

Capit.

Arnob.

† From τήγος—see the note on tego.

‡ “Dū immortales, ut ego calles detruncabo tegoribus,” thus Lambinus observes it is in MS. V. de L. L. 4. 22. “Tegus fuit, ab eo quod tegit.” As it appears that the ancients used tegus for tergus, and it is possible that tergus should have been formed from tegus, by the insertion of r, so I have placed tergus and consequently tergum, &c.

CORTE³x-ticis^f	a rind or bark, a shell or peel	Hor.
CORTICEUS	of rind or bark	Prud.
CORTIC⁷OSUS	full of thick bark	Plin.
CORTIC³ŪLA	a thin rind or little bark	Col.
CORTICO	for dēcortico	Gloss.
EX⁴cortico	I pull off the bark, I peel	Plin. Gloss.
D⁴corticat¹IO	a barking or peeling of a tree	Plin.
corticat¹US	that has a rind or bark	Col.
CORTICATA-æ^f	an island of Spain	Plin.
TIGNUM-iⁿ† (tignus^m, Gloss.)	the rafter (of a house), a beam—any timber or stuff used in building—a prop (for vines)	Lucr. Cæs. 1st.
CONTIGNUM	a piece of meat consisting of a collection of ribs	Fest.
tig³ILLUM	a little rafter or beam—the funnel of a chimney	Liv. Plaut.
TigillINUS	a very corrupt man so called	Corn. Tac.
tignARIUS	of or belonging to rafters	Cic.
tigno	I roof or cover with rafters	Vitr.
CONTIGNO	I rafter or floor a house	Plin.
tignat¹IO	a raftering	Gloss.
CONTIGNATIO	a raftering or rearing up of a house, the boarding of a house—a floor or story	Cæs. Liv.
INTERTIGN³IVM	space between two rafters or beams or planks	Vitr.
TŌGA-æ^f	a gown, garment worn by the Romans, garment of peace, peace	Cic.
togATARIUS	a player or an actor	Suet.
togATUS	wearing a gown, a Roman	Cic.
CONTOGATUS	wearing a gown	Ammian.
togat¹ŪLUS	dressed a little like a Roman	Mart.
Tog¹SONUS-i	a river flowing by the city Padua	Plin.
EPITOGIVM	a garment worn upon a gown (as a hood, &c.)	Quinct.
sēmitogivm	a short gown (as if half a gown)	Gloss.
tog³ŪLA	a little gown	Cic.
TŪGŪRIUM-iⁿ, as if tegurium	a cottage, hut, cot or shed, lodge—a kennel	Virg. Phædr.
tugur¹ŌLUM or uncŭlum	a little cottage, &c.	Apul. Hier.
†Tēium-iⁿ, some Teos-i^f, τήϊον	a city of Paphlagonia (from τὸ and ἦϊος, the neuter of ἦϊος, skilled in shooting or throwing darts)	Gloss.
Teius	of or belonging to Teium or Teos	Hor.
Telchīnes-um	a people of Crete (originally)	Ov.
Telchius et Amphitus	two coachmen of Castor and Pollux	Plin.
*TĒLE† or tēlon	far off, a great distance off (tele, in comp.)	not used
Tele¹BOAS-æ^m	one of the Centaurs (from <i>Coῶν</i> , see <i>bous</i>)	Ov.
Teleboæ-arum	a people of Acarnania	Tac.
Teleboīdes-um^f	islands in the Ionian Sea	Plin.
Tele¹GŌNUS	the son of Ulysses and Circe (see <i>gen-não</i>)	Hor.
Tele¹MACHUS	the son of Ulysses and Penelope (see <i>machomai</i>)	Hor.

From *tego*, as *signum* from *lego*.

Whence the *telegraphie*, instrument for speedily conveying intelligence from a distance.

<i>Telemus</i>	one of the Cyclops, a soothsayer so called	Op.
<i>Telephus</i> (see phao)	the son of Hercules and Auge	Ov.
<i>Telebium</i>	a plant good for wounds (the property of which Achilles had been made acquainted with by Chiron)	Plin.
<i>telirrhizos-im</i> (see rhiza)	a sort of gem	Plin.
<i>Telo-ōnis</i>	a skilful mariner of Marseilles—the port of Toulon	Luc. Geo.
<i>Telomartius™</i> or <i>Telō-num-i°</i>	Toulon	Gloss.
<i>Telos</i>	an island of the Carpathian Sea—the father of Ebalus	Plin.
<i>telinum</i>	a kind of ointment made at Telos	Virg.
<i>telis-is†</i>	herb fenugreek (from the island Telos)	Plin.
<i>telum-i°†</i> (see lower)	a dart, an arrow, any thing thrown with the hand—a weapon to fight with, a sword—a ray of the sun—blow, stroke	Ov.
<i>telifer</i> (some teliger)	carrying darts or arrows or weapons	Nep.
<i>telō</i>	I drive away (properly, I attack with a dart or some sharp instrument)	Lucr.
<i>Extelo</i>	I snatch or secure from hostile weapon,	Cic.
<i>Prōtelo</i>	I drive or chase away, I put or shift off—defer, delay	Senec.
<i>Prōtelum</i>	a pushing forward—a help, an encouragement	Gloss.
<i>Prōtelō</i>	readily, immediately	Ter.
<i>*TELLO</i>	I cause to come out or up, shoot up, rise (as the sun), break (as the day), make	Dig.
<i>Pāratella-æ†</i>	herb dock or monk's rhubarb	Lucr. La.
<i>Entellini-orum</i>	a people of Sicily	Catal.
<i>Anatōlē-es†</i>	the east, the rising of the sun, one of the hours	not used
<i>Anatolia, or simply Natolla-æ†</i>	a part of Asia Minor	Macer.
<i>TELĒTHO</i>	I am, become, arise, spring or come from	Cic.
<i>Teletbūsa</i>	the wife of Lyncus and mother of Iphis	Hygin.
<i>TELLUS-ūris†</i>	the goddess or mother of all things, the earth—land (not sea), a country or nation	Gloss.
<i>Tellus-i</i>	an Athenian so called	not used
<i>Tellene-es†</i>	a town of Latium; Tellenus, of Tellene	Ov.
<i>Tellūmo-ōnis</i>	the god of the earth	Cic.
<i>Tellūrus-i</i>	the god of the earth	Virg.
<i>tellustris-is-e</i>	of or belonging to the earth	Plaut.
<i>meditullium, as if meditelium</i>	land at a distance from the sea	Plin.
<i>Τελμεσσιος or Telmēsius-i</i>	a city of Caria, another of Lycia, another on the confines of Lycia, a river in Lycia	Aug.
<i>Telmeſſis-idos</i>	of Telmessus (relating to a feminine)	Mart. Ca.

† From *τῆλα*, it is said, because thrown afar; but the Greek correspondents of *telum* are *τίλας*; and which latter, perhaps, by *x* being changed into *τ*, served to form *telum*.

† From *τίλλω*, as the Goddess Tellus or the Earth causes any thing necessary to mankind to come out of bosom. Some, however, will derive *tellus* from *τέλλω*, of a woman, womanish, female.

•TĒLOS-ī ⁿ telEO	an end (<i>seldom used</i>)†—see <i>ōneomai</i> I finish, perfect, cause to be celebrated, consecrate, initiate, obey, pay, am taxed, am rated	Petron. not used
ENTĒ ^o ĒCHĪA (<i>see ēcho</i>) some read endē ^o ēchĪa	the soul (<i>as the perfection of nature or the principle of motion</i>)	Arist.
Aristoteles-is	Aristotle the philosopher	Voss.
Dēmoteles	a writer on the pyramids of Egypt	Plin.
Pāsiteles (<i>see pas</i>)	a famous Greek engraver	Plin.
Polyteles	title of a book (<i>the sumptuous</i>)	Apic.
Praxiteles	a famous statuary	Plin.
Pyrgoteles	an engraver of precious stones	Plin.
TelēsIA-æ ^f	a town so called	Gloss.
TelēINUS	a poet so called—a wicked wick fellow	Stat. Mart.
APOTELESMA-ātis ⁿ	the effect of the horoscope	Firmic.
telĒTA-æ ^f	a sacrifice for initiation	Apul.
TelētUS	the name of an age	Tert.
homoteleUTON-ī ⁿ	a figure when clauses have like endings in sound	Rhet.
homoteleutUS	that has like endings	Gloss.
Aristotelius or īcus	of or belonging to Aristotle	Cic.
Nyctelius	a name of Bacchus (<i>see nyx</i>)	Ov.
Praxitelius	of or belonging to Praxiteles	Cic.
nyctelia-orum	nocturnal festivities of Bacchus	Serv.
•TĒMERUS-a-um†	rash, inconsiderate (<i>seldom used</i>)	Accius.
temerĀRIUS	rash, unadvised, indiscreet, thoughtless, insignificant, without cause	Liv.
PER ² temerarius	very rash, &c.	Cod.
temerariE	rashly (<i>see temerē</i>)	Tert.
temere	rashly, inconsiderately, unadvisedly, at random, likely, lightly—easily, with- out cause—without danger—confu- sedly, in a huddle	Cic.
(temeriter, Accius.)	rashness, hastiness, inconsiderateness, fool- hardiness, thoughtlessness	Ter.
temerITAS or īūdo	I deprive of purity, defile, violate, cor- rupt, unhallow, profane—abuse car- nally, commit adultery with	Plaut.
temerO (quem or rem re)	I violate, profane, injure	Suet.
contemero	inviolable	Cic.
IN ² temera ² BĪLIS	not to be profaned or violated	Non.
IN ² temer ² ANDUS	that defiles or violates or profanes	Ov.
temerat ² OR	undefiled, uncorrupted, holy, pure	Tac.
IN ² temerat ² US	uncorruptedly, purely	Mart.
IN ² temerate	avine (<i>from τὸ μέθυ</i>)	Cl. Mamert.
•TEMETUM	drunken, cupsot, jottish	Val. Flacc.
temūLENTUS	drunkenly, jottishly	Stat.
temulenter	drunkenness	Virg.
temulentIA		Cod. Theod.
		Hor.
		Cic.
		Col.
		Plin.

Telus, τέλος, means, besides, in Greek, a tax, expence, Squadron or troop, ripeness of age in a girl, wedding, &c., magistracy, magistrates.

From τὸ, the particle ex, contracted into t, or the privative a changed into t, and μέρος (portion, lot—share); for *ἐκτέμνω* meaning I deprive one of his portion or share, *ἐκτέμνω* might mean I cut off or separate, &c.; and as *ἀπαισμός* means individual, inseparable, so *ἐκτέμνω* might mean cutting off or cut off, separating or rated. Now, he who acts rashly or unadvisedly, may be compared with one who, having separated himself from those likely to give him good advice, does every thing which comes into his own head; besides, authors employing *temero* in the sense of depriving (one) of purity, it is clear that this is reconcileable to the act of cutting off an appropriate quality. Court de Gebelin derives *temerus* from *timeo* and *er* (great); for, according to him, *er*, *ar*, and *ber*, denote greatness (whence *berus*, &c.), and *temerus* means greater than fear or great fear.

ABSTENIUS

(some write abstenius)

*TEMNO (Ion. tamno)
or tmēgo or tmēslo
(see temno again here)

tmao (inufit.)

tēmēnos

TemenITES

Tēmēsa-æ or ēsē-es^f

Temēæus

Artemidōrus

Artemis-īdis

Artemisiā

Artemisium

Artemisus

Artemita-æ^f

Artemōn-ōnis (see under
artao)

Artemona-æ^f

Tempe-orum n. pl.

tempicus

tempsis

Tmarus-i

(Tomarus, Plin.)

Tmarius

tmēsis-is^f

Tmōlus (or Tymolus,
Ov.)

Tmolius

Iāmos or Latmus-i^m

Lāmus

tōmācīna-æ^ftomacūla or tomacella^ftomacūlum or toma-
clumⁿtomē-es^f

Anatome

Epitome-es, or a-æ

PRŌtome

tomentum-iⁿAnatomia or īca-æ, or ice-es^f

Arteriōtomia

Lātōmia or latumia or lau-
tumia

sober, not given to wine, abstemicus, ab-
stinent—yet fasting

I cut off or out, clip, split, break, throw
down, cut down, make a devastation,
castrate, strike a bargain

I cut off or asunder

a portion of land cut from the rest, a
sacred field or wood, a templea surname of Apollo, as of Temenos in
Sicily (which place was joined to
Epipolæ)

a town in Cyprus

of or belonging to Temesa

a master of the Greek tongue so called—
a philosopher so called—a writer so
called

a name of Diana (as if ἀργετοπίς)

the herb mugwort or motherwort (as
if Diana's herb), an island in the
Liguric Sea—the wife of Mausolus

a promontory of Eubœa

a mountain of Arcadia

an island in the Ionian Sea, a town of
Mesopotamiaa Clazomenian so called—a famous
painter—a Syrian much like An-
tiocbus

a name of Diana (see Artemis above)

pleasant fields of Thessaly—pleasant
spots or woods intersected with water
pleasant

the top of mount Tmolus

a mountain in Epirus—a soldier so
calledof the mountain Tmarus (a name of
Jupiter)the separating of a word (as in septem
tubjecta trioni, wherein septem trioni
are for septentrioni)a mountain in the Greater Phrygia—
a river so called

of or belonging to Tmolus

a mountain of Ionia

of or belonging to Latmos

a pudding made of hog's flesh, a sausage

a kind of pudding or sausage

a section, an incision, an amputation

a dissection

an abridgment, epitome, abstract

the first section or part or portion

bear wool, flocks of wool—marshy reeds
strewn in the Circus

a dissection, anatomy

the cutting of an artery

a quarry of stone—a prison at Syracuse
(these words are used in the plural)

Plin.

Apul.

not used

not used

not used

Suet.

Stat. Or.

Ov.

Plut.

Plin. Sm.

Macr.

Plin.

Suid.

Plin.

Plin.

Plin.

Serv. Ph.

Val. Max.

Gloss.

Ov.

Virg.

Th. Phil.

Plin.

Hesych.

Virg.

Gloss.

Servius

Ov.

Plin.

Ov.

Plin.

Stat.

Varr.

Gloss.

not used

Cell.

Cic.

Scalig.

Suet.

Mart.

Gloss. Ma.

Cæl. Aug.

Plaut. Cl.

Lithotomia
phlebotomia-æ, or ïce-es^f
SYNTOMIA

tomicus

ANATOMICUS

Tomitæ-arum

Tomitanus

stringotomium or

stringotomium†

ECOTOMON

Tomos-ïf

phlebotomum

rhizotomum ENA

tomus

A³tomus

dichotomus

Lithotomus

phlebotomus

prototomus

rhizotomus

SYNTOMUS or tomos

Tomÿris or Thomyris-is

EPITOMO

phlebotomo

phlebotomat'us

lätumarius or lautumarius

TEMNO³-tempfi or temfi,

temptum or temptum†

CONTEMNO

CONTEMN⁵ENTER

CONTEMN⁹FICUS

CONTEMPT¹IBILIS or contem-
tibilis

IN³contemptibilis, &c.

CONTEMPTIBILITAS, &c.

CONTEMPT¹IM, &c.

CONTEMPT¹IO, or us-ûs, &c.

tempt¹OR or temtor

temptor and rix, &c.

CONTUMAX-âcis§

PERCONTUMAX

a quarry, a prison at Syracuse
the opening of a vein, the art of bleeding
concision, the expressing of a great deal
in a few words

cutting or dividing
of or belonging to or skilled in anatomy
inhabitants of Tomos (see lower)

of or belonging to Tomos (see lower)

an anatomical instrument (perhaps for
cutting a fistula)

a sort of bellebore (entomon, in Greek,
means an insect)

a town of Pontus

a lancet

plants (the roots of which are cut)

a volume or tome or section—tomus thu-
rianus, a sort of fish

thing so little that it cannot be divided
cut through the middle

a stone-cutter, or one that cuts for the
stone

a bleeder, that opens a vein, a lancet
first to be cut or the first cut—substans-

tively, a sprout, a brocoli
a gather of roots, a kind of iris

concise, expressed in a few words

a queen of Scythia, τὸμυρις

I abridge, form an abstract—epitoma-
tus, abridged, abstracted

I bleed, open a vein

bled, that has had a vein opened

a gaol-bird, a briderwell-bird

I despise, slight, set little by

I despise, slight, contemn—bid defiance to
in a despising or slighting manner
arrogant or that despises
contemptible, despicable

not to be despised

contemptibleness

with contempt—contemptiûs, with more
contempt

a slighting or despising, contempt, dis-
dain

that slights or despises

that scorns or despises

contemptuous, haughty, insolent—rebel-
lious, stubborn—cross, resty, head-

strong—hard and stiff—constant,
steady

very contemptuous, very haughty

Cic.
Cæl. Aur.
Gloss.

Celf.
Macr.
Ov.
Ov.
Veget.
Gesner
Hard. Plin.

Ov.
Cæl. Aur.
Plin.
Mart.
Plin.
Cic.
Macrob.
Celf.

Cæl. Aur.
Col.
Mart.
Plin.
Quinct.
Herod.
Treb. Poll.
Veget.
Veget.
Cæl. Aur.
Gloss.
Virg.

Cic. Tib.
Non.
Lucil.
Ulp.

Tertul.
Cæl. Aur.
Liv. Tac.

Cic.

Sen.
Virg. Sil.
Herenn.
Sen. Col.
Plin. Tac.

Ter.

Perhaps stringo is here for strango (see strango and the note on stringo at strinx); as to syringo, it is from
at syrisso.

"A ripas ducunt, quod incido, refecitque significat; quoniam quæ spernimus, ea amputare et refecare consuevimus,"

per.
"Contumax propriè dicitur contemptor potiorum," Donat.—See the note on contumelia.

CONTUMACIA

CONTUMACITER

CONTUMELIA†

CONTUMELIOSUS

SUB³CONTUMELIOSUS

CONTUMELIOSE

SUB³CONTUMELIOSE

CONTUMELIOR

CONTUMIA

Temnos-*if*, τήνοςTemnITES-*ie*TĒMO-ōnis^m

TEMONARIUS

TEMPLUM-*i*

from τήμων, either because templum means, originally, a beam or piece of wood cut and prepared to lay across; or because temples were separated from other buildings; or because of certain sections or boundaries necessary in auguries, as well as fissures or spaces contrived to take a view of objects||

templĀRES fines

templĀTIM

EXTEMPLŌ or extemplŌ

CONTEMPLOR or o

CONTEMPLABILIS

IN³CONTEMPLABILIS

CONTEMPLABUNDUS

CONTEMPLATIM

haughtiness, stubbornness, sullenness, dis-

obedience, stoutness, resolution

proudly, stubbornly, disobediently—with

reluctance

haughty or contemptuous speech, sharp

raillery, pasquinade—bitter taunt,

sarcasm—scul language, scurrility—

affront, insult—scornful shock or onset

contemptuous, reproachful, insolent, abu-

sive

somewhat contemptuous or abusive

scornfully, outrageously, abusively

somewhat outrageously or scornfully

I despise, insult, affront

raillery, sarcasm, derision

a city of Æolis

of or born at Temnos

a stake or pole laid overthwart—helm

of a ship—the beam of a wain—

Charles's wain or the north-star—

a tax or forfeit-money†

that concerns the beam or helm (some

say, but rather) that concerns for-

feit-money paid by apprentices to get

cleared‡

a beam laid across on the rafter of a

building—a place with open spaces

for the augurs to view the flight of

birds, &c. that part of the heavens

which is looked towards—heavenly

part—abode of some god—a monument

or tomb—a heathen temple (with,

perhaps, the image of the deity to

whom it was consecrated)—the oracle

—a court or committee-room (because

consecrated)—inner place or recess (of

the heart or mind, &c.)

boundaries of a temple

from temple to temple

immediately, forthwith, quickly

I look or behold, gaze upon, muse or

think upon, consider, meditate, con-

template

that may be beheld or considered, con-

siderable

that cannot be beheld, &c.

that contemplates, &c.

by contemplating (in notis Tironis)

† Contumelia à contemptu dicta est, quia nemo, nisi quem contempsit, tali injuria notat, &c." Sen.

‡ Perhaps it ought to be *time*, from τήνη, at *tie*, for that sort of tax or forfeit-money.

§ Perhaps it ought to be *temonarius*, from τήνη at *tie*.

¶ "In hoc templo (augurali) faciundo arbores constitui fines apparet, et intra eas regiones, quæ oculi conspiciunt, templum copiant," Liv. Again, τήματα, τὰ which, according to Suidas, means the same as ἐντεταται, may be used to support my derivation. In manuscripts, templum and τετον are often used for one another.

contemplat¹IO, or US-ŭS
 CONTEMPLAT¹IVUS
 CONTEMPLAT¹OR and RIX
 CONTEMPLATERIVS

TEMPUS-Ōrisⁿ (anciently
 ēris)
*from τῆρας, because time
 is divided into different
 parts, and is intersected
 with divers events
 (tempora, the temples,
 Virg. the head, Luc.)*

temporalIS

CONTEMPORALIS
 EX⁴temporalis
 IN³temporalis

temporalITAS
 EX⁴temporalitas
 temporalITER
 EX⁴temporaliter
 IN³temporaliter
 temporĀNEUS
 CONTEMPORANEUS
 EX⁴temporaneus
 temporĀRIUS

EX⁴temporarius
 temporarie
 temporĀTUM
 tempore or ī
 EX⁴tempore
 temporius

temporO
 CONTEMPORO
 TEMPERO
 (rem re or rei, à re)
*formed from tempēris,
 the ancient genitive of
 tempus*

ATtemporo
 CONtemporo
 OBtemporo (cui)
 RĒtemporo
 IN³tempora¹BILIS
 tempera¹CŪLUM
 tempera²MENTUM

a beholding or gazing, contemplation, &c.
 contemplative, speculative
 that contemplates or meditates
 serving to take a view or to speculate
 (σοφασινδς)

time, the state of time, a convenience, a
 suitability to the time present, a cir-
 cumstance, an occasion or affair, a
 case, a part of time, an age, the au-
 thority or power one has at any time
 (from being in great esteem)—a fixed
 or certain time—opportunity, season—
 a season of the year—a clime—one of
 the temples of the head, the head
 itself

lasting for a while, temporal—inconstant
 —specifying the length of time—of the
 temples of the head

cotemporary
 sudden, without premeditation
 without any or before all time, not tem-
 poral, eternal

temporariness, a lasting for a while
 promptness, readiness
 at or for the time
 promptly, readily
 eternally, without any time

prematured
 cotemporary
 sudden, without premeditation
 temporary, lasting for a season, coming
 at a certain season—inconstant, com-
 plying with the times

done extempore or all on a sudden
 in a temporary manner
 seasonably, in good time
 in good time, seasonably
 immediately, readily, suddenly
 sooner than necessary, before the season or
 time

for tempero hereafter †
 I am cotemporary
 I order—fix or regulate—rule, govern,
 moderate, temper, allay, mix or mingle,
 forbear, abstain, refrain—am tempe-
 rate, use moderation

I make fit or meet, I am right
 I allay, mix or mingle
 I comply with, humour, obey—am
 civil to
 I regulate or temper again
 that cannot be regulated or tempered
 a tempering or mixing, an allaying
 a moderation, middle way—a tempering
 or mixing—a government or restraint

Cic. Ov.
 Sen.
 Cic. Celf.
 Gloss.

Cic.

Ter.
 Nep.
 Hirt. Varr.
 Vitruv.

Tac. Curt.
 Gramm.
 Veget.
 Tert.
 Quint.
 Apul.

Tertul.
 Quint.
 Tert.
 Sidon.
 Augustin.
 Augustin.
 Gell.
 Gloss.
 Plin.
 Nep.

Gloss.
 Salv.
 Tert.
 Hor. Gell.
 Gloss.
 Col.

Tert.
 Tert.
 Hor. Suet. Cic.

Plaut.

Sen.
 Apic.
 Cic. Plaut.

Th. Prisc.
 Cael. Aur.
 Apul.
 Cic. Plin.
 Liv.

† "Accipisti dentes ad pulsus lingue temperandos."

temper^SANS
 IN^Stemperans
 temper^SANTER
 IN^Stemperanter
 OBtemperanter
 temper^SANTIA
 IN^Stemperantia

 temperat^{IO}
 OBtemperatio
 temperat^{IVUS}
 temperat^{OR} (and fix,
 Aug.)
 temperat^{URA}
 temperat^{US}

IN^Stemperatus
 temperate
 ATtemperatè
 IN^Stemperatè
 temperi
 IN^Stemper^{IA}-ièf

temper^SIES-icif

IN^Stemperies

 temperius
 TEMPESTUS-UM
 IN^Stempeſtus
 tempeſtas

IN^Stempeſtas
 tempeſtivus

IN^Stempeſtivus

tempeſtivè or ò
 IN^Stempeſtivè or iter
 tempeſtivitas
 IN^Stempeſtivitas
 tempeſtu^{OSUS}
 IN^Stempeſtuofus
 tempeſtoſe

•TENDO^S-tētendi-tenſum
 or tentum (cui inſidias,
 Sc. quò, ad rem)
 from τένω (Æol. τίνω)
 the fut. of which is τῶ;
 ſee tino, and teneo,
 the ſup. of which is
 tentum

moderating, forbearing, temperate
 intemperate, immoderate
 moderately, temperately
 intemperately, immoderately
 complying, with obedience
 temperance, moderation, ſobriety
 intemperance, unruleneſs—exceſs—unſea-
 ſonableneſs
 a tempering, an allaying, conſtitution or
 temperature, a managing, an ordering
 a complying or ſubmitting
 tempering or allaying
 that tempers—that moderates or rules or
 governs
 temperature, alloy—temper, diſpoſition
 tempered, mixed, moderate or temperate,
 mild, calm
 intemperate, immoderate, exceſſive
 moderately, temperately
 ſeaſonably, aptly, paſſly
 intemperately, immoderately
 for tempori or tempore, ſee before
 unſeaſonableneſs, want of temper, out-
 rage—intemperie-arum, furies, evil
 ſpirits
 temperateneſs (in cold or heat), good
 mean or good moderation—a ſeaſon, a
 time
 unſeaſonableneſs, extremity, want of mo-
 deration—a fury or evil ſpirit, rage
 for temporiùs, ſee before
 ſeaſonable, in due ſeaſon
 unſeaſonable—unwholeſome
 time, ſeaſon, age—weather, fair ſeaſon,
 goddeſs preſiding over the ſeaſons, a
 commotion in ſtate—ruin or deſtruc-
 tion or danger—tempeſt, ſtorm
 unſeaſonableneſs, ill weather
 ſeaſonable, that comes in due time, early,
 timely—ripe for
 unſeaſonable, untimely—unlucky, that
 bodes ill—exceſſive
 ſeaſonably, opportunely, in due time
 unſeaſonably, out of time
 the ſeaſon or due time, ſeaſonableneſs
 unſeaſonableneſs
 tempeſtuofus, ſtormy
 not tempeſtuofus
 tempeſtuofuſly, after the manner of a
 ſtorm
 I ſtretch out or extend, bend (a bow),
 go about or endeavour, hold out or
 preſent, tend or go towards—ſpread
 or hold forth—pitch a camp or tents,
 aſpire, aim at—ſpread or lay (a
 ſnare)—reach or go up to—grow or
 ſhoot

Cic.

Cic.

Tac.

Cic.

Prud.

Cic.

Cic. Plin.

Col.

Cic.

Cic.

Cic. Ar.

Cic. Sen.

Cic.

Plin. Sen.

Cic.

Cic.

Cic.

Ter.

Cic.

Plaut.

Cato

Plaut.

Cic.

Or.

Plin.

Cic.

Cic.

Ter.

Cic.

Cic.

Cic.

Cic.

Cic.

Cic.

Cic.

Cic.

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Cic.

Cic.

Cic.

Cic.

Cic.

Cic.

Cic.

A tendo-tendi-tentum (ad rem or cuirei)	<i>I bend my mind to a thing, attend, listen, study</i>	Cic.
CONTENDO (à quo rem, ad rem)	<i>I stretch, strain, labour, strive—rack—march or hasten to—press or urge with entreaties, quarrel, debate, dispute, fight, struggle, endeavour—compare or match together—am positive (in a thing)</i>	Virg. Ov. Curt. Cic.
D etendo	<i>I unstretch, take down (a tent)</i>	Liv.
D istendo-di-sum or tum	<i>I stretch or reach out—fill or stuff out</i>	Liv. Virg.
E xendo	<i>I extend or stretch out—continue, lengthen, enlarge, defer—make bigger—exert</i>	Col. Plin. Plaut.
I ntendo (rem in rem)	<i>I bend or stretch, strain, knit, tie—intend, design, apply—display, lay open</i>	Liv. Virg.
SUPERINTENDO	<i>I superintend</i>	Cic. Plin.
O btendo-di-tum	<i>I spread before, pretend by way of excuse</i>	Hier. Tac.
O bstendo	<i>I oppose, put before</i>	Plaut.
O stendo-di-sum or tum (os for obs)	<i>I show, hold forth, expose to fight, make known, discover, prove, betray, point at—publish, compose—give one to understand, make plain</i>	Ter.
SUB ostendo	<i>I show a little or obscurely</i>	Hor. Cic.
P ertendo-di-tum	<i>I stretch over—go strait on or through—go through with—compare (things) too exactly</i>	Tert. Cato Hirt. Ter. Cic.
P ortendo (por for porro)	<i>I foreshow, forebode, portend</i>	Liv.
P rætodo-di-sum or tum	<i>I hold or hang (a thing before)—carry before, oppose or place between, cloke or colour</i>	Ov. Virg.
COMP rætendo	<i>I pitch a camp beforehand (it is thought)</i>	Hygin.
P rõtendo	<i>I stretch out or forth—defer, put off—extend or spread abroad</i>	Tac. Cic. Claud.
R etendo	<i>I unbend or slacken</i>	Quinct. Sall.
OR SUB tendo	<i>I stretch under</i>	Cic. Sen.
tend ³ ICŪLA	<i>a snare, a fraud or deceit—a tenter-book for stretching cloth</i>	Celf.
tend ⁵ O-ōnis or īnis ^m	<i>a tendon or sinew</i>	Apul.
tend ⁵ OR-ōris ^m	<i>extension, a stretching</i>	Scrib. Veg.
tens ¹ IO or tens ¹ ŪRA	<i>a stretching, an extension</i>	Vitr.
E xtensio or extensio	<i>an extension</i>	Syr. Sen.
I ntensio	<i>a straining or stretching—elastic force of the air—tone (in music)</i>	Censor. Gloss.
O stensio	<i>show, appearance, pomp, a proof</i>	Lampr.
O stensionĀLIS	<i>used for state and pomp</i>	lct.
E xtens ¹ IVUS	<i>that may be stretched out, extensive</i>	Gloss.
I ntensivus	<i>intensive, greater (in heat or cold)</i>	Gloss.
I ntensivE	<i>intensively, to a greater degree</i>	Tert. Stat.
O stens ¹ OR ^m , ostentrix ^f	<i>that shows</i>	Hygin.
P rætens ¹ ŪRA or prætentura	<i>the forlorn hope, out-guard of soldiers</i>	Stat. Hor.
tens ¹ US or tentus-a-um	<i>stretched, bent out, raised</i>	Gloss.
C ontens ¹ us	<i>very quick or swift</i>	Cæf.
D etens ¹ us	<i>unstretched, taken down (see detentus)</i>	Fest.
I ntens ¹ us or intentus	<i>stretched, strained, intense, enhanced</i>	Luc. Pacuv.
O stens ¹ us or ostentus	<i>showed publicly, made a show of</i>	Tert.
P ræostens ¹ us	<i>showed before</i>	Tert.
S ubostens ¹ us	<i>showed at the same time</i>	

PR^ostentus or pretentus
 SUBtentus or subtentus
 EXTense or extentè
 tent¹IGO-inis
 tenti⁹PELLIUM

CONTent¹IM
 ATTent¹IO
 CONTentio

D^Etentio
 DISTentio, or us-ûs
 INTentio

OBtentio, or us-ûs
 CONTent¹OSUS
 CONTentioſe
 tent¹ORIUM
 tentori⁹OLUM
 tentorius
 ATTent¹US

PER²attentus
 CONTENTus (see under teneo)

IN³contentus
 D^Etentus
 DISTentus (see at teneo)
 PR^ostentus
 PR^ostentA-æ
 ATTentè
 IN³attentè
 PER²attentè
 CONTENTè (see at teneo)
 INTentè (see intensus here)
 tentUM
 OSTentum
 PORTentum

TRIportentum
 OSTentARIUS
 OSTent¹PER
 PORTentifer
 PORTent¹IFICUS
 PORTent¹LOQUIUM
 PORTent¹OSUS
 INTent¹US-ûs
 OSTentus-ûs

TENT¹O

stretched forth, held out, wide, extended
 corded, drawn under
 in an extended manner
 a stretching, stiffness, erection
 a kind of iron shoe whereon leather is
 stretched—medicine to stretch and
 smooth the skin
 earnestly, hastily, with effort
 attention, care, diligence
 a straining or stretching, effort, vehe-
 mence, eagerness, strife, dispute, com-
 parison (of things), suitability (of
 parts)—rhetorical scheme
 a withholding
 a stretching out
 a stretching or straining, intenseness, ef-
 fort, complaint at law—intention,
 purpose—care, diligence, attention
 a spreading out, a colour or pretence
 contentious, vehement, earnest, stubborn
 with effort, earnestly
 a tent or pavilion
 a little tent or pavilion
 fit to stretch and make tents or pavilions
 held, detained, devoted to—attentive,
 solicitous, full of care
 very attentive, &c.
 stretched—girded, drawn or screwed
 close, speedy—bent or drawn as a
 bow
 not stretched out, unbent, not screwed up
 withheld or kept back
 stretched out, extended, filled
 set or placed out before—spread
 the forlorn hope, out-guards of soldiers
 attentively, carefully
 inattentively
 very attentively or carefully
 closely, forcibly, vehemently
 earnestly, attentively
 for tentorium here before
 a strange sight, a prodigy
 a monstrous thing, prodigy—sign of good
 or ill luck, vain fancy
 a very great prodigy or monster
 that explains prodigies
 effecting or producing wonders
 effecting wonders
 working wonders or strange things
 a speaking of strange things
 prodigious, monstrous, strange
 a stretching or holding out
 a public show, a mere show, proof or
 declaration—thing done for show or
 dissimulation
 I feel, touch, essay, try, tempt—seize,
 attack—disturb, hurt

Virg. So
 Geom. O
 Tert. An
 Hor.
 Afran.
 Gloss.
 Gloss.
 Cic.
 Cic.
 Herenn.
 Cic.
 Cels. Plin.
 Cic.
 Quint.
 Plin.
 Arnob. V
 Plin.
 Quind.
 Ov.
 Hirt.
 Trebel.
 Ter. Cic.
 Cic.
 Virg. C
 Ov.
 Cic.
 Tac.
 Virg.
 Liv. Tac.
 Gloss.
 Cic.
 Ammian.
 Cic.
 Cic.
 Herenn.
 Catul.
 Cic.
 Virg. C
 Pacuv.
 Macr.
 Onomat.
 Ov.
 Laet.
 Vulg.
 Cic.
 Cic.
 Tac.
 Sall.
 Cic. Pro
 Plin.

Attento	<i>I attempt or essay—attack, assail—prove or try</i>	Plin. Cic. Flacc.
Contento	<i>I urge or press forward</i>	Vulg.
Distento	<i>I stretch out, stuff, cram</i>	Virg.
Extento	<i>I stretch or thrust out</i>	Plaut.
Intento	<i>I stretch out—shake (a weapon at one)—menace—charge or lay to one's charge</i>	Liv. Cic. Virg. Quint.
Ostento	<i>I show often, publish, make a show of, endeavour to show, prove—best—yield or expose to, recommend to notice, menace—discover or show—point to or show—put upon, give hopes of</i>	Tac. Ter. Cic. Hor. Virg. Plaut.
Pertento	<i>I try or essay thoroughly—seize, affect—disturb</i>	Cic. Virg. Lucr.
Prætentio	<i>I try before, grope (with the hand or foot, &c.)</i>	Ov.
Prōtentio	<i>I stretch out or forth</i>	Avien.
Rētento (<i>see at teneo</i>)	<i>I try again, reattempt</i>	Herenn.
Suscento (<i>see at teneo</i>)	<i>I try underhand or a little</i>	Plaut.
ostentat¹ BILIS	<i>that may be showed or demonstrated</i>	Gloss.
tent² ABUNDUS	<i>proving or trying</i>	Liv.
tenta² MEN or mentum	<i>a proof or trial, essay, attempt</i>	Ov. Virg.
ostentamen	<i>pomp, ostentation</i>	Prud.
tentat¹ IO	<i>a proof, a temptation—an attack</i>	Liv. Cic.
Attentatio	<i>an attempt or attack</i>	Symmach.
Intentatio	<i>a menacing (with the hand or some weapon)</i>	Sen.
ostentatio	<i>a show, parade—the setting of a thing to advantage—great expectation, vain glory, vain-glorious temper or design</i>	Liv. Petr. Cic.
ostentat¹ ITIUS or icius	<i>showed or displayed</i>	Terul.
tentat¹ OR	<i>a tryer, a tempter</i>	Hor.
Intentator	<i>that tempts not (according to Boudot.)</i>	Bibl.
Ostentator and rix	<i>a boaster, a pretender</i>	Herenn. Apul.
Ostentatorius	<i>fit to be showed</i>	Mart. Cap.
Intentat¹ US	<i>drawn and pointed at—not tried or proved</i>	Liv. Hor.
Prætentat¹ US-ūs	<i>a groping, a trying first</i>	Plin.
TENNO³	<i>for teneo</i>	Ter.
Distenno	<i>for distendo</i>	Plaut.
Tentyra-orum^a	<i>an island and city of Ægypt</i>	Plin.
Tentyritæ-arum	<i>inhabitants of Tentyra</i>	Plin.
*TENE² UI (<i>anciently tēni</i>)-tentum	<i>I hold, hold fast, keep back—restrain, detain, keep, secure—seize, catch (in the fact), am loth or cautious—keep apart—bind or keep in obedience—get or accomplish—command or lead, dwell in, occupy—take root (of plants)—hold fixed or steady, bouse or fold (cattle), am upon or in—arrive or land at, last or continue, track or trace, am current or hold good, carry a point (in debate)—persevere in, hold on or steer, reach (a place), gain a cause (in law), retard, keep in suspense, direct or govern, delight</i>	Ov. Hor. Plaut. Prop. Ter. Cæf. Nep. Col. Virg. Liv.
The derivatives of the supine are after the comp. verbs in tineo here. Manu teneo, I am certain of (Cic.); tene, used as a form in giving		Cic.

or taking (Plaut.);
teneo te, used as a form
at meeting one long-ex-
pected or desired (Ter.);
me teneo, I get my li-
ving or maintain myself
(Plaut.)

CIRCUMteneo

ten^sAX-ācistenaces-ium^mtenacia-iae^f

tenacITAS

tenacITER

tenacŪLUM

ten^sENS

ARCITeneus

mundITeneus

omniTeneus

signiTeneus

Ten^s TĒ-arum^ften^sOR-ōris^mTEN^sUS-ōris^o or tenus-i^m†

TĒNUS†

aliquateneus

Eatenus

hactenus

illactenus

mediateneus

nullateneus

PRŌteneus or protinus or proti-
nam

Quateneus

quadanteneus

summoteneus

ABSTINEO²-ui-tentum(re or me re, rem, à
quo)

AD or ATTineo

attinet ad me quid

istud? what is that to
me? (Plaut.)

CONTineo (rem)

or please, contain, support or keep
up, perform or keep, block up or be-
sieve, get possessed of, possess or enjoy,
practise or attend to, represent or act
—am approved or fellowed

Plin. Ju

I hold or wrap up around

holding fast, tenacious, self-willed, tough,
clammy, constant, persevering—hard
to be governed, restive—firm, strong.
retentive—lasting—niggardly, co-
vetous

Vulg.

Virg.

Liv.

Col.

Ov. Cic.

the stalks or pedicles of fruits

Pallad.

obstinacy

Enn.

a holding fast, closeness—stinginess

Cic. Lit.

fastly, stiffly, tenaciously

Ov.

what serves to hold fast

Ter. Ma

holding, &c. (throughout the meanings
of teneo)

Ov.

the archer (Apollo's epithet)—the sign
Sagittarius

Ov. Cic.

that holds or possesses the world

Tert.

that holds every thing in his power

Tert.

a standard-bearer

Varr.

the goddesses of fate

Fest.

a tenour, order, continuance or constant

Cic.

course—the tone or accent of a word

Quint.

a snare or gin

Plaut.

up to, as far as (chiefly with an ablat.
prefixed)

Virg.

somewhat—in some measure, some way

Plin. Co

so far, until

Cic.

hitherto—so far, thus far

Cic. Ta

so far

Gell.

up to the middle, as far as the middle

Mart. C

in no place, no where

Mart. C

right forward, straitway, aloof, as far
off

Virg. P

Plaut.

how far, so far as, for as much as

Cic.

partly, in part

Plin.

up to the top, to a very great degree

Apol.

I abstain or refrain from—abstinetur,

Cic.

one abstains or refrains from

Plin.

I hold back or stay—hold forth—belong
or appertain

Tac. Pa

Ter.

I hold together, keep within bounds—I

Cels.

hold, keep back, forbear—keep up or

Plaut. C

hold in, keep secret, coerce; govern,

Cels.

contain or comprehend, preserve—bind

Cels.

or stop

† "Α τίνος vel τίνος, qu. à τίνω tendo," Scalig. but a snare or gin holds fast what it catches; *tenes* then?

‡ "Α τενεο, nam quod propinquum est, quasi tenere videtur." Ainsworth.

DETINEO (quem re or in re)	<i>I detain, stay—entertain or amuse—sustain, support</i>	Ter. Mart. Tac. Cic.
DETINEO	<i>qui ne forti quidem fortunas nostras desinuit, sed libidini cujusque nos ita addixit, &c. read desinavit</i>	
DISTINEO	<i>I hinder—stop or keep off—divide or part—puzzle, perplex</i>	Liv. Virg. Lucr. Tac. Cic.
OBTINEO (rem re) obtinetur, it is obtained, it prevails, Cic.	<i>I keep, continue or last, maintain, defend, am in or possessed of, win or get, bear, manage, obtain, evince or make good, rule or govern—bring about or accomplish—extend over, take up</i>	Just. Liv.
OBSTINEO	<i>I show or hold forth</i>	Fest. Cic.
PERTINEO (in rem, ad quem) pertinet, it pertains or concerns or behoves, Cic.	<i>I reach or lie or extend, tend to or drive at—pertain or belong—am fit or serviceable</i>	Flor. Cæs.
ADPERTINEO	<i>I tend to, appertain to (cui rei or ad rem)</i>	Innocent.
RETINEO (re quem)	<i>I hold or keep back, preserve or retain, hold, keep and maintain, purloin, delight or please—restrain or govern</i>	Cic. Ter.
SUSTINEO	<i>I hold up, support—provide for, maintain—protect, shelter, suffer, undergo, curb, stop, suspend—dare or have the impudence—bear, take up</i>	Plin. Virg. Cic. Curt. Ov. Plaut. Cic.
TRANSTINEO	<i>I reach or extend</i>	
PEDETENT¹IM	<i>step by step, by little and little, by degrees, cautiously</i>	
DETENT¹IO, or us-ûs	<i>a detaining or stopping</i>	Ulp. Tert.
RETENTIO, or us-ûs	<i>a retaining or keeping back</i>	Cic. Claud.
CONTENT¹IVUS	<i>fit to hold or contain</i>	Const. Afer.
TENT¹OR-ORIS	<i>that holds (the word is doubted)</i>	Gloss.
DETENTOR	<i>that stops or detains</i>	Cod.
RETENTOR	<i>that stops or arrests</i>	Apul.
TENT¹US-a-um	<i>detained (see under tendo)</i>	Ammian.
CONTENTUS	<i>contained, held, content, satisfied</i>	Cic.
DISTENTUS (see at tendo)	<i>busied, taken up, hindered</i>	Cic.
CONTENTE (see at tendo)	<i>closely, straitly</i>	Plaut.
DETENT¹O	<i>I often stop or detain</i>	Cod.
ONTENTO	<i>I frequently take hold of or possess</i>	Cic.
RETENTO	<i>I hold back, stop (see also at tendo)</i>	Plaut.
SUSTENTO	<i>I sustain, bear up, uphold, feed or maintain, defend, help, comfort, defer, delay—hold out—endure, suffer (see also at tendo)</i>	Cic. Plaut. Sall.
SUSTENTATUM est, one or they withstood or bore the brunt, Cæs.		
SUSTENTABILIS	<i>bearable, supportable</i>	Gloss.
INSUSTENTABILIS	<i>unbearable</i>	Lact.
SUSTENTACULUM	<i>a prop, stay, support</i>	Tac.
DETENTAT¹IO	<i>a detaining</i>	Ulp.
SUSTENTATIO, or us-ûs	<i>a bearing up, forbearance, delay</i>	Cic. Apul.
DETENTAT¹OR	<i>that detains</i>	Cod.
RETENTATOR and RIX	<i>that detains or stops</i>	Cass. Macr.
SUSTENTATOR	<i>that sustains or helps</i>	Quinct.
ATTIN⁵Æ-ARUM^f	<i>a heap of stones</i>	Flacc.
ABSTIN⁵AX-ÂCIS	<i>abstinent, moderate</i>	Petron.

PERTINAX

RETINAX

PERTINACIA-ſſe

PERTINACITER

RETINACULUM

ABSTINENS

CONTINENS

continens-entis^m, the
continent or main land
(Plin.); continentia-
orum, principal points
of a matter in contro-
versy (Cic)

INCONTINENS

PERTINENS

IMPERTINENS

ABSTINENTER

CONTINENTER

INCONTINENTER

PERTINENTER

EXCONTINENTI

INCONTINENTI

ABSTINENTIA-ſſe

CONTINENTIA

INCONTINENTIA

OBTINENTIA

RETINENTIA

SUSTINENTIA

TINIVM

AQUATINIVM (atanuvium or ata-
vium, Feſt.)†

CONTINUUS

CONTINUE

CONTINUITAS

CONTINUO

CONTINUO

CONTINUANTER

CONTINUAT^e et imCONTINUAT^{io}

TENEBRÆ-ſſe

tenebræ-ſſe

tenebrionis^m

holding fast, close-fisted, penurious—ob-
stinate, stubborn—steady, resolute—
inveterate, of long continuance
holding back, detaining
obstinacy, constancy, perseverance
incessantly—constantly, resolutely—obsti-
nately, stubbornly
a string or bridle to hold back
abstinent, forbearing, moderate
adjoining or close to, not interrupted,
continent, abstinent—temperate, mo-
dest—close, in close array, continual,
without intermission

incontinent, unchaste
extending, reaching
not belonging to
reservedly, modestly
continually—continently, sparingly
incontinently, without moderation
in a suitable manner
immediately, presently
forthwith, immediately
abstinence, moderation
a holding in—continency, temperance—
the contents or argument, a joining or
bordering (of countries)
a not holding—incontinency
a keeping or continuing, &c.
a holding together, a frame, a retaining
(in memory)
a holding up or supporting, &c.
a sort of wine-vessel
a jug (for water) used in sacrifices

continual, constant—close together, plain,
even, uniform
daily, continually
continuity, whole length or depth, &c.
forthwith, immediately, therefore, for
that reason
I continue, hold on—join close together
without intermission
without interruption
a joining or continuation
darkness—a dark place—a prison, ob-
scurity or meanness of condition, diffi-
culties or things hard to be understood
a little darkness or obscurity
a lurker in the dark, night-walker,
crafty knave

Plant.
Cic. Liv.
Sen.
Symmac.
Cic.
Suet. Liv.
Cic.
Virg.
Cic.
Cic.
Plaut.
Liv.

Sen.
Cic.
Mart. C.
Pseude.
Cæf. Cic.
Cic.
Tert.
Id.
Ulp.
Cic.
Suet. C.
Macr.

Plin. C.
Prisc.
Lucr.

Vulg.
Feſt.
Barth.

Cic. Plin.

Quint.
Plin.
Cic.

Plin. Cic.
August.
Front.

Cic.
Lucr. C.
Cic.

Claud. M.
Varr.

† Attanabo, in Isidor; attanulus in some Gloss. whence attanuvium, says Salmaf. as simpacium from *sepe* which attanulus is supposed to be a diminutive of *attavus*, a pan, a frying-pan.

† From *teneo*, tenent, as *tenebra* from *lateo*-latens; and, indeed, Gesner says, at *tenebræ*, “*difficilia patet* id est impediunt oculos et visum prohibeant.” But Canin. derives *tenebræ* from *τενέω* for *γέω*, whence *δύω* for *γέω*, as if *δνεσθαι*, *δνεσθαι*, *τενέσθαι*.

<i>tenebr⁷OSUS</i>	dark, close	Sen.
<i>tenebro⁸E</i>	obscurely	Macr.
<i>tenebr⁷ESCO³</i>	I grow dark or gloomy	August.
<i>CONTenebresco</i> OR <i>asco</i>	I grow quite dark	Varr.
<i>OBtenebresco</i>	I grow dark	Vulgar.
<i>tenebr⁷ICUS</i>	dark, obscure	Cic.
<i>tenebric⁷OSUS</i>	very dark or black, stormy	Cic.
<i>tenebricos⁷ITAS</i>	a gloominess	Cael. Aur.
<i>tenebric⁷O</i>	I am dark or obscure	Tert.
<i>tenebr⁷O</i>	I obscure, make dark	Mart. Cap.
<i>CONTenebro</i>	contenebravit, it has grown quite dark; contenebror, I am covered with darkness	Varr. Tert.
<i>EXTenebro</i>	I draw from darkness, clear up	Gloss.
<i>OBtenebro</i>	I cover with darkness	Vulg.
<i>tenebr⁷ARIUS</i>	that covers with darkness, fly	Vopisc.
<i>tenebrat⁷IO</i>	a covering with darkness	Cael. Aur.
<i>EXTenebr⁷ODINES</i> argenti	that makes money circulate (it is thought)	Plaut.
<i>TENUIS</i> -is-ct	small, little, acute—slender, fine, thin —lean—poor, mean, sorry	Cic. Plin. Celf. Nep.
<i>PRÆ⁷tenuis</i>	very slender or thin or small or poor	Cic. Plin.
<i>SUB⁷tenuis</i>	somewhat slender or thin	Varr.
<i>tenui⁷ARIUS</i>	that makes slender or thin garments	Inscr.
<i>tenui⁷ICULUS</i>	somewhat little or small or slender	Cic.
<i>tenui⁷ITAS</i>	thinness, slenderness—fineness, subtilty, leanness, poverty	Plin. Cic.
<i>tenui⁷TER</i>	thinly, finely, closely, concisely—lightly— poorly, slenderly	Cic. Cael. Ter.
<i>EXTenuiter</i>	whence extenuisimè, very slenderly	Sen.
<i>tenu⁷ESCO³</i>	I grow thin or slender or less	Censor.
<i>tenu⁷O</i>	I make thin or lean—make slender, lessen	Hor. Ov.
<i>ATTenuo</i>	I make thin, attenuate, lessen, wear out —pull down, bring low	Ov. Hor.
<i>EXTenuo</i>	I make thin, grind small, macerate, ex- tenuate, lessen, debase, undervalue— set in thin array	Cic.
<i>UBTERTenuo</i>	I wear thin below	Liv.
<i>tenua⁷BILIS</i>	that may thin	Lucr.
<i>ATTenuat⁷E</i>	slenderly, concisely	Cael. Aurs
<i>tenuat⁷M</i>	slenderly, thinly	Cic.
<i>tenuat⁷IO</i>	a making thin or slender	Apic.
<i>ATTenuatio</i>	a diminishing or lessening	Celf.
<i>EXTenuatio</i>	a lessening, an extenuation	Herenn.
<i>EXTenuat⁷OR</i> and <i>rix</i>	that diminishes or lessens	Cic.
<i>EXTenuator⁷US</i>	serv'g to diminish or lessen	Gloss. Macer
<i>IN⁷attenuat⁷US</i>	not attenuated, not impaired	Th. Prisc.
<i>*TENER</i> -era-erum†	tender—pliant, supple—young, gentle, merciful—nice, delicate, effeminate	Ov. Juv. Plin.
<i>PRÆ⁷tener</i>	very tender, &c.	Cic. Hor.
<i>tenu⁷ELLUS</i>	somewhat tender, young and dainty	Plin.
<i>tenu⁷ULUS</i>	very tender or dainty	Petr.
<i>tener⁷E</i> OR <i>eriter</i>	tenderly, nicely (superl. tenerimè)	Catul. Plin.

A teneo fieri quibusdam videtur: quod quæ tenuia sunt, facile teneantur," Gesner. Perhaps it comes from which, as well as τενεω, means small, slender.
from τειν-εω, by transposing ε; thus Festus derives tener; thus Ainsworth; and thus the Author of
des Racines Grecques, at the French adjective tendre. This τειν comes from τειν-εω—see zero or tiro

<i>tenerĪTAS</i> or <i>itūdo</i> <i>tenerESCO</i> ³ or <i>asco</i> ³	<i>softness, tenderness, daintiness</i> <i>I grow tender</i>	Cic. Suet. Cels. Lat. not used Petr.
* <i>TENGO</i> , τένγω-ξω <i>tengōMĒN</i> æ-arum [†] †	<i>I dye, colour, stain, moisten, soften</i> <i>tengomenas faciamus, let us moisten,</i> <i>that is, let us drink about</i>	Plin. Or. Mart. H.
<i>TINGO</i> ³ or <i>tinguo</i> ³ — <i>tinxi-tinctum</i>	<i>I dye, colour, stain—imbrue, sprinkle,</i> <i>wash—paint—tingere aliquem po-</i> <i>culis, to fuddle one</i>	Virg. Cato Q. Plin. Ov. Pallad. Aulon. Q. Ov. Tert. P. Tertul. Vitr. Litt. ex. H. Plin.
<i>CONTingo</i> <i>INTingo</i> (rem in rem) <i>INTERtingo</i> <i>PRÆtingo</i> <i>RĒtingo</i>	<i>I anoint, season (see under tango)</i> <i>I dip or steep in—dye, colour</i> <i>I colour or dye here and there</i> <i>I dip or sprinkle beforehand</i> <i>I dip or dye again (see under tango)</i> <i>a trench—Tınca-æ, a man's surname</i> <i>fit or serving for dying</i> <i>a dipping, an imbruing, a dying</i> <i>a dipping or steeping in, baptism</i> <i>a dyer</i> <i>that dyes or colours</i>	
<i>tinca-cæ</i> [†] , as if <i>tinct</i> [†] a <i>tinct</i> ³ ILIS <i>tinct</i> ³ IO, or <i>us-ūs</i> <i>INTinctio</i> <i>tinct</i> ³ OR <i>INTinctor</i> <i>tinctorius</i>	<i>tinctoria mens, a mind that covets</i> <i>blood (some think, but read cincto-</i> <i>ria mens)</i> <i>a sword (it was thought, because blood</i> <i>colours it; but read cinctorium)</i> <i>a dying or staining, a colour or dye,</i> <i>tincture</i>	Meia Plin.
<i>tinctorium</i> <i>tinct</i> ³ ŪRA	<i>sauce</i> <i>a town of Mauritania (now Tangier)</i> <i>of Tingi or Tangier</i> <i>ashes; tephroo, I reduce to ashes</i> <i>a kind of marble of an ash-colour</i> <i>a sort of salve of an ash-colour</i> <i>gem of an ash-colour</i> <i>warmth, heat</i> <i>I heat or warm</i> <i>warmed</i> <i>warm</i> <i>I am warm or a little hot</i> <i>I am lukewarm</i> <i>I am cool or but little warm beforehand</i> <i>lukewarm; tepida, lukewarm water</i> <i>collocandus is loco intepido (read loco</i> <i>in tepido)</i> <i>very lukewarm</i> <i>warmly</i> <i>in a manner somewhat lukewarm</i> <i>I make warm, I warm</i> <i>a hot-bath—a cauldron</i> <i>lukewarm</i> <i>I grow warm, ferment—grow rough</i> <i>(as the sea)—relent, wax cold</i> <i>I grow less hot</i>	Plin. Plin. Plin. not used Plin. Cels. Plin. Liv. Dracost. Plin. Aulon. Ov. Prop. Ov. Virg. Cels. Vopisc. Col. Or. Litt. ex. H. Plin. Cels. V. Front. Ov. C. Luc. Sidon.
<i>INTinct</i> ³ US-ūs <i>Tingi</i> or <i>Tingis-is</i> [†] <i>TingitANUS</i> * <i>TĒPHRA</i> <i>tephrias-iæ</i> ^m <i>tephrion-ii</i> ⁿ <i>tephritis-itidis</i> [†] <i>TĒPOR-ōris</i> ^m † <i>teporO</i> <i>teporat</i> ³ US <i>tepor</i> ³ US <i>teporO</i> ² <i>IN</i> ³ tepo <i>PRÆtepo</i> <i>tepor</i> ³ IDUS <i>IN</i> ³ tepidus <i>PER</i> ² tepidus <i>tepidæ</i> or <i>um</i> <i>SUE</i> ² tepidē <i>tepidO</i> <i>tepid</i> ³ ARIUM <i>tepor</i> ³ ŪLUS <i>teporESCO</i> ³ <i>DĒtepesco</i>		

† It is written *tangomenas*, some correct *tingomenas*; but it comes from τένγωμενος, and consequently be written *tengomenas*: this error has crept in from the verb *tango* having so great an affinity with *tango* (from τένγω), that *tango* is often put instead of *tingo*.

† Perhaps from τὸ πῦρ-πυρε, fire (whence *pyridæ*, I heat or warm or ferment); the article and noun together, may have formed *tepor*, softened afterwards into *tepor*. Court de Gebelin draws *tepor* from the *tepor* *dapbi*, to warm, or from the Celtic *dapar*, *dopbar*; whence the Welch *deifr*, warmth, eagerness.

INTEPESCO tepe ^o FACIO ³ tepe ^o FIO ⁴ tepefact ^{us} * TĒRĒBINTHUS -i ^f terebinth ^{inus} terebinthiz ^{usa} -æ ^f * TĒRĒO (see tē:ēo here- after) PINNOTERES-æ ^m	<i>I begin to grow warm</i> <i>I warm, make warm</i> <i>I become lukewarm</i> <i>lukewarm</i> <i>the turpentine-tree</i> <i>of or belonging to the turpentine-tree</i> <i>a kind of jasper</i> <i>I preserve, defend, keep or reserve, look</i> <i>for, expect, explore, spy or watch</i> <i>a little shell-fish that waits on the naker-</i> <i>fish</i> <i>a watching, the stings of conscience</i> <i>a king of Thrace so called</i> <i>props set against walls</i>	Sen. Cic. Plin. Cic. Plin. Plin. not used Cic. Gloss. Ov. Vitr.
SYNTERĒSIS -is ^f Tereus ANTERIS-idos (an from āw, up) ACROTĒRIUM	<i>the extreme part of any thing (as the</i> <i>fingers ends, toes, pinnacles, battle-</i> <i>ments), the trimming or garniture of</i> <i>ships</i>	Vitr.
TĒRĒO (see tē:ēo before, and treo hereafter)	<i>I pierce, bore, penetrate, turn around,</i> <i>work with the wheel, fashion, polish,</i> <i>hurt or wound</i>	not used
tēro or tīro, τείρω, passively τίταγμα ¹	<i>I vex, molest, infest, subdue, bring down,</i> <i>bray or pound, bruise, rub against,</i> <i>waste</i>	not used
thrauo	<i>I break, crumble, pound, weaken, vex</i>	not used
tōrēo	<i>I pierce, penetrate, declare, explain,</i> <i>clear up</i>	not used
toreuo	<i>I chase or emboss</i>	not used
tornoo	<i>I turn, make round; tornos, a wheel</i> <i>or instrument for turning</i>	not used
trēo (see again treo, as a primitive)	<i>I pierce or bore; also, I tremble, fear</i>	not used
tribo	<i>I bray or pound, bruise, beat, break to</i> <i>pieces, rub, waste, attenuate, torment,</i> <i>vex</i>	not used
trōo or trauo or titrōsco	<i>I run through, wound, hurt; eēittrōsco,</i> <i>I cause to miscarry</i>	not used
tryo or trychoo	<i>I break to pieces, tear, rend, bring</i> <i>down, wear out, consume, torment,</i> <i>vex, cause to die</i>	not used
tarmes or termes-itis ^m	<i>a worm that eats flies, a maggot—a</i> <i>worm in timber (see termes at</i> <i>terma)</i>	Fest. Vitr.
tērācus or tērāgus-im terAMNOS-i ^f Ateramnos	<i>a sort of sea-fish</i> <i>a kind of weeds</i> <i>weed growing among beans and killing</i> <i>them</i>	Plin. Plin. Plin.
terĒBRA-æ ^f †, τέρειρος; terebrium ⁿ , Gloss.	<i>an auger, a wimble or piercer, instru-</i> <i>ment to grave stones with—a sur-</i> <i>geon's trepan</i>	Col. Cels.
EXtebra tereb ³ ELLA ^f or ellum ⁿ tereb ^o	<i>an augur, a wimble or piercer</i> <i>a small augur or piercer, &c.</i>	Plaut. Gloss.
CONtebro EXtebro	<i>I bore or pierce, make a hole</i> <i>I bore through</i> <i>I pierce through—I screw out a thing</i>	Virg. Gell. Cic. Plaut.

† From τέρειρος, as if tereō had been used in Latin; just as from lateo we get latebra, &c.

PERTerebro AREbra²MEN	<i>I pierce or bore through, I drill the dust made by the gnawing of moths or worms</i>	Cic. Fulg.
terebrat¹IO EXterebratio terebrat¹OR terebrat¹US-ŭs terĒDO-inis^f, terēdō	<i>a boring or piercing—a hole bored a piercing through, an escape that bores or pierces a boring or piercing a little worm in ships, a moth that frets garments</i>	Col. Virg. Litt. ex H. Gloss. Scrib. In. Plin.
teres-ētis	<i>long and round, taper as a tree or pillar—smooth, even, fine, clever—accurate, exact</i>	Plin. Hor. Cic. Aug.
HĒstERICUS , rather than eſo- tericus†	<i>inward (from ſow, within)</i>	Plaut.
terMENTUM-i (some read tormentum)	<i>detriment, loss, damage, hurt</i>	Tib. Virg. Li. Cic. Cat. Plin. Pr. Virg. Sa.
TĒRO-tīvi (anciently terui)-trītum	<i>I rub or break, bray, bruise, stamp—thresh, wear—waste or spend—use often—digest, concoct</i>	Plin. Tib. Virg. Li. Cic. Cat. Plin. Pr. Virg. Sa.
ATtero (me cui rei, rem)	<i>I rub upon or against—wear out or away—bruise, beat down—lessen, detract from</i>	Plin. Tib. Virg. Li. Cic. Cat. Plin. Pr. Virg. Sa.
CONtero (rem in rem, quem re)	<i>I break or bruise small, bray, pound—waste, consume, weary or tease—wear out—make light of, despise</i>	Plin. Tib. Virg. Li. Cic. Cat. Plin. Pr. Virg. Sa.
DĒtero (rem re)	<i>I beat out, bruise—rub hard against—make worse—lessen, impair—wear out</i>	Plin. Tib. Virg. Li. Cic. Cat. Plin. Pr. Virg. Sa.
DIſtero	<i>I pound, break small</i>	Plin. Tib. Virg. Li. Cic. Cat. Plin. Pr. Virg. Sa.
EXtero	<i>I wear or raise or scrub out—beat out or thresh—digest</i>	Plin. Tib. Virg. Li. Cic. Cat. Plin. Pr. Virg. Sa.
INtero	<i>I crumble or grate (bread, &c. into a thing)</i>	Plin. Tib. Virg. Li. Cic. Cat. Plin. Pr. Virg. Sa.
OBtero (rem re)	<i>I bruise, trample upon—over-run, crush, destroy—bear down with violence and contempt, disparage, undervalue—contemn and baffle</i>	Plin. Tib. Virg. Li. Cic. Cat. Plin. Pr. Virg. Sa.
PERtero PRÆtero PRŌtero	<i>I rub hard—break in pieces by rubbing I wear out or make small, I file before I trample—squeeze or crush to pieces—wear away, thrust out</i>	Plin. Tib. Virg. Li. Cic. Cat. Plin. Pr. Virg. Sa.
RĒtero SUBtero	<i>I rub or fret again I bruise, pound—fret, gall</i>	Plin. Tib. Virg. Li. Cic. Cat. Plin. Pr. Virg. Sa.
Ter²ENSIS-is^f NOduterensis	<i>a goddess presiding over threshing corn a goddess presiding over threshing corn</i>	Plin. Tib. Virg. Li. Cic. Cat. Plin. Pr. Virg. Sa.
DĒter²US , or deter- era- rum†	<i>weak, feeble, lank; deterix porcx, lean swine</i>	Plin. Tib. Virg. Li. Cic. Cat. Plin. Pr. Virg. Sa.
DĒterior m. and f.-ius ⁿ	<i>bad (in any kind of things or persons)—weak, feeble—superlat. deterimus</i>	Plin. Tib. Virg. Li. Cic. Cat. Plin. Pr. Virg. Sa.
DĒterius (adv.)	<i>worse, more scurvily—superlat. deterime</i>	Plin. Tib. Virg. Li. Cic. Cat. Plin. Pr. Virg. Sa.
DĒteriorO FERRiter²UM CONtero⁹BROMIUS FERRiter²US	<i>I impair, make worse a prison, place where fetters clink that consumes much wine a slave in chains</i>	Plin. Tib. Virg. Li. Cic. Cat. Plin. Pr. Virg. Sa.

† The comparative termination *tericus* and *terius*, seem to come from *teris*, whence the Latin term *tericus* adjectively, and *tericē* adverbially—see under *ex* and *neus*.

‡ Perhaps this *deterius* or *deter*, &c. is from *teter*, changing the first *t* into *d*—see the note on *teter*.

PRÖTER ³ VUS, as if proter ³ us or prote ³ uus	boisterous, petulent, perverse, morose, forward, saucy, wanton, skittish	Hor.
PRÖTERVE or İTER	boisterously, &c. inconsiderately, hastily	Ter. Enn.
PRÖTERVIA-İÆ ^f	wantonness, sauciness	Auson.
PRÖTERVITAS	wantonness, forwardness, perverseness	Hor.
PRÖTERVIO ⁺	I act with petulance, &c.	Tert.
thrips-thripis ^m or thryps, &c.	a little worm breeding in wood, a moth	Plin.
TİREİİAS (from τİρεα, stars)	a blind soothsayer of Thebes	Ov.
TİRIDATES-İS ^m	a king of Armenia—a treasurer of the king of Persia—a magician	Hor. Curt.
TİRISSÆI-ORUM	a people of Macedon	Plin.
tiro or tyro or tİRO-onis [†]	a novice or freshman, a freedman of Cicero (a very learned man)	Plin. Cic.
tİRO ⁹ CINIUM or tyroci- nium	the first entrance upon action or learning, the rudiments, a novice, an apprenticeship—ignorance, want of experience	Gloss. Liv.
tİRÖNIÄNUS or tyroni- anus	of Tiro (Cicero's freedman)	Sall.
tİRONÄTUS or tyrona- tus-ÜS	an apprenticeship	Gell.
tİRUNCULA or tyruncula- Æ ^f	a young bitch not used to whelps or not yet well trained—a female novice	Theod. Cod.
tİRUNCULUS or tyrunculus	a very young or raw scholar	Col.
TİRYNTHA or Tyrintha- Æ ^f	a city of Peloponnesus (some Tyris-Tirynthis ⁹)	Hier. Plin.
TİRYNTHIUS or Tyrinthius	of Tiryntha or Tiryns, a name of Hercules	Gloss.
TİRYNTHIA or Tyrinthia	Alcmene (being born at Tiryntha)	Ov.
TÖRAL or törale-ÄİS ⁿ	the furniture of a bed or table, counterpane, table-cloth, &c.	Ov. Hor.
tor ⁷ ÖSUS	brawny, fleshy—full of stems or branches	Varr.
tor ⁶ ÜLUS	ringlets of hair (made up conically with golden grasshoppers as a token of antiquity)—the wood of a tree next to the bark	Col. Plin. Plaut.
torEUMA-ÄİS or toreu- matum-İ ⁿ	a plate chased or engraven, an embossed work	Vitr.
torEUTES-Æ ^m	an engraver or embosser	Mart.
torEUTICE-es ^f	the art of embossing or engraving	Gloss.
TÖRİNI	a people of Scythia	Plin.
TÖRONE-es	a town of Macedon	Val. Flacc.
TÖRNO	I return or work with the wheel, fashion	Plin. Cic.
DETÖRNO	I work as turners do, I turn—hence detornatus, well rounded or turned	Plin.
TÖRNACUM-İ	the city of Tournay in Flanders	Gell.
TÖRNACENSIS-İS or TÖR- nas-atİS	of or belonging to Tournay	Plin.
törna ¹ İLİS	turned or wrought with the wheel	Vulg.
törna ¹ ÖR	a turner	Firmic.
törna ¹ ÜRA	a turning or work turned	Vulg.
törna ¹ US	rounded, turned (as if with the wheel)	Lucr.
törn ² US-İ	a wheel, a lathe—a graving-tool	Plin. Virg.

† Tiro-onis may come from τİρεν-avog.

TÖRUS (<i>not</i> <i>thorus</i>)-im "a τείρεν-τέρεν-τέρεα, ut fit quicquid rotundum præcipue gramen vel culmus tortus in funi- culum." <i>Ainsw.</i>	<i>twisted grass or straw to lay skins, &c.</i> <i>or for the convenience of sleeping or sitting on—a rope or cord—a bedstead —a bed (laid upon a bedstead), mar- riage—tuft in a garland, fleshy part in man or beast—protuberance or swelling</i>	Varr. Col. Stat. Ov. Cic. Celf.
DIATERUS COSMOTORYNE	<i>penetrating</i> <i>the end of the world (when things will be mixed and confused as if stirred in a pot with a ladle or pounded with a pestle)</i>	Vitr. Varr.
TORYNETUM TÖRANIUS	<i>a sort of pudding or mess well stirred</i> <i>a buyer and seller of boys and girls so called</i>	Cæsar. Plin.
TROSSULUS , <i>as if</i> TOROSULUS Trossulum	<i>a horse-soldier—a beau, a spruce fellow</i> <i>an inland town of Tuscany taken by the Roman cavalry without the help of the foot</i>	Fest. Per. Plin.
PHARETRA (<i>phare</i> from φάρεω)	<i>a quiver of arrows (that is, a case car- rying wounding weapons)</i>	Hor.
PHARETRATUS PHARETRIGER	<i>having a quiver</i> <i>carrying a quiver</i>	Virg. Sil.
THRAUSMA-ATIS ⁿ <i>or</i> THRAU- STON ⁿ	<i>gum ammoniac (as if a fragment), from Θραύω</i>	Plin.
TREBACIUS <i>or</i> TREBATIUS TREBANI TREBAX <i>âcis</i> TREBACITER TREBELLIIUS TREBELLIANUS TREBELLICUM VINUM †	<i>a Roman so called</i> <i>a people of Italy so called</i> <i>obstinate, headstrong</i> <i>obstinately</i> <i>name of several Romans</i> <i>of the Counsellor Trebellius</i> <i>a sort of wine so called from M. Tre- bellius</i>	Cic. Plin. Sidon. Sidon. Tac. Ulp. Plin.
TREBIA-IA ^f TREBIATES-IUM ^m	<i>a river near Placentia</i> <i>a people of Umbria</i>	Luc. Plin.
TREBA-Æ (<i>as if</i> TRIBLA <i>for tribula</i>)	<i>a flail or something used instead of it (some think it to be the town called Trebula)</i>	Cato
TREBONIUS TREBULA	<i>a Roman so called</i> <i>a town or village of the Sabines, a town of Campania</i>	Paterc. Plin.
TREBULANUS DIATRÆTUS DIATRÆTARIUS DIATRÆTUM PERITRÆTUM	<i>of Trebula</i> <i>engraved, embossed, chased</i> <i>that turns or engraves</i> <i>a cup chased and curiously engraved.</i> <i>a thing bored through, the hole of an engine</i>	Mart. Ulp. Dig. Mart. Vitr.
DIATRIBA-Æ , <i>or</i> TRIBES FLAGRITRIBA PARATRIBA TYMPANOTRIBA TRIBAS-ÆDIS ^f	<i>a discourse or dispute, school or auditory</i> <i>a whipstock, fellow often whipped</i> <i>a dispute</i> <i>a drummer, an idle effeminate fellow</i> <i>a low woman acting that which is the part of a man</i>	Gell. Plaut. Gloss. Plaut. Mart.
FERRITRIBAX INDCTRIBILIS	<i>a gael-bird, one shackled</i> <i>that cannot be bruised or beat out</i>	Plaut. Paull. N.

† Some, deriving it from a people of Italy called *Trebani*, write *Treballicum vinum*.

‡ Hence "*mascula Supto*," in Horace; hence "*inque vices equitant*," Juvenal.

<i>tribōn-onis^m or tribo- nium-inⁿ</i>	<i>a thread-bare cloak</i>	Aufon.
<i>trib¹ BŪLA^f or tribūlumⁿ or trivolumⁿ</i>	<i>a cart or dray for threshing corn, a flat (see under ballo)</i>	Col. Virg. Fest.
<i>tribulārium</i>	<i>a place for the threshing-carts or flails; some, a barn where corn is threshed</i>	Col.
<i>tribulO</i>	<i>I thresh—I vex</i>	Cato Fest.
<i>CONtribulo</i>	<i>I afflict, grieve, vex</i>	Vulg.
<i>tribulat¹ IO</i>	<i>anguish, grief, tribulation</i>	Hier.
<i>CONtribulatio</i>	<i>tribulation, anguish, grief</i>	Tert.
<i>ATTRibulat¹ US</i>	<i>pounded, bruised, beaten</i>	Macer.
<i>INTERfIGO-inis^f</i>	<i>a galling, a chafe-gall</i>	Plin.
<i>DĒtri¹MENTUM.</i>	<i>detriment, damage, loss, hurt</i>	Cic.
<i>INTRimentum</i>	<i>the crumbles or scrapings, a hash</i>	Apul.
<i>INTERtrimentum</i>	<i>waste or loss (by wearing or using)— refuse (of metal)</i>	Ter. Liv.
<i>PROtrimentum</i>	<i>minced meat, a hash</i>	Apul.
<i>RĒtrimentum</i>	<i>dross, scraping or filing of metal, refuse of any thing—excrement, scum</i>	Varr. Macrobr.
<i>DĒtrimentĀBĪLIS</i>	<i>hurtful, noxious</i>	Gloss.
<i>DĒtriment¹ŌSUS</i>	<i>causing much hurt or damage</i>	Cæs.
<i>trimma-atīsⁿ</i>	<i>a cunning and crafty fellow</i>	Gloss.
<i>HYPOtrimma</i>	<i>a preserve, a pickle—sort of paint</i>	Apul. Gloss.
<i>ODONTOTrimma</i>	<i>a dentifrice, powder to rub the teeth</i>	Gloss.
<i>PARATrimma</i>	<i>a chafe or loss of skin in the breech</i>	Gloss.
<i>triō-ōnis</i>	<i>a plough-ox (as if tērio-ōnis, because an ox serves to plough the land), this is used only in the plural—see triones here</i>	
<i>septentrio†</i>	<i>the north or arctic-pole, north-wind, north country—the seven stars or Charles's wain</i>	Plin. Vitr.
<i>septentriōNĀLIS or ārius</i>	<i>of or belonging to the north</i>	Plin. Gell.
<i>triones-um</i>	<i>ploughing oxen—constellation of seven stars or Charles's wain—the north country</i>	Varr. Cic. Claud.
<i>septentriōnes</i>	<i>the seven stars, the north</i>	Plin.
<i>TRIPSACA-æ^f</i>	<i>a sort of herb</i>	Th. Prisc.
<i>TRIPTES or tripites-um†</i>	<i>“Item Fura Furinaque, et mater Mania, Intemperiaque et alii Triptes divorum”</i>	Mart. Cap.
<i>AMPHITRITE-es^f</i>	<i>the daughter of Nereus and Oceanus (from ἀμφι, around, and τριβω—see tribo here)</i>	Claud.
<i>tritĪCUM</i>	<i>wheat</i>	Cic.
<i>tritICEUS</i>	<i>wheaten, of wheat</i>	Virg.
<i>triticiĀRIUS</i>	<i>that concerns wheat</i>	Dig.
<i>ATTRit¹ IO</i>	<i>a rubbing or wearing away</i>	Mart. Cap.
<i>CONTRitio</i>	<i>a bruising or breaking, contrition, sorrow for sin</i>	Lact.

Virgil used *septentrio* with a word interposed, “*Talis hyperboreo septem subjecta trioni.*” The two constellations, the Greater Bear and the Lesser Bear, consist of more than seven stars; but as seven stars only are conspicuous in each constellation, this circumstance occasioned the name *septentrio*, in the singular, or *septentriōnes* in the plural. *Septentrio* is used somehow like an adjective, as in, *ex ea die fuerat septentriōnes venti* (Cic.); or *erat a septentriōnis colitis* (Cæs.). Perhaps we should read *tribōnes* from *τριβω-βειναι*, to express mere worms amongst the gods (Grotius.); *tribō* means a grinder, and *τριβω*, rubbed, pounded, ground.

<i>Tritōn-ōnis</i> or <i>ōnos</i>	the son of Neptune and Amphitrite—the son of Creta—a lake and river in Africa, a sea-fish of the tunny kind—a sea-god—a weather-cock	Hesiod. Plin.
<i>TritoniACUS</i>	of Triton (the lake)	Prop. V. Ov.
<i>Tritonis-īdis</i>	of the lake Triton (relating to a feminine), such as Pallas, Minerva, &c.	Ov.
<i>TritoniUS</i>	of the lake Triton (said of Pallas and Minerva)	Stat.
<i>trit¹OR-ORIS</i>	a grinder—that wears out	Plin. Pl.
<i>CONtritōr</i>	a wearer out of any thing	Plaut.
<i>trit¹ŪRA</i>	a threshing, a pounding or grinding	Col.
<i>INTERtritura</i>	waste ¹ or loss, refuse	Dig.
<i>tritūrO</i>	I thresh	Sidon.
<i>triturat¹IO</i>	a threshing	Col.
<i>triturat¹OR</i>	a thresher	Col.
<i>trit¹US-ŪS</i>	a rubbing or grinding	Cic.
<i>ATtritūs-ŪS</i>	a rubbing or wearing away	Plin.
<i>OBtritūs-ŪS</i>	a bruising, a treading under foot	Plin.
<i>trit¹US-a-um</i>	rubbed, pounded—worn out, wasted, frequented—common prostitute	Plin. C.
<i>IN³dētritūs</i>	worn out	Sen.
<i>EXtritūs</i>	rubbed, worn out	Tert.
<i>PERtritūs</i>	bruised to powder, very common or trite	Quint.
<i>SĒmitritūs</i>	half-pounded or bruised, &c.	Col.
<i>INTRITA-æ^f, or um-i^a</i>	fine mortar or plaster, loam, clay, minced-meat—panada	Plin.
<i>tritUM</i>	a sort of bean-meat	Cels.
<i>CONtrit¹O</i>	I bray or pound	Plin.
<i>strit¹O</i> or <i>stritillo[†]</i>	I walk with pain (drawing my leg along)	Arnob.
<i>ECTrōMA-ātisⁿ</i>	that which is born before its time, abortion	Varr.
<i>ECTromatIUS</i>	serving for abortion	Tertul.
<i>TRUA-æ^f, from τῆς</i>	a vessel to lade out water—ladle of a pot	Plin.
<i>TRULLA-æ^f, as if truvula</i>	a broad and deep vessel for various uses, cup to drink in—a trowel to daub with—pan to put fire in—tray to set under a vessel or put meat in	Varr. T.
<i>trulleUM</i> or <i>trulliumⁿ</i>	a bowl or basin to wash hands in	Cato
<i>trulleUS-i^m</i> or <i>trullio-iōnis^m</i>	a bowl or basin to wash hands in	Pallad.
<i>DĒtrullo</i>	I put from one vessel into another	Liv. Varr.
<i>trullISSO</i>	I lay on plaster or mortar with a trowel	Varr.
<i>trullissat¹IO</i>	a laying on plaster with a trowel	Plin.
<i>truO</i> , perhaps from <i>δῶω</i>	I foot it, beat the ground as in dancing	Vitr.
<i>AMtruo</i> or <i>amptruo</i> or <i>antruo</i> or <i>andruo</i>	I foot it around (as in dances)	Fest.
<i>REDAMtruo</i> or <i>redamptruo</i> or <i>redandruo</i> or <i>redentruo</i>	I foot it again or also around (after the leader of the dance)	P. Merula
<i>tru¹O-onis^m</i>	a bittern, long-snouted fellow	P. Merula
<i>TRUTILO</i> (some <i>truculo</i>)	I cry like a thrush	Fest. Philom.

† Supposed from *trite*, a verb formed from the supine of *tero*, viz. *tritum*. Varro has *stritabilla* instead of *stritabilla*, as if from the diminutive *stritillo*, whence *stritibillo*, and, lastly, *stritabillo* (see the note on *stritabilla* at *fringo* under *frinx*); and this *stritabilla* is interpreted, women that walk making a noise with their feet.

trūīNA-æf

trutinO

trutinOR

trutinat¹US

FRUX-trūcis†

PERTRUX

tru²CĪDO from cædo

CONTRUCIDO

trucid⁵ARIUStrucidat¹IOtrucidat¹ORtruc⁷ŪLENTUS

(truculens, Gloss.)

truculent¹ERtruculent¹IA

trucuO

tryBLION or tryblium-iīn¹

Amphitryō or Amphitruo-ōnis

AmphitryoniADES

TRYPA

trypane-es^f, or anum-iīn¹

turio-ōnis†

Turnus-i

Turonis-is^f

Turonēs-um

TuronīA-æf

tūrunda-æf

*TERGO³ (tergeo²) -terfi-
terfum, anciently tertum§

ABSTERGO or eo (rem)

IRCUMTERGO

DĒTERGO or eo

EXTERGO or eo

PERTERGO or eo

PRÆTERGO

RĒTERGO

PACITERG⁵IUM or tergulum

MANUTERGium

ters¹OR

terforIUM

EXTERFORIUS

ters¹US-ūsEXTERFUS-ūs^m, or io-iōnis^fters¹US or tertusTERGESTUM-iⁿ, or Ter-
geste-es^fhole for the tongue of the scales to move
in—a pair of scales—diligent consid-
eration, good advice

I weigh or consider well

I weigh, examine, consider

considered or considering well

rough—cruel, fierce, grim, savage

very fierce or cruel

I slay cruelly, murder, massacre, undo
utterly—eat or feed uponI kill or slay, butcher, wound grie-
vously

blood-thirsty

a massacring or murdering

that massacres or murders

cruel, fierce, barbarous, grim, sullen—

rustic, clownish

cruelly, crabbedly, sullenly

cruelty, savageness, boisterousness

I cry like a thrush

a kind of vessel, a saucer, τριβλίον

a nobleman of Thebes

Hercules (as begotten by Amphitryo)

a hole, a wimble or piercer

a wimble or piercer, a trepan

the tendril or young branch of a tree

a king of the Etrurians so called

the city of Tours in France

the inhabitants of Tours

the province of Tourain in France

a pellet of bread or dough to cram capons

with, a tent for wounds

I wipe, make clean, scour

I wipe off

I wipe or scour around

I wipe, scour, brush (in re)

I wipe clean

I wipe or scour well

I just touch or rub

I wipe or scour again

a napkin to wipe one's face

a towel to wipe one's hands

that wipes or scours

a sponge or any thing serving to scour or
wipe

serving to clean

a wiping or scouring

a wiping or cleaning or scouring

wiped, scoured

a colony of Istria (now Trieste); Ter-
gestinus, of Tergestum or Trieste

Persf.

Varr. Cic.

Gloss.

Persf.

Sidon.

Plin. Cic.

Apul.

Cic.

Hor.

Suet.

Pomp. Læt.

Cic.

August.

Cic.

Ter.

Cic.

Plaut.

Philom.

Plaut.

Plaut.

Virg.

not used

Gloss.

Col.

Virg.

Plin.

Plin.

Gloss.

Cato

Cic. Col.

Cic.

Cato

Claud. Col.

Plaut. Varr.

Col. Lucr.

Lucr.

Ammian.

Isid. Voss.

Isidor.

Gloss.

Gloss.

Jun.

Apul.

Plaut. Gloss.

Ov. Varr.

Mela Plin.

from τριψω or τρυψω. Ainsworth derives trux from τριψω—see thrax at tarassō.

either from tire (for which tiro is found, as well as tyro), or from τριπν, which itself comes from τριψω.

tergo comes from τριγν-ξω, I forbid, exclude, prevent, obstruct; because the act of wiping or scouring is
keeping dirt or preventing it from accumulating. The t is prefixed here on account of either the slender aspi-
or some other cause.

*TERMA-ātos

termen-inis
termentarium

TermERA-æ^f
termes-itis^m, see tarmes
at tereo
termiteus

Termessus
Termessensis
terminus-i, τέρμα-ος

AM or ANterminus-a-um

CONterminus
DIS^aterminus
EX^aterminus
IN^sterminus
terminālis
terminalia-ium or iorumⁿ
CONterminium-ilⁿ
EXterminium
terminO (re rem)

AD or ATtermino

CONtermino
Dētermino

DISTtermino
EXtermino (urbe, ex loco)

PRōtermino
Dētermina¹BĪlis

IN^sdēterminabilis

EXterminabilis
IN^sexterminabilis
IN^sterminabilis
terminat¹IO

CONterminatio

Dēterminatio

DISTterminatio

EXterminatio

terminat¹OR

Dēterminator

DISTterminator

EXterminator and rix

EXterminatorius

terminat¹US-ūs

IN^sdēterminat¹US-a-um

IN^sterminatus

terminatE

boundary, limit, end, conclusion, foot of a mountain, sole of the foot, the foot for terminus

linen cloth wherewith the body was covered down to the foot†

a town of Caria

a bough or twig of a tree (chiefly of an olive-tree)†

ramus termiteus, a branch of the olive-tree

a city of Pisidia, a river of Bæotia

of or inhabitant of Termessus

a bound or limit, a goal or border, the end—the tutelary god of boundaries

dwelling about the boundaries

bordering upon, nigh to separated

out of the bounds of his native place unbounded, endless (see under minor)

that concerns bounds or the end

a festival to the god Terminus

a bordering, neighbourhood

banishment, exile

I bound, set bounds, limit, define, end

I bound or limit

I border upon

I appoint bounds or limits—determine, measure, fix a period

I divide or separate by bounds

I drive or cast out, banish, destroy, root up—send away

I advance or push forward, extend having boundaries, that may be determined

without bounds, that cannot be determined

that may be rooted up or destroyed

that cannot be rooted up or destroyed

infinite, endless (see under minor)

a boundary or ending, a distinguishing,

a termination or end or conclusion

an adjoining, a bordering on

a bounding, determination, conclusion

a separating by bounds

a rooting up or destroying

that sets bounds or limits

that bounds or determines, &c.

that separates by bounds

that roots up or destroys or banishes

serving to destroy or banish

the boundary, the limits, end

undetermined

interminate, having no bound or end (see under minor)

distinguishingly, by way of boundary

not used

Accius.

Varr.

Plin.

Hor.

Grat.

Gloss.

Liv.

Cic.

Liv.

Cato

Plin.

Sil.

Tert.

Apul.

Ammin.

Cic.

Plin.

Tert.

Cic.

Arnob.

Ammin.

Liv.

Cic.

Plin.

Cic.

Plin.

Apul.

Tert.

Tert.

Caesod.

Cl. Mar.

Hieron.

Cic.

Litt. et

Cic.

Liv.

Dig.

Gloss.

Tert.

Apul.

Cic. Sen.

Iren.

Frontin.

Caesod.

Cic.

Gloss.

† Some, deriving *termentarium* from *tere*, interpret it linen or cloth used till it is worn out.

† Before boundary-stones were imagined, boughs or twigs, fixed in the ground, were used.

IN^determinatè
termo-onis^m, ΤΕΡΜΑΝ-ΟΝΟΣ
*TERPO

Fest.
Fest.
not used

Terp^oANDER-dri
Euterpe-es^f

Plut.
Juv.
Suet.
Juv.
Cic.

Terpnus-im
Terph^oCHÖRE-es^f

Ov.
Prop.

*TERRA-æ^f†

terræ filius, an obscure
person; terram video, I
see land, i. e. I see the
end of my troubles, Cic.

the Earth, the goddess or mother of all
things, a province, land, country, the
world, the universe—an island—a
field or ground (terri, in comp. but see
also terror)

terrACEUS

earthen, made of earth

terræ^oMOTUS-ūs

an earthquake (better divided)

terrALIS

produced by the earth (said of herbs)

ATTERRĀNEUS

that is produced in the earth†

Apul.
Sen.
Plin.

COSterraneus

of the same country

Celf.
Cic.

EX^terraneus

strange, foreign

Plin.

mediterraneus

in the middle of the land, Mediterranean

Gloss.

SUB^terraneus

that is or lives under ground

terrancŌLA-æ^f

the bird bunting (fond of being on the
ground)

Salmas.

terrĀRIUS

fond of being on the ground (terrarius
turdus)

Litt.exVarr.

SUB^terrĀTŌRIUM

a dibble to set plants in the ground

Cic. Plin.

terrĒNUS

earthly, earthy—living on the earth, for
travelling by land—done on the earth

Col.

SUB^terrēnus

beneath or under the ground

Apul.

SUPER^terrēnus

above the ground or earth

Tertul.

terrēNUM

a field, land or ground

Col.

terrESTRIS-is-e or tor-
rester-tris-tre

of or belonging to or produced by the
earth, earthly, terrestrial, inland or
for travelling by land

Cic.

terREUS

of or belonging to the earth, earthen

Cæl.

mediterrēus

for mediterraneus

Sifen.

SUB^terrēus

under ground

Arnob.

EXTERRICINEUS

for exterraneus

Gloss.

terri^oCŌLA-æ^c

an inhabitant of the earth

Apul.

terri^oGĒNA-æ^c

born or bred of the earth

Cic.

terri^oGENUS

born or bred of the earth

Tertul.

terri^oPAVIUM or pudium

for tripudium under tripudio, the note
of which see, p. 235, Vol. II.

Gloss.

terri^oITŌRIUM (from eo)

a territory or district

Cic.

territoriĀLIS

of or belonging to the district

Aggen.

terr^oŌSUS

full of earth, mixed with earth, earthy

Vitr.

terr^oŪLA

a little piece of land

Cod.

terr^oŪLENTUS

of or produced by the earth, terres-
trial

Prud.

terrulente

in a terrestrial or earthly manner

Prud.

EX^tTORRIS-is^c

exiled or banished from the country

Liv.

[†] Terra dicta ab eo quod teritur, itaque tera scripta in augurum libris cum R uno, Varr. I had rather derive
τῆρα (as if tellu, and, by changing l into r, form terra), whence I have derived tellus.—See the note on
under tellu. But τῆρα meaning itself the same as tera or terra, it is clear that tera or terra arises from τῆρα, by
changing t, as in τῶτος (talis) from τῆτος (qualis)—see the note on tauro.

[†] Palmina atteranea, I think may be interpreted *spoils produced in the earth*; but Gronov. conjectures we
read attegiata instead of atteranea, as if covered.

TĒRENTUM ⁿ or Tēren- tus-i ⁿ (see the note on terra)	a place in Campus Martius (so called from a temple sacred to Pluto and Proserpine under the earth)	Ov. Mart.
Terentia-iæ	the wife of Tully	Plin.
Terentiānus	of or belonging to the comic poet Terence	Cic.
Terentianus Maurus	a grammarian so called	Gloss
Terentīnus	of or belonging to Terentum or Terentus	Val. Ma.
Terentius-ii	name of several men (Gell. Liv. Cic.),	
*TERROR-ōris ^m †	fear, terror, horror, alarm (terre or terri, in comp.)	Cic.
terre ^o FACIO ³	I frighten (terrifico, Cic. p. 275, Vol. I.)	Onom.
PERterrefacio	I make much afraid; perterrefactus, much frightened	Avien.
terri ^o LOQUUS	speaking frightful words	Lucr.
terrEO ² -ui-ītum (quem re)	I affright, make afraid, put in fear— chase or drive away	Cic. Hor.
ABS ⁴ terreo (quem à re)	I frighten off—binder or forbid	Plaut. L
CONterreo	I frighten greatly, scare	Cic.
PER ² CONterreo	I frighten very much or quite	Vulg.
DĒ ⁴ terreo (quem à re)	I frighten off, scare, dismay, deter	Cic.
EXterreo	I frighten or scare	Cic.
PERterreo	I scare, put in great fear	Cic.
PRŌterreo	I fright or scare, drive away	Ter.
SUB ³ terreo	I frighten a little	Plaut.
terri ¹ BĪLIS, τὰς ἀλῖος	dreadful, terrible, awful	Cic.
terribĪLITER	dreadfully, terribly, awfully	Arnob.
terri ¹ CŪLA-æ ^f , or culum or culamentum-i	a scare crow, a bug-bear	Laet. E
territ ¹ IO	a frightening	Apul.
IN ³ territ ¹ US	fearless, undaunted	Ulp.
IM ³ perterritus	intrepid, undaunted	Ov.
territ ¹ O	I often frighten, put in fear	Virg.
PERterrito	I put in great fear	Caes.
*TERSO or terseno	I dry or make dry; tarsos or tarrhos, a burale or any thing for cheeses, &c. to dry on	Avien. not used
tarrupia	a sort of wine or grapes	Plin.
Tarsus or Tarsos-i ^f	the metropolis of Cilicia, τὰς ὁδῶς	Luc.
Tarsensis	of Tarsus, τὰς ὁδῶς	Col.
*TESSĀRES or tettāres or tessēres (see tetra here)	four (tetra, in comp.); tētartos, the fourth (tētarto or tetarte, in comp.)	not used
DIATEssaron	sort of musical measure	Vitr.
tessĒRA-æ ^f	a four-square tile—a die to play with— watch-word or signal to soldiers— badge or note or mark or ticket—tally or score	Vitr. Te Virg. Juv. Pl
tesseradecatitæ-arum	soldiers of the fourteenth legion	Isid.
tesserĀRIUS	of or concerning dice or tickets—sub- stantively, that gives the watch- word	Ammin. Tac.
tesser ³ ŪLA-æ ^f	a little tile or square stone—a little ticket to receive corn, little score or tally	Cic. Pet

† Τάξω-σας is its correspondent; but terror comes from τέρω, I pierce, bore, hurt, wound; since
contracted from this, means no. on. y I pierce or bore, but also I tremble, fear. Perhaps, however,
from τέρω, I storm or make a great noise, roar; whence τέρω, I roar, bawl, I trouble or disturb.

confessor

CONFESSOR¹IOtes²ELLA-æftes²ellOtes²ell³ARIUS or at¹ortes²ellat¹IMtes²ellat¹US

TĒTARTÆUS

tetarton

TĒTRA (contracted from
τίτρα)tet²ALIX-icistetrans or tetras-antis^mtetrao-aonis^ftetra²PLASIOS or plasiustetra²plOtetras-adis^f•TESTIS-is^c†
(testi, in comp.)fals²testisin²testisun²testistes²ICULUS

testiculOR

EXT²esticulOE²testiculat¹IOtesticulat¹UStes²IFICORCONF²estificortestificat¹IOtestificat¹US (quem)tes²IMONIUMtestimoni²ALIS

testOR (quem, per quem)

testo for testor, Gell.

testor, passively, I am

attested, Sc. Patere.

M or ante²testorAT²testorCONF²estor (quem, rem)DĒ²testor (rem à me)ON²testor (re quem)I establish a fraternity (each brother
bearing a badge)

a brotherhood or fraternity

a small square stone for chequer-work

I make chequer-work

that makes chequer-works

chequer-work like

wrought in chequer-work

of the fourth day, quartan (of ages)

a measure (a quarter of a pint)

four (tētra or tētr, in comp.)

a sort of herb (perhaps ling or beatb)

a fourth part

a bastard or bastard, τετραδω

fourfold (not tetraplasia)—see the note
on centuplus, p. 344, Vol. II.

I quadruplicate

the number four

a witness, a giver of evidence—one
privy to a thing—testes, a man's or
beast's stones

a false witness

that has no witness

that has but one cod or stone

the stone of a man or beast, a testicle—

testiculus leporinus, a sort of herb

I put the male to the female—produce
witnesses

I castrate

a gelding or castrating

that has testicles—that looks like tes-
ticlesI bear witness, aver, testify, call to
witness

I attest

a bearing of witness, an attesting

calling to witness, swearing by—wit-
nessed, testifiedtestimony, evidence, commendation—an
indication, a token

testimonial

I bear witness, attest, aver—show,
manifest, evidence, conjure, beseech—call or take to witness—make my last
will and testament

I call for a witness to an arrest

I take to witness, vouch, affirm

I call to witness, make protestation (of a
thing)I call earnestly to witness—I detest,
loathe, abhor, avert, avoid, shun—

wish by way of curse

I call to witness—protest, conjure, be-
seech or enjoin by will, implore, call

for succour

Tert.

Tertul.

Sen.

Gloss.

Gloss.

Apic.

Suet.

Col.

Gloss.

not used

Plin.

Vitr.

Suet.

Mart. Cap.

Mart. Cap.

Mart. Cap.

Cic. Juv.

Suet.

Gloss.

Arnob.

Scribon.

Apul.

Fest. Plaut.

Litt. ex Apul.

Gloss.

Veg. Apul.

Cic.

Tert.

Cic.

Ov.

Cic.

Cic.

Cic.

Cels.

Veget.

Tac. Cic.

Ter. Liv.

Plaut.

Plin.

Cic.

Plaut. Cic.

Ov.

Virg.

Cic.

From τίτημι (see titēmi); whence τίττω anciently used, according to Scaliger, to express a witness. This
from τίττω, to place, to lay down, to depose; which latter served to form titari-testor.

PRÆtestor**PRÖtestor** or o*testa²BILIS***DËtestabilis** or *detestandus***IN²testabilis****DËtestabilITER***testa²MEN**testa²MENTUM**testamentARIUS**test⁵ANS-antis**testat¹IO***ATtestatio****CONtestatio****DËtestatio****OBtestatio****PRÖtestatio****CONtestat¹IUNCULA***testat¹O***CONtestatö****IN²testatö***testat¹OR* and *rix***ATtestator****PRÖtestator***testat¹US***AM** or **ANtestatus****IN²attestatus****IN²testatus*****TETER-tra-trum†***(compar. tetrrior, superl. terrimus)**tetre* or *tetrüm***tetricus***Tetricus-im, or a-æ†***tetricITAS****TetrINIUS****tetrITÜDO****tetrO****TetrinnIO⁴*****TETTIX-igos***tettigÖNION-iiⁿ or önia-ia^f****TEUCHO****I testify beforehand****I publicly attest, protest***that may be a witness**detestable, abominable**that cannot make a will or be a witness**detestably**testimony, evidence**a testament or last will**of or concerning a will or testament—**substantively, a scribe or writer**of wills**witnessing—a testator**a witnessing or deposing**attestation**the opening of a case before witnesses,**affirmation, deposition**an imprecation, detestation, abhorrence**a beseeching, an injunction by will or**on death-bed**protestation, a protest**a little affirmation or deposition**before witnesses**in the presence of witnesses**without making a will, intestate**that makes a will**a witness, a voucher**that protests, a protestant**calling to witness, swearing by—wit-**nessed, attested, averred, allowed,**sure, manifest**summoned to witness**not called to witness**that dies without a will, intestate—not**fit for a witness—not proved, also**gelt**unpleasant, stinking, foul, nasty, hi-**deous, black and dark—mischievous,**horrible, piercing (with cold, &c.)**dirty, hideously (comp. tetrüs, superl.**teterrimè)**fullen, surly, crabbed, sour, severe, rug-**ged, rude**rough mountain in the North of Italy**crabbedness, surliness, sternness**a robber so called**deformity**I corrupt, defile**I cry like a duck**a grasshopper**a sort of small grasshopper**I make, build, shape; tecton-önos, a**carpenter, builder; teuchos, vessel or**cup, instrument, book; tichos, a wall*

Ter.

Quint. P.

Gell.

Cic. Tac.

Hor.

Lactant.

Tert.

Cic.

Plin.

Cic.

Cic. Up.

Liv.

Macr.

Ulp.

Liv. Pl.

Liv.

Symma.

Sidon.

Apul.

Ulp.

Cic.

Suet. T.

Plin.

Bibl.

Virg.

Cic.

Cain.

Plaut.

Cic. Pl.

Plaut.

Lucr.

Cic.

Cic. Pr.

Liv.

Virg.

Luc.

Suet.

Accia.

Non.

Philom.

not used

Plin.

† From τῆρε, equivalent to noxious, contumeliosus, æumnosus, with τ prefixed, as we have seen in instances; or from τῆρ-ῆρε, a man who, on account of his poverty, hires himself to work, a labourer; the wretched state of a man who is obliged to hire himself for a livelihood, is sufficient of itself to prevent the use of something very unpleasant, hideous, &c. not to mention the dirty works he is liable to.

<i>teuchīTES-is^m</i>	<i>a kind of sweet rush</i>	Plin.
<i>pentateuchONⁿ or OS^m.i</i>	<i>the five books of Moses</i>	Gloss.
<i>TECHNA-æ, or techne-es^f</i>	<i>cheat, deceit, subtlety (techno, in comp.)</i>	Per. Gloss.
<i>technaO or techpaomai</i>	<i>I form, contrive, invent</i>	not used
<i>Aⁿtechnia</i>	<i>ignorance or incapacity for any thing</i>	Quinct.
<i>cacotechnia</i>	<i>bad art, bad contrivance</i>	Quinct.
<i>technICUS</i>	<i>artificial, cunning — technici-orum,</i> <i>teachers of arts</i>	Gell.
<i>Aⁿtechnos or US</i>	<i>ignorant or incapable of any thing</i>	Quint.
<i>CATATECHNOS or US</i>	<i>that spares no pains to make his work</i> <i>perfect (see under cacos)</i>	Quinct.
<i>philotechnos or US.</i>	<i>belonging to the study of arts or to the</i> <i>mathematics or mechanics</i>	Vitr.
<i>techn⁷OSUS</i>	<i>crafty, artful, cunning</i>	Plaut.
<i>CONTECHNOR</i>	<i>I forge, invent</i>	Plaut.
<i>ARCHITECTON or architecto-ōnis</i>	<i>a master-workman, chief builder</i>	Plaut.
<i>technICE-es, or ica-æ^f</i>	<i>the art of building</i>	Gloss.
<i>architectonice or ica</i>	<i>the art or science of building</i>	Quinct.
<i>technICUS</i>	<i>concerning building; technicæ formæ,</i> <i>the plan of a building</i>	Auson.
<i>architectonicus</i>	<i>of or concerning architecture or archi-</i> <i>tecs — chief or principal or that</i> <i>directs</i>	Vitr.
<i>architectOR</i>	<i>I draw plans for buildings, devise,</i> <i>model—invent, frame—am built</i>	Gloss.
<i>architectat¹IO</i>	<i>a drawing of plans, a devising</i>	Cic. Nep.
<i>architect¹IO</i>	<i>a framing or building (the word is</i> <i>doubted)</i>	Plin.
<i>architectOR-ōris</i>	<i>a builder, &c. (it is thought we should</i> <i>read architecton-onis)</i>	Plaut.
<i>architectŪRA-æ</i>	<i>the art of drawing plans or devising,</i> <i>architecture, carpentry, masonry</i>	Cic.
<i>architectUS-ūs</i>	<i>work of a builder, &c.</i>	Dig.
<i>architect⁵US-a-um</i>	<i>that acts as an architect or chief mason</i> <i>or carpenter or surveyor of buildings</i>	Plin.
<i>(præcipua naturæ ar-</i> <i>chitectæ vis, Plin.)</i>	<i>—that creates—that contrives or de-</i> <i>vises</i>	Plaut. Cic.
<i>TĪCHO⁹BATES-æ^m</i>	<i>that scales walls (see bæno)</i>	Vopisc.
<i>TEUMAOMAI</i>	<i>I prepare</i>	not used
<i>TeumĒSUS or Teumef-</i> <i>sus-ī^m</i>	<i>a mountain and forest of Bæotia</i>	Stat.
<i>TeumesIUS or Teumessius</i>	<i>of mount Teumesus or Teumessus</i>	Stat.
<i>TEUTAO or teutazo</i>	<i>I am busy and careful in preparing or</i> <i>framing, I fight or go to war</i>	not used
<i>tautafmos, assiduity,</i> <i>warfare</i>		
<i>TeutĀTES-æt</i>	<i>Mercury (to whom the Celiæ offered</i> <i>human sacrifices)</i>	Luc.
<i>teuthĀlis-īdos</i>	<i>knot-grass</i>	Plin.
<i>TeuthRAS-rantis</i>	<i>a king of Mysia and Cilicia—a river of</i> <i>that name</i>	Plin. Prop.
<i>TeuthRANIA</i>	<i>the country beyond Æolis</i>	Plin.
<i>TeuthRANTĒUS</i>	<i>of or belonging to Teuthrania or Mysia</i>	Ov.
<i>Teuthrantius†</i>	<i>Teuthrantia turba, the fifty daughters</i> <i>of king Teuthras</i>	Ov.
<i>teuthRION-iiⁿ</i>	<i>a sort of herb</i>	Plin.

some Teantes, some Theut, some Thoyt, some Thoyt, some Theutus, some Tbot, and some Tbotet.
 Alisworth says Teuthrantius means of or pertaining to Teuthrantium (a city of Attica), and then gives, for an
 ex, Teuthrantia turba; but my explanation of Teuthrantia turba is, I think, proper.

Teuca (some Teutha)-æ
Teucer or Teucrus-cri

Teucer or Teucrus-a-um

TeucRIA-æ

teucriON-iiⁿ (some teucRIA,
some teucris^t)

Teucris-idis^t

Teuton-ōnis (some Tuif-
con, some Tueton)

Teuton or Teuthon-ōnis,
or Teutonus

Teutonīcus

Teutolagi

*TEXO³-texui or texi-
textum†

AD or ATTexo (rem ad rem)

CIRCUMtexo

CONtexo

Dētexo

Ē or EX⁴texo

INTexo

INTERtexo

OBtexo (cui rei rem)

PERTexo

PRÆtexo

PRŌtexo

RĒtexo

SUBtexo

text¹ERNA

text¹ILIS

CONTEXT¹IM

CONTEXT¹IO

text¹OR and rix

MANUtextor

textORIUS

textRICŪLA

textRINUS

textRIN¹A¹ or īnum¹

text¹ŪRA

CIRCUMtextura

a martial queen of the Illyrians
the son of Scamander Cretensis who
reigned with Dardanus—the son of
Telamon

of Troy, Trojan; TeucRI-orum, the
Trojans

Troy (so called from Teucer or Teucrus)
an herb like germander (found by
Teucer)

the daughter of Teucer or Teucrus
a god said to have sprung from the
earth (thought to be the same as
Teutates)

an inhabitant of the borders of Cimbria,
a German

of the Teutones, Teutonic, German
for Teutolages at fatto

I make or build—write, compose—
weave, knit

I add or join unto—knit or weave unto
I weave all around, border

I devise, forge, join or twist together,
weave or join to—tie together

I weave or plait—I work off
I unweave or unravel, untwist

I weave, knit, fold, embroider—wind
or wrap in, interlace, interweave,

introduce one speaking, mention a per-
son or his exploits

I interweave, interlace, mingle
I weave over or around, I cover

I weave out, close, finish, conclude—ge-
on with a subject begun

I set in order, compose, border, hem, edge,
fringe, cover, encompass—colour, cloak,
excuse, pretext

I cover in front, border, fringe
I do (a thing) over again, renew, bring

to mind again—unweave, untwist
I weave or subjoin, apply—cover, hide

a weaver's shop (some read textrina)
woven, plaited, embroidered—textile-is,

woven-work
interweavingly, with interruption

a weaving, &c. (see contextus-ūs)
that weaves or plaits or embroiders

that entwines with his hands
of or belonging to a weaver or weaving

a spinster
concerning or belonging to weaving

a weaver's shop, the craft or trade of
weaving—textrinum, a dock for

building ships
a weaving, a texture

a work or border about (some read cir-
cumcæfura)

Plin.

Virg.

Hor.

Stat.

Virg.

Plin.

Cic.

Gloss.

Plin.

Luc.

Prop.

Plin.

Ter.

Cic.

Virg.

Cic.

Tib.

Virg.

Pacuv.

Plin.

Macr.

Plin.

Cic.

Lucr.

Plin.

Virg.

Gloss.

Cic.

Stat.

Plin.

Virg.

Apul.

Cic.

Plin.

Virg.

Gloss.

Cic.

Stat.

Plin.

Virg.

Apul.

Cic.

Plin.

Macr.

Juv.

Gloss.

Sen.

Arnob.

Firmic.

Plin.

Serv.

Lucr.

Lucr.

† From τεύξω, the fut. of τεύχω (by suppressing υ), or from τεύξω-σος, the frame or make or take making up of any thing (as if texo were teuxeo), itself from τεύχω—see teuco.

contextura text ¹ US-ūs	a composition, a contexture a weaving—a text or subject of discourse	Vitr. Plin. Amm.
contextus-ūs	a weaving together, composition, contexture—text, context, form and style	Cic. Quint.
intextus-ūs	an interweaving or embroidering	Plin.
prætextus-ūs text ¹ US-a-um	a colour or pretence—an inscription woven, platted, interwoven	Suet. Val. Liv.
text ⁴ us text ¹ A-æ ^f	unwoven, untwisted, discovered a hair-lace, a fillet	Ov. Varr.
prætexta	a long robe edged with purple (worn by magistrates and senators, as also by boys till they were seventeen years of age), a play representing persons of quality	Cic.
prætextātus	wearing a long robe edged with purple	Liv.
contexte textum	closely, compactly a web or woof—the ordering or framing of any thing or matter	Cic. Ov. Quint.
circumtextum prætextum	garment with a purple fringe or border a border or covering—a colour or pretence—pretext—a garment edged with purple	Fest. Plin. Suet. Sen.
text ³ ilitium	a vile or mean texture—see telivillitium here; see also under villus at vilis	Turneb.
tēla-æ ^f †	cloth or a web of cloth—a weaver's frame or tool—an enterprise or undertaking	Ter. Flacc. Plaut.
subtela telivillitium	the crupper of a horse nap or small threads fallen from the web—see textivillitium before	Hermol. Gloss.
subtilis “A filis tenuioribus quæ in telâ bene textâ oculorum aciem pænè fallunt,” Scalig.	fine spun, small, thin, of subtle parts, volatile—witty, arch, acute, artful —nice, exquisite	Lucr. Cic. Col.
is ³ ubtilis is ³ ubtilis	coarse, not subtle very subtle or thin—very fine	Papin. Lucr. Cic.
subtil ³ loquentia	an acute or a shrewd speech	Tert.
subtil ³ loquus	that talks shrewdly or acutely	Tert.
subtilitas	thinness—acuteness, shrewdness	Plin. Cic.
subtiliter	nicely, finely, artfully, ingeniously	Cic.
is ³ ubtiliter	coarsely, not finely	Dig.
*thālamos (see p. 15, Vol. I.) thalamus-i ^m	bed-chamber for the husband and wife, nest, recess, bench for rowers bed-chamber for the husband and wife— marriage, holes of the combs where the bees lie	not used Ov. Virg.
amphithalamus	the bedchamber of the maid-servant	Vitr.
antithalamus	an anti-chamber	Varr.
navithalamus	a yacht	Gloss.
epithalamium-ii ^a	the nuptial song (see talasio, &c. under talao)	Gloss.

A texo contr. ex texela,” says Gesner, Ainsworth, &c. but perhaps tela comes from τέλα or τέλας (volvo), τέλας (involutum), which may have given birth to the Latin tela—see Le Jardin des Racines at the word toile.

*THALASSA or thalatta†

thalass⁹ ÆGLE-es^f

Archithalassia (see thalassius)

thalassius or ius

thalassites-æ^m

thalassius (see talassius
under talao, p. 631,
Vol. II.)

Tēthalassiomēnus, from
θαλασσῶν

Archithalassus

Dithalassus or ditthalattus

*THALLO or tēlēthao

ēryth⁹ hālē-es^f

Thales-is or ētis

Alithales-isⁿ, ἀλιθαλις
chrysothales

Erithales or erithalles-is

Trithales-isⁿ

Thalestria-ia, crettris-is

Thalēticus

Thalīa-ia

thal⁹ ARCHUS

thalictrum-iⁿ

thallus-i^m

thālos-cos

Tālea-æ^f, from θάλας-ος
(see the preceding thalos)
whence θάλας-ων-τά, in-
terpreted omnia bona
quæ hominem quasi flo-
rere faciunt‡

tal⁹ ōLA-æ^f

IntaleO or intalio-as

INTERTaleo or io

taliOR

talla or thalla or talia

*THĀMA from ἄμα, it is
thought; but perhaps
from θῆα and ἄμα

the sea (thalassio or thalassi or thalafs, in
comp.); thalassio, I sink or dip in
the sea

a kind of herb (as if splendor of the sea;
ἀγλῶν from ἀγλαός—see aglaos)

admiralty or admiralship

of a sea-green, of the colour of the sea
wine in bottles or jars sunk or dipped

in the sea to make it drink old
of the sea; whence thalassia-orum, ma-
ritime places

watered or mixed with sea-water;
hence tethalassiomenum vinum

an admiral

baibed or watered by two seas

I flower, shoot, bud, swarm

herb with a yellow flower and leaved
like the acanthus

that Milesian who was one of the seven
Sages

the everlasting flower

the lesser wall-pennywort

that shoots or flowers much; erithales-is,

herb sea-green or house-leek

herb that flowers thrice a year

a queen of the Amazons so called

of or belonging to Thales

one of the nine Muses—one of the nymphs
—an herb so called †

the master or head of a feast

herb all-heal, fluxwort, laxwort

green bough of an olive or a bay-tree—
middle stalk of an onion

a bud, sprig, sprout, offspring, breed,
stock

a stock set in the ground to graft on, a
graft or slip—a billet or stake—piece

of iron serving (instead of money)
for payment among the ancient Bri-
tons, according to Ainsworth; but,

an engine of war, according to
Gesner—a tally—a block or roller,

an engine of war

a little or young shoot or slip

I cut or shape by cutting (Boudot. who,
however, gives only intalio, with
Varro as his authority)

I cut here and there for slips or stocks

I am cut (perhaps as on a tally)

the peel of an onion

often, frequently, pell-mell, continually;
thamēs, frequent, many together;

thamyris, a solemn assembly

† Probably from θαλάα, because either of the ships it bears or of its roaring or groaning, as if expressing
under talao.

‡ Θαλαία means, also, a feast or banquet, a day of festivals, affluence or plenty.

§ But Perot. derives talea from talus (under tango), on account, as he says, of some resemblance.

ATHAMANIS	a fountain so called—Athamanes-um,	Ov. Plin.
ATHAMAS-antis	a people of Ætolia a king of Thessaly and son of Æolus— a mountain of Thessaly—adjectively, of Epirus	Ov. Plin. Luc.
ATHAMANTEUS	of Athamas	Ov.
ATHAMANTIÆDES-IS	a son of Athamas	Ov.
ATHAMANTICUS	of or found by Athamas, growing on Mount Athamas	Plin.
ATHAMANTIS-idos ^f	Ino or Leucothea, of Athamas or of Thessalia (relating to a feminine)	Ov.
THAMĒSIS or TAMĒSIS	the river Thames	Cæf.
THAMŶRIS-IS or THAMŶ- RAS-Æ	one of the first soothsayers—an excellen musician	Tac. Ov.
*THAMNOS	plantation of trees, orchard, nursery	not used
thamnus-i	a sort of plant (some read rhaninus)	Col.
tamnacum	a sort of plant, the herb pellitory	Plin.
tamnus or tamus or tanus	a sort of plant (some read rhamnus, and some thymum)	Col. Plin. Gloss.
*THÃO, θάω, inusit.	I behold with astonishment and stupe- faction	not used
THĀSUS or THASOS-i ^f	an island famous for gold and marble and wine—a town so called	Plin. Herod.
Thasius	of Thasus or Thasos	Virg.
THAUMAZO	I admire, greatly value, revere, contem- plate; reprove with surprise	not used
thaua, admiration		
THAUMACUS	the father of Pezas	Plin.
Thaunacia	a town of Magnesia	Plin.
Thaumas-antis	the husband of Electra	Ov.
Thaumantæus or eus	of or belonging to Thaumias	Ov.
Thaumantias-iadis, or is- idis	Iris (being the daughter of Thaumias)	Ov. Stat.
Thomas	a name formed from θαυμάσιος, admi- rable, valuable	
THĒAO, inusit. (see thēos)	thēaomai or thēcomai, I contemplate, look at, consider; theātron, a stage or theatre	not used
Thāis-iadis “à θαντός spectabilis,” Ainsw.	a famous courtesan at Athens—a prosti- tute so called	Prop. Juv.
Panibēa	name of a woman (as if worthy of being seen by all—see at thēos)	Inscr.
THĒĀTRUM	a theatre or stage, any frequented place, the spectators or company of beholders	Cic.
amphitheatrum	an amphitheatre	Plin.
theatrĀlis or īcus	of or belonging to a theatre	Suet. Aug.
AMPHITHEATRĀlis or īcus	of or pertaining to an amphitheatre; amphitheatrica charta, paper so called from the place where it was made	Plin.
theatrĪDION or idium ^a	a little theatre	Varr.
THĒOROS (if not from θάω, it comes from θίος and θεῶν—see theos and horao)	that contemplates or is in a contempla- tion, that comes to see sports or plays, that travels to learn the manners of nations, that takes care of the sacred things, that offers the sacrifices	not used
theorĒMA-ātis ^a	a speculation or theorem	Cic.
PRŌtheorema	a previous consideration	Mart. Cap.
theorematĪCUS	belonging to a theorem	Geom.
theorematĪON	a little theorem	Gell.

theoretice-es, or ica-æ^f
 theoreticus
 theorīa-iæ^f
 Architheorus
 Philotheorus or theoros
 *THAPTO (fut. thapso)

Thapsus or Tapsus-i^f

Thapsia or Tapsia-æ^f
 Thapsitanus
 TAPHUS-i^m

Taphiæ-iarum
 Taphiassus

Epitaphista-æ
 cenotaphium
 cēpotaphium
 Epitaphium or ionⁿ or ior^m

Epitaphius-a-um
 Taphiūsa
 Taphiusus

*THEBĒ-es, or Theba-æ,
 or chiefly Thēbæ-arum^f.
 Θήβη, perhaps from Θήνω,
 I admire, flatter, de-
 ceive — Thebe-es, a
 virgin's name, Ov.

Thebæicus
 Thebæis-īdis^f

Thebanus

thedo-ōnis
 *THELO or ethēlo
 thelēsis-is^f

*Thelassa-æ

*THELYS-cos (thēly, in
 comp.); thēly, a fe-
 male; thēlē, the breast
 or teat

thelicon-ōnis^m

*THEO or thōazo
 Theamēdes

Mēnestheus (mēnes from μένος)

thieldon-ōnis

Thōas-antis

Thoantēus
 Theantias-iadis

the art of theory or speculation
 belonging to contemplation
 speculation, contemplation, theory
 a superintendant of theatres or shows;
 fond of contemplation or of theory
 I bury, am astonished or seized with
 horror; thapos, a stupor, amazement;
 taphos, a sepulchre

a peninsula of Sicily (which seems to be
 buried in the sea) — Thapsus-i^f, a city
 of Africa; taphus-i^f, a sort of herb
 an herb from the peninsula Thapsus
 of Thapsus in Africa
 a sepulchre, burial-place — an island so
 called

islands in the Ionian Sea

a hill in Ætolia

a writer of epitaphs

an empty monument, a cenotaph

a tomb in a garden

an epitaph; a funeral song or sermon

of or concerning funerals

a place so called near Leucas

of Taphiusa

a famous city built by Bysiris, another built
 by Cadmus, another of Cilicia, ano-
 ther in Thessaly, another in Africa
 built by Bacchus, another in Lucania,
 another in Corsica

of or belonging to Thebes

of or belonging to Thebes (relating to a
 feminine) — a woman of Boeotian
 Thebes — a tragedy so called — a river
 of Caria, a part of Ægypt bordering
 upon Æthiopia — a poem on the Theban
 war

of Thebes, Theban

a sort of fish said to be a lamprey

I will or choose, am pleased, am able
 volition or will

the sister of Phæbe

womanish, female-like, soft or effemi-
 nate; thelycos, of or for females,
 effeminate

the herb mercury

I run, make speed, move swift

a stone of a power contrary to that of the
 magnet

the son of Iphicrates, the son of Timo-
 theus (see mēnos at mēno)

a sort of horse (from θήω for θίω, and
 ἰδομαι, I wish)

a king of Taurica, a king of Lemnos —
 a prætor of Ætolia

of Taurica (Thoantea Diana)

a daughter of Thoas

Quint.
 Geom.
 Cic.
 Gloss.
 Cic.
 not u^d

Virg.
 Plin.
 Luc.
 Plin.
 Hist.
 Inscr.

Plin.
 Plin.
 Siden.
 Suet.

Inscr.
 Cic.

Cic.
 Plin.

Plin.
 Juv.

Ov.

Plin.

Plin.
 Ov.

Stat.

Nep.

Auton.

not u^d
 Gloss.

Prop.

not u^d

Apul.

not u^d
 Plin.

Nep.

Plin.

Ov.

Valet.

Alcātboē-es ^f	a city supposed to be Megara	Ov.
Alcātboe	the daughter of the Theban Minyeis	Ov.
Alyxōthoe	the mother of Æsacus (some read Alexi-rhoe)	Ov.
Amphitboe	Nereis (a sea-nymph), some read Amphirhoe	Hygin.
Cymothoe	a sea-nymph—a spring of Achaia	Virg. Plin.
Leucothoe	the daughter of Orchamus and Eury-nome, a mistress of Apollo changed by him into a frankincense-tree—a fountain in Samos, an island in the Tyrrhene Sea	Ov.
this is sometimes con-founded for Leucothea under theos		Plin.
Pānthoe	a nymph so called (the daughter of Nereus and Doris)	Gloss.
Panthōos or Panthus, from θῶς, swift, acute	the son of Otireus	Virg.
Panthoïdes-is	the son of Panthoos or Panthus	Ov.
thōs-ois ^m	a kind of wolf	Plin.
FlOTH	Mercury (among the Egyptians)	Gloss.
Thōus	a dog's name (as if swift)	Ov.
Alcātboas	of the city Alcātboe or Megara	Ov.
Maasibous (see mnao)	a painter of Sicyon (as if of acute me-mory)	Plin.
Naufibous (see naus)	the son of Neptune and Peribœa	Hom.
Piribous	the son of Ixion, Πυρίδας (see pira)	Hor.
Thoxēus	the son of Eurythbus—the son of Thestius	Sen. Ov.
Thū ⁹ CYDIDES-is ^m †	an Athenian historian (of great learning, probity, and gravity)	Cic.
Thucydides	of or belonging to or admiring or imi-tating Thucydides	Cic.
Thūle-es ^t , (some write Thyle)	the remotest island in the North (some suppose it to be Iceland; others Shet-land)	Plin. Tac.
*THEOS	God, supreme being; thēa, a goddess;	not used
(theo, in comp.)	thīos, θεός, divine; also, an uncle	
Deiātboes ⁹ CENA	a festive banquet of twelve guests (as if of twelve gods)	Suet.
Axiotboe	a noble woman so called	Gloss.
Leucothoe	Aurera (as if the white goddess)	Cic.
Pantbēa	the wife of Abradates, as if all divine (see after thēao at thao)	Gloss.
Pānthēa	the daughter of Jupiter, called also Aglata	Stat.
The ⁹ ANGELA	a town of Caria	Plin.
The ⁹ angelis-īdis ^f	verb used in magic	Plin.
The ⁹ ANO-ūs	a priestess of Pallas so called	Hom.
The ⁹ ANUM	a town of Apulia	Cic.
Enthe ⁹ ATUS	inspired with god	Mart.
A ⁹ theia-iæ, or atheismus-i ^m	atheism	Gloss.
Polytheismus	a multiplicity of gods	Gloss.
The ⁹ CRITUS-i	a poet of Syracuse (see crino)	Gloss.
The ⁹ DĀMAS-antis	the father of Hylas (see damao)	Apoll.
theodamantēus	of or belonging to Theodamas	Propert.

from θῶς; for θῶς, and cyd des from κῦδος, glory, honour, fame, as if swift in obtaining glory and fame.
 mē (I run) and θλός; (pernicious, fatal, destructive), for which θλός was used, because going there
 ought to be going to the end of the world or going to destruction.

<i>Theodectes</i> -æ	a poet and orator (see dechomai)	Cic.
<i>Theodonion</i> -is	herb piony	Apul.
<i>Theodoricus</i>	a king of the Goths in Italy	Procop.
<i>Theodorus</i>	several men so called (see dorum, p. 228, Vol. 1.)	Gloss.
<i>Theodorus</i>	three Emperors so called (see doo or didōmi at do)	Gloss.
<i>Theodora</i>	a city built by Theodosius	Plin.
<i>Theodosianus</i> codex	a book of the constitution of Christians	Gloss.
<i>Theodotus</i>	an epithet to chalk (from Theodotus, in whose ground it was first found)	Vitr.
<i>Theodotus</i>	a rhetorician so called (from doo or didōmi at do)	Plut.
<i>Theognis</i> -idis ^m	a poet of Megara so called	Gloss.
<i>Theomachia</i>	a battle of the gods (see machomai)	Sarist.
<i>Theombrötus</i> -i	a philosopher so called	Gloss.
<i>Theomprotios</i> -is ^f	herb used by the kings of Persia as a preservative	Plin.
<i>Theon</i> -ōnis	an unlearned and carping grammarian, name of some philosophers	Gloss.
<i>Thēdēca</i> theon	a kind of herb with leaves like a lettuce	Plin.
<i>Pantheon</i>	temple dedicated to all the gods	Plin.
<i>Theoninus</i>	of or belonging to the grammarian Theon	Hor.
<i>theonina</i> -æ	the herb purslain	Apul.
<i>Thēotēōsis</i>	a canonizing of men to be gods	Tertul.
<i>thēoticus</i>	divine	Gloss.
<i>atheus</i> or <i>os</i> -i	an atheist	Cic.
<i>Antitheus</i>	an anti-god—a wicked spirit	Lact.
<i>Dorotheus</i>	name of several men, as if gift of god	Gloss.
<i>enitheus</i> or <i>theos</i>	inspired, full of divine spirit	Stat.
<i>hēmitheus</i> or <i>theas</i>	demi-god	Mart.
<i>Pantheus</i>	consecrated, made a god, all divine	Inscr.
<i>Thia</i> -is ^f	an island in the Aegean Sea (the divine)	Plin.
<i>Thiatis</i> -is ^f	one of the Egyptian months	Plin.
<i>Thiodamas</i>	the son of Melampus (see damao)	Stat.
<i>enthūsiasmus</i>	enthusiasm, fanaticism	Eccel.
<i>enthusiasta</i> ^m	an enthusiast, a fanatic	Eccel.
<i>enthusiasticus</i>	enthusiastical	Eccel.
<i>Thēr</i> -ēros	a wild beast; therao or thereuo, I hunt	not used
(thēro or thērio, in comp.), see fēra	wild beasts, I follow or watch or lay a snare; therion, a wild beast, serpent, viper, worm, louse, sore or ulcer; theras, or therama-ātis, a capture, a hunting	
<i>Panther</i> -ēris ^m	a panther or wild beast—a kind of net for beasts or birds	Philon.
<i>Thera</i> -æ ^f	an island so called, one of the Cyclades	Varr.
<i>Panthera</i>	a very wild beast called a panther—a large drawing-net or a draught of birds, &c.	Plin.
<i>Adrianother</i> -æ or <i>Hadrianother</i> -ærum	a city of Mæsia built by Adrian, because of his luck in hunting there	Ulp.
<i>Theramēnes</i> -is	a famous Athenian so called	Sparr.
<i>Pantheras</i> -æ ^f	Ptolemais (built for the convenience of hunting elephants)	Cic.

<i>Enotheras</i> -æ ^m , or <i>theris</i> -īdis ^f	a sort of herb (as if hunter of wine)	Plin.
<i>sciatheras</i> -æ ^m , or <i>sciotheron</i> -ī ⁿ	the pin of a dial (the shadow of which shows the hour)	Vitr.
<i>therates</i> -æ	a hunter	Gloss.
<i>thereuticē</i> -es ^f	the art of hunting	Gloss.
<i>theriāca</i> -æ, or <i>iācē</i> -es	treacle, a remedy against poison or against the bite of venomous beasts	Plin.
<i>theriacus</i> -a-um	good against the bite of venomous beasts	Plin.
<i>theribethrōn</i> -ī	a sort of herb	Apul.
or <i>sciothericon</i>	a sun-dial set on a wall (some read <i>sciothericon</i> or <i>sciatericon</i> , but it comes from the adjective <i>σκιόβητος</i>)	Plin.
(horologium understood)	of or like or spotted like a panther	Celf.
<i>pantherīnus</i>	a raging ulcer or sore, a flanker	Apul.
<i>theriōma</i> -ātis ⁿ	dragonwort	
<i>therion</i> -īi ⁿ or <i>theriophonon</i> -ī ⁿ	a small net	Gloss.
<i>pantherium</i> -īi ⁿ	a stout Latin slain by Æneas—one of Æteon's dogs (as if hunter)	Virg.
<i>Theron</i> -ontis or <i>ōnis</i>	a net for catching any beast	Ov.
<i>pantherum</i>	I serve, court, honour, respect, attend or nurse (as a patient); <i>therapōn-ontos</i> , a man-servant; <i>therapne</i> -es, a maid-servant	Ulp. not used
* <i>Thērapeuo</i>	a physician, that heals	Gloss.
This seems to come from <i>θέρω</i> —see <i>therō</i>	the art or method of curing the sick	Gloss.
<i>therapeuta</i> -æ ^m	a city or town of Laconia (so called, because Castor and Pollux were highly honoured there)	Stat. Sil.
<i>therapeuticē</i> -es ^f	of or belonging to <i>Therapnē</i>	Stat.
<i>Therapnē</i> -arum, or <i>Therapnē</i> -es ^f	I make hot, I cure or heal; <i>thermos</i> , hot, ardent, violent; <i>thermoo</i> or <i>thermo</i> , I heat or make hot (<i>thermo</i> or <i>therm</i> or <i>therme</i> , in comp.)	not used
<i>Therapnēus</i>	a town of the Sabines	Plin.
* <i>Thēro</i>	of <i>Theramne</i> , Sabine	Sil.
(<i>theros</i> , summer, the harvest)	an island in the Ægean Sea	Plin.
<i>Theramnēus</i>	a famous Corinthian potter and turner	Plin.
<i>Therasia</i>	of or made by <i>Thericles</i>	Gloss.
<i>Thericles</i> -is	a sort of balm	Plin.
<i>Thericleus</i> or <i>ius</i>	a veil or garment for summer	Gloss.
<i>theristron</i> -ī ⁿ	a hot-bath or hot place for bathing—several cities and towns so called (as if bath or the baths)	Plin.
<i>Theristrum</i> or <i>istrium</i> ⁿ	the gulf of Thessalonica	Plin.
<i>Thermē</i> -arum	beating (said of plants)	Apul.
<i>Thermaicus Sinus</i>	hot and soft (ova <i>thermapala</i> , ἀπαλός means soft and tender)	Th. Prisc.
<i>thermanticus</i>	made of lupines (whence <i>therminum</i> , oil of lupines)	Plin.
<i>therm²apalus</i> -a-um	an inhabitant of <i>Thermē</i> in Sicily	Cic.
<i>thermīnus</i> -a-um	a river of Cappadocia—a swift river of Thrace in the country of the Amazons	Virg. Ov.
(see <i>thermus</i> here)	of or belonging to the river <i>Thermodon</i>	Prop. Ov.
<i>Thermītānus</i>	little hot baths	Mart.
<i>Thermōdōn</i> or <i>ōdōn-ontis</i> ^m		
<i>Thermodontēus</i> or <i>ius</i> or <i>iācus</i> , or <i>Thermodoontēus</i> , &c.		
<i>therm³ulæ</i> -arum ^f		

Ἀποθήρμους-a-um
(see apodermus at dēras)

thermus-i, θέρμος

Thers²ANDER or an-
drus-it

Thers²LÖCHUS-i

ThersITES-æ

thyralis-idis†

•THES-thētos

thessa-æ†

•THESPIS-ios

(see lower)

Thespiæ-iarum

ThespiÆCUS or Thespis

Thespi-is

Thespi or Thespis or

Thespias

ThespiADÆ-arum^m

ThespiADES-um†

THESTIUS§

ThestiADÆ-arum^m

ThestiADES-um†

Thestias-adis

•THIASUS-i, θιάσος (not
thyasos)

thiasOTÆ-arum (not thy-
asotæ)

†Thisbē or Thysbe-es

ThisbEUS

•THLAO

thlasias-æ^m

thlaspi, ind. or thlaspi-
dion-in

THLIBO

thlibias-it^m

†cthlipsis-is†

•THNESCO

Athānagia-æ

EuthanĀSIA

AthanĀSIUS

AthanATUS

hot or containing heat (it is thought, Apic.

but ἀποθέρμος means the reverse)

a lupine (because of its hot nature)

the son of Polyneices

Gloss.
Virg.

the son of Antenor

a deformed and ill-bred fellow so called

sort of herb for making wicks of candles

a labourer or servant (see the note on

tēter); thessa or thēta, a maid-ser-

vant

a sort of fish

a soothsayer, a prophet, divine; thespion,

a divine thing

an ancient city of Bæotia

of or belonging to Thespiæ

an Athenian poet who invented Tragedy

the son of Erechtheus (he had fifty daugh-

ters whom Hercules wedded—see

Thestius)

the male descendants of Thespi or Thes-

pius (see Thestiadæ here)

muses or nymphs inhabiting Thespiæ

the son of Partæon (it is said it was

he who had fifty daughters—see

Thespi)

the sons of Thestius

the fifty daughters of Thestius

Althea (being the daughter of Thestius)

a sort of dance (with chorus) to Bacchus

Virg.
Hom.
Plin.
not used

Plin.
not used

Strab. P.
Val. Cat.

Hor.
Gloss.

Gloss.

Ov.

Ov.

Ov.

Paulan.

Gloss.

Virg.

companions in the dance thiasus—thya-
fitas, fodalitas (in Fest.) read thia-
fotas, fodales

the unhappy mistress of an unhappy lover

—a town in Bæotia

of the town Thisbe

I break, bruise

a gelding

herb country-mustard, wild fennel (Scrib.

has used thlaspi as a genitive)

I press, bind close, cut off, ill treat

a gelding

elision or the cutting off of some letter

I die, perish

a city of the Iberian Spain

a natural or easy death

a Greek father and bishop of Alex-

andria

name of a man of prodigious strength—

Athanati-orum, a troop of horse, as

if immortals, because, if one dropped,

his place was immediately supplied by

another

Ov.
Stat.

Ov.

not used

Ulp.

Plin.

not used

Paul.

Gramm.

not used

Liv.

Aug.

Gloss.

Plin.

Curt.

† From θέρω, Æol. for θερῶ (the fut. of θέρω) and ἀνθρ-ἀνδρῶς.

‡ “A θέρω and ἄλλομαι, quod caleat et subalter,” Jardin des Racines Grecques.

§ This Thestius seems to be the same as Thespis (at Thespi), by changing p into t.

or biohanatus or os
Thētaⁿ, ind.

•THÖLUS-i, θέλος,†

•THÖMIZO or thōmisso
thomex or tōmex-icis^m, or
tōmica-æ^f, θυμίζω

•THÖRAX-ācis^m
(thōrāca-æ^f, Gloss.)

thōracātus

thōracium

thōracōmāchus-i^m

•THÖRO or thōreo
(thorybos, tumult, great
noise)

thōrybethron

Thūria-iæ^f

Thūria-orumⁿ

thuriānus

Thurii-iorum

Thurius

•THRAO, inusit.

thrōnus

altitronus

Thronium

intronizo

enthronistica-orum

•THRION

Thria-æ^f, or Thrio-ūs

Thriusius

•THRIX-trichos

callithrix-trichis^f, or calli-
trichon-i^a

polythrix-trichis^f, or polytri-
chon-iⁿ (polytricha-æ,
or e-æ^f, Gloss.)

TRICHOO

trichias æ^m

trichinus-a^{um}

trichitis-i^{idis}

hēbēnotrichon

hystrix-icis^f

hystriūlus

striculus

dead violently

the letter Θ (it stood for Θάνατος, whence
Martial calls it mortiferum theta—
Isidor says it means also a dead
soldier)

the centre of an arched roof (called
a scutcheon) — the roof or dome
of a temple or church—any round
building

I bind or tie with ropes, I flog
a wreath of hemp to make ropes with,
a rope or cord, a porter's knot or
flay

the inward part of the breast—a sto-
macher—a breast-plate

armed or defended with a breast-plate

the top or main-top of a ship

sort of garment (see machomai)

I leap, assault, rush in or upon—thūrios

or thuros, θυρός, θυρός, impetuous

a sort of herb

a fountain so called; Thuria^f or Thu-
riumⁿ, a town of Calabria

a sort of sea-fish

the sword-fish

inhabitants of Thuria or Thuriium

of or belonging to Thuria or Thu-
rium

I sit down; thranos, a seat, a stool;
thronos, a seat, a throne, an empire,
a government

a throne, royal seat, chair of state

whose throne is high above

a town of Achaia

I enthrone

money paid by bishops for installation

an agreeable food (made of the leaves or
young shoots of the fig-tree)

a town of Attica

of the town Thria

hair, bristle, nap (tricho, in comp.)

herb maidenhair, also a kind of ape

herb maidenhair, a precious stone with
greenish hair

I make bairy or bristly; trichion,
hair

a sort of fish like a sardine

dry like hair, made of hair

a sort of alum

a sort of rue (also hēbēnotrichon-iⁿ)

a porcupine

bairy or bristly like a porcupine

for hystriculus

Virg.

Vitr.

Ov.

Vair.

not used

Gloss.

Celf. Juv.

Virg.

Plin.

Jun.

Gloss.

not used

Plin.

Gloss.

Plin.

Plin.

Cic.

Ov.

not used

Plin.

Fortun.

Plin.

Sarib.

Justinian.

Varr.

Plin.

Plin.

not used

Plin.

Plin.

not used

Plin.

Varr.

Plin.

Apul.

Plin.

Salmaf.

Arnob.

But *delor* means that black humour which the fish cuttle emits, in order to escape from fishermen—see the
on *delor*.

TRICÆ-ARUM (the singular is trica-æ, hardly used—see at mus)	any let or impediment (as hair fettering bird's feet)—trifles, toys—Trica, a city of Thessaly—also, a town of Apulia	Cic. Plaut. S Plin.
TRICÆUS TRICHA-Æ	belonging to Trica supposed to be for trica (some read trechea)	Avien. Tert.
TRICHAPTUM-IA	a garment or any thing woven very fine (as if made of the thinnest hair)	Hier.
TRIC ⁷ OSUS TRICOR	filly, tawdry, full of tricks I trifle and dally, jest and toy, baffle and show tricks	Gell. Cic.
EX ⁴ TRICO	I disentangle—unriddle, understand— obtain or get—clear or cleanse	Plaut. Hor. C
INTRICO OR INTRICOR	I entwrap or entangle, mortgage	lct.
EXTRICA ¹ BILIS	that may be got out or disentangled	Plin.
IN ⁵ EXTRICABILIS	not to be disengaged, inextricable	Virg.
IN ⁵ EXTRICABILITER	irrecoverably, inextricably	Apul.
EX ⁴ TRICAT ¹ IO	a delivery, an escape	August.
INTRICATIO OR ŪRA	an impeding or entangling	Hier. V
IN ⁵ EXTRICAT ¹ US	not disentangled	Apul.
INTRICAT ¹ E	in an intricate manner	Mart.
TRIC ¹ O-ONIS ^m	a trisler, toyer, baffle—a quarrelsome fellow	Non. C
•THRYPTO (trȳphos, a fragment)	I break to pieces, corrupt with luxury;	not used
TRYPHĒRA (not triphera)- Æ	tryphētos, soft, gentle, delicate sort of gentle medicament	Scribon.
TRYPHIC ¹ DORUS TRYPHON-ONIS	an Egyptian grammarian a grammarian of Alexandria—a Jewish writer—a surname of one of the Pto- lemies—a bookseller so called	Suid. Suid. Gloss. Mart.
•THYO	I sacrifice, kill, grow furious, grow hot	not used
thyno	I rush impetuously, am furious	not used
thyos or thyma	a sacrifice or victim, perfume	not used
thȳmiao	I perfume, exhale or burn perfumes	not used
thȳmos, θυμός	the sweet-smelling thyme, a sort of onions, a swelling or wheal	not used
thymos, θυμός	spirit, soul, life, mind, vivacity, pre- sence of mind, boldness, passion or anger	not used
thȳsia	a sacrificing, the victim; thytes, the sacrificer	not used
thȳssO	I shake	not used
thya-Æ ^f , or thyon-i ^a (see thȳia)	a very sweet and lasting tree, the life-tree	Plin.
ThyamIS-IS ^m	a river of Theprotia	Plin.
Thyas-ādis	a priestess of Bacchus (see thiasus)	Virg.
ThyatIRA-Æ ^f	a town of Lydia or of the Ionian Sea	Plin.
Thyella-Æ	one of the Harpies so called (as if im- petuous storm)	Hom.
Thyestēs-IS or æ	the son of Pelops, a tragedy of the Feast which Atreus served to his brother Pelops	Mart.
ThyestĒUS	of or belonging to Thyestes	Hor.
ThyestĪADES-Æ	Ægisthus (as son of Thyestes)	Ov.
thȳeUM	the gum of sweet trees, frankincense	Plin.
Thȳia	the daughter of Cepheus, a city so called (Thȳia means also a mortar)	Herodot.

Thyæ-arum or ades-um	priestesses of Bacchus	Gloss.
thyînus or thyîus	of the odoriferous tree <i>thya</i>	Bibl.
thyîtes-æ^m	hard stone fit for making mortars	Plin.
thyma-âtis^a	a sacrifice, a victim—a swelling or wheal	Gloss. Cels.
thyma	the making smoke (with frankincense, wheat, barley, or some of the first fruits) before making a sacrifice	Gloss.
thymallus-im	a sort of sweet and precious fish	Ambros.
thymbra-æ^f	the herb savoury — Thymbra-æ or Thymbre-es^f , a place near Troas, where plenty of savoury grew	Col. Stat.
Thymbræus	of <i>Thymbra</i> (a surname of <i>Apollo</i>)— thymbræum , a sort of herb	Virg.
Thymbris-is^m	a river of <i>Bithynia</i> (see <i>Thybris</i> after thus here)	Plin. Litt. ex Plin.
thymē, θυμός	readily, with alacrity	Plaut.
thymēlē-es^f†	a pulpit or stand on the stage for mimics to entertain the spectators—a lewd woman (as if actress of mimicry)	Suidas.
thymelæa-æ^f	a sort of herb	Juv.
thymelicus-i	a mimic or jester acting ridiculous parts properly, an invention or new thought, but chiefly an argument drawn from contraries—imperfect syllogism	Plin.
enthymēma-âtisⁿ	a small invention, a little new thought	Vitr.
enthymematⁿ ion	a thought, an invention	Cic.
enthymia	tranquillity of the mind	Juv.
thymia	good-will, kindness, alacrity	Gell.
thymiāma-âtisⁿ	incense, perfume, sweet gum	Tert.
thymiāmus (from <i>thymum</i> and <i>amo</i>)	fond of thyme	Cic.
thymiānus	of thyme, fed with thyme (it is said, but we should read <i>thymiamus</i>)	Plaut.
anathymiastis-is^f	a vapour, an exhalation	Petr.
thymiatērium (some <i>thymiamaterium</i>)	a censor to burn incense in	Ambros.
thymînus	of or belonging to thyme	Col.
thymion or thymiumⁿ	a kind of wart like a thyme-leaf or coloured like the thyme-flower	Plin.
acrothymium	a wart or swelling like the thyme-flower	Cels.
thymîtes-æ^m	wine of thyme	Col.
Thymcetes-is or Tymcetes	the son of <i>Priamus</i> by <i>Ariste</i>	Virg.
thymon-inⁿ	weed like or winding about thyme	Plin.
thymⁿosus	smelling of thyme	Plin.
thymumⁿ or thymus-im	thyme (<i>thymus-æ^m</i> , a wart, <i>Plin.</i>)	Virg. Scrib.
thymum	honey of two sorts of thyme	Plin.
Euthymus	a boxer so called	Plin.
Thynia-iæ	an island so called near <i>Bithynia</i> —a country of <i>Thrace</i>	Strabo.
Thynus or ÿcus	of <i>Bithynia</i> (said of a sort of gold ring, &c.), also <i>Thracian</i>	Gloss.
thynnus or thunnus	a tunny-fish (from <i>Strabo</i>)	Hor.
thynnarius or thunnarius	of or concerning the tunny-fish	Plin.

thymia means also an altar (for sacrificing upon), the altar of Bacchus (behind an orchestra), meal offered

Thyōnēus	a name of Bacchus (as if the furious)	Hor.
Thyonianus	Bacchus	Catal.
thyrrheus lapis	sort of stone which will swim when large, but will sink when lessened	Plin.
thyrsus-i	a goad, a furious or mad temper—a spear wrapped around with ivy or bay-leaves and carried about at Bacchus's feasts—young sprout or stem of a lettuce or some other herb	Lucr. Catal.
Thyrāgētæ-arum (Thūsāgētæ, <i>Plin.</i> Tyr- rēgētæ, <i>Strab.</i>)	a people of Sarmatia bordering upon the Geloni	Plin.
Agathyrsi-orum	a people near to the Scythians (so called from Agathyrsus, one of the sons of Hercules)	Val. Fl.
thyrsiculus	a little stem or stalk	Apul.
thyrsiger	bearing the spear called thyrsus	Sen.
thyrsion-ii^a	a kind of herb	Apul.
Thyrsis-is	a young Arcadian shepherd	Virg.
Thyrsia	a sacrificing of oxen	Suet.
Idolothyrsia	a sacrificing to idols	Gloss.
Thysseium-ii^a	a sort of herb (from <i>Thysse</i>)	Plin.
Thyssus-if	a town in Macedonia	Plin.
Thysus i^m (from <i>Thysia</i>)	a hog (the hog was first used in sacrifices)	Varr.
Thytha-æ^m	that kills oxen for sacrifices	Plaut.
Idolothytus	sacrificed to idols	Tertul.
Necrothytus	sacrificed to the dead	Tertul.
Thus-thūris, or tus-tūrisⁿ (thuri or turi, in comp.)†	frankincense, incense—thus terræ, ground pine	Plin. O.
thura or tura-æ	a sort of herb	Plin.
thurarius or tūrius	a maker or seller of frankincense—epithet of a street where perfumes were sold	Marc. B. Firmic.
thureus or tureus	of or belonging to frankincense	Ascon.
thuribulum or turibulum	a censer to burn incense in	Col.
thuri⁹fer or turifer	bearing or bringing forth frankincense	Cic.
thuri⁹fico or tūrifico	burn incense—thurificatus, that has burnt frankincense to idols	Plin.
thuri⁹legus or turilegus	that gathers frankincense	Voss.
thuscūlum or tuscūlum	a little piece of frankincense—Tusculum, a city of Italy	Cypr.
Thuscus or Tuscus-i or	a son of Hercules	Ov.
Thuscūlus or Tuscūlus		Plaut.
Thusca or Tusca-æ^f	a district of Africa	Hor.
Thuscenius or Tuscenius	a furious and covetous man so called	Gloss.
Thuscia or Tuscia-iæ^f†	Etruria or Tuscany (anciently Tyrrhenia, which see hereafter)	Plin.
Tuscānus or Tuscānicus or Tuscus or Tuscūlus	Tuscan or Etrurian or Tyrrhenian	Cic.
Tusce	after the manner of the Tuscans	Vitr. P.
Tusculānus or Tusculānenſis	of or belonging to Tusculum	Hor. T. Gell. Cic.

† Ancient authors are very much divided about the etymology of this word, on which account, no doubt and both *thus* and *tus* in the best writers. Those who write *thus*, derive it from *thū*, because used in sacrifices; those who write *tus*, derive it from *tundo* (Porphy. in Horat.)

† "A sacrificiis, ut quidam arbitrantur, dicta; Græci enim *θύρ*, sacrificare dicunt. Vel à *thure*, quod sacrificii utimur. Vel à *Tusculo* (i. e. à *Thuscus*) Herculis filio, quod veteres Grammatici probant." Gellius.

Thÿbris or Tiberis or Tibris -is or Idis † <i>cistiberis</i> Tiberias -iadis†	<i>the Tiber in Italy which divides Latium and Tuscany of this side of the Tiber a city of Galilee, the lake or sea of Galilee</i>	Virg. Ov. Gloss. Pompon. Steph.
Tiberinis Tiberinus also Tibrinus or Thybrinus	<i>a nymph of the river Tiber of or pertaining to the river Tiber—substantively, the son of Capetus drowned in the river Albula—the god of the river Tiber (for the river itself)—a Roman surname of beyond or of the other side of the Tiber several Romans so called</i>	Ov. Virg. Claud. Ov. Virg.
transiberinus Tiberius Tiberius or Tiberianus Tibricola or Thybricola	<i>of or belonging to Tiberius that dwells about the Tiber</i>	Cic. Mart. Tac. Flor. Stat. Suet. Prud.
Tyana -æ† Tyanensis Tyanus Tyde -es† Tydeus (two syllables)-ei or ēos	<i>a city of Cappadocia of or belonging to Tyana of or belonging to Tyana a town of Spain built by Diomedes the son of Æneus</i>	Strabo. Plin. Ov. Sil. Stat.
Tydidēs -æ Tyrrhēnus -i (see <i>Thufcia</i> here before)	<i>Diomedes (as son of Tydeus) the son of Atys—whence, adjectively, Tuscan or Etrurian (because he settled in Tuscany)</i>	Virg. Gloss. Virg.
Tyrrhenia -iæ† (see <i>Thufcia</i> here before) Tyrrhus -i Tyrrhidēs or ēidēs (two syllables)-arum	<i>the country of Etruria or Tuscany a herdsman of king Latinus the sons of Tyrrhus</i>	Ov. Virg. Virg.
• Thyra (thyro or thyrr, in comp.) Thyre -es† Thyrea	<i>a door, passage, issue; thyroo, I stop up the passage by a door or gate a town of the Messenians a place in Achaia—a city of Peloponnesus</i>	not used Stat. Plin. Steph.
thyreātis -īdis hyperthyris -īdis† or hyperthyrum † lathyris -īdis† or lathyr -is† prothyris -īdis thyroma -ātis† thyroreum -i† dialthyrum	<i>of Thyrea the upper post or lintel of a door herb spurge (good for the gravel) corner of a wall, cross-beam the fold of a door the porter's lodge screen or fence to keep out the wind, rail or pail before the door the threshold or groundsel porch, pale or rail to keep off horses or carts</i>	Ov. Vitr. Plin. Seren. Vitr. Vitr. Vitr. Vitr.
hypothyrum prothyrum pseudothyrum lathyrus i† obturō † obturo	<i>a back or bye-door or gate herb lion's foot I stop up, shut the entrance or passage I stop up before</i>	Vitr. Vitr. Cic. Apul. Varr. Vitr.

The Grecians called it *Θύβρις*, perhaps from *Θύβρις*—see *thymbra* and *Thymbris* before. The ancient called it first *Albula*, then *Thybris*, afterwards *Tiberis*, contractedly *Tibris*, and even *Tiber*. It is changed its name *Thybris* into *Tiberis* from *Tiberinus* (a king of the Albans) having perished in that

we think that it comes from *thus-thuris*; because, say they, the priests, during the time of sacrifice, their ears with frankincense: but the verb is not confined to the ears; it comes from *θύω*, or rather *θύω*, by dropping the aspiration, and changing *v* into *u*.

REturo
Obtura¹CULUM
Obtura²MENTUM
Obtura³IO
Agathyrna or **Agathyrnum**
 ***TIARA^f** or **tiaras-æ^m**
 (from the Hebrew)
tiarATUS
 ***TIBIA-æ^f†**

tibiALIS^m-is^e-æ^a

tibiale-is^a
tibiARIUS
tibiATIM

tibi⁹CEN-cinis^m
 (see under cano)
tibicina-æ
tibicinO
tibicina¹OR
tibicin²IUM
tibINUS-im
Tibarēni-orum
Tibifis-is^m
TibifENUS
Tibullus-i
Tibulus-im
Tibur or **Tiburnus-i**
 (some write Tybur)
Tibur-ūris^a
Tiburs-urtis or **Tiburtis-**
is-e
TuburTINUS or **Tiburtius**
Tiburtus or **Tiburnus-i**
 ***TICTO**

tēcos or **tecnos**
tecnōsis, a getting of
 children, an adopting
ANAtocismus
tecITES-æ^m
A³locius

A³locium or **atocion-ii**
Theotocos-ūs^f
tec⁹ULLIO-iōnis
Theotocus
g³ticus (as a termination)

I open or cause to open
an obstruction
what stops up, obstruction, a dam
a stopping up
a town of Sicily
ornament for the head worn by the Per-
sians and Phrygians, a turban, a sash
wearing a turban
a flute, pipe, flageolet—the shanks or
shin-bone, the leg
of or belonging to pipes or legs, fit to
make pipes of
a leg-barnesi, a stocking
that makes flutes or pipes, &c.
up or down to the middle of the flute,
&c.
a piper or player on the flute, &c.—a
prop or pillar to support
a woman that plays on the flute, &c.
I play on the flute, &c.
a piper or player on the flute
the art of playing on the flute, &c.
a note on the flute, &c.
people near Themiscyra in Cappadocia
a river of Scythia
of the river Tibifis
an excellent elegiac poet
a sort of wild pine-tree
the brother of Catillus and Coras (see
Tiburtus)
a pleasant city of Italy
of Tibur
of Tibur
a god worshipped at Tibur
I breed, bring forth; tēcos, fruit, what
is born, usury; tēcizo, I lend upon
usury
child, fruit in the womb; tecnoo, I
breed, have children, adopt

a renewing of usury, compound interest
herb birthwort
that prevents conception or causes bar-
renness
medicine that causes barrenness
the Virgin Mary, the mother of God
a little usurer
born of God
seems to come from τίκω in exoticus, &c.
(see tecos above)

Varr.
 Marc.
 Plin.
 Bibl.
 Plin.
 Juv.
 Virg.
 Sidon.
 Cic. C.
 Plin.
 Suet.
 Gloss.
 Felt.
 Cic.
 Juv.
 Plin.
 Fulg.
 Gloss.
 Apul.
 Non.
 Plin.
 Herod.
 Val. F.
 Ov.
 Plin.
 Serv.
 Hor.
 Suet. C.
 Mar.
 Gloss.
 not u.
 not u.
 Cic.
 Apul.
 Plin.
 Plin.
 Gloss.
 Cic.
 Gloss.

† Scaliger, on *tibia*, says "à τίκω, quod cavus." *Tuba* is acknowledged to come from *tubus*. *Tuba* is also hollow, besides that it may be said to be beaten by the fingers; as *τίκω*, with respect to tips, in Poll. B. 2. means the lower part pressed down, and this pressure becomes more sensible, when necessary, in sounding a trumpet or playing on the flute; so I think that *tibia* comes from *τίκω*, *tibi* being the first syllable, see *typo*. But, after admitting the change of *v* into *i*, because it frequently happens, some say that the *a* in *Tubus* and *Tuba* is short, while the first *i* in *tibia* is long. Against this objection, some instances will be found to militate.

Ticida-æ	an elegiac poet so called	Ov.
Ticinum-i	a town of the Insubres in Italy	Plin.
Ticinus-i ^m	a river near Ticinum	Claud.
Tifata or Tiphata-æ	a mountain of Campania	Stat.
Tifernus-i ^m τίφηνος	a river of Italy; Tifernum, a town through which it flows; Tifernatesum, a people of Italy	Plin.
Tigellicus-i ^m	a Sardinian so called	Hor.
•TIGRIS-is or idis the animal is masculine and feminine; the river is masculine	a tiger (a beast very swift and fierce), the river Tigris (the most rapid of all others)—a river of Paphlagonia	Virg.
Pāstigris	the river Tigris where all its streams meet	Luc.
TigrāNES-is	the river Tigris where all its streams meet	Plin.
TigrāNA	a king of Armenia the Greater—another who was son to the former	Cic. Liv.
Tigrano ⁹ CERTA-æ	a town of Media	Ptol.
tigr ⁹ FER	the metropolis of Armenia the Greater	Plin.
tigrINUS	(certa, in the Oriental Language, means city)	
TRANSIGRITANUS	that bears tigers	Sidon.
•Tigulia-æ ^f	of or like a tiger, spotted as a tiger	Plin.
Tigurum	of beyond the river Tigris	Sext. Ruf.
•TILIA-iæ ^f (a τίλῖα, Ulmus, Ainsf)	a town of Liguria in Italy	Plin.
tiliACEUS or āris	Zurich in Switzerland; Tigurinus, of Zurich; Tigurinus pagus, the Canton of Zurich	Cæs.
tilICA	a linden or lime-tree—the thin skin that is between the wood and the bark of any tree	Virg. Plin.
•TILLO	of or belonging to the linden-tree	Col. Aurel.
PARATILMUS	a jocular distortion	Cic.
TILLO ⁹	I break, tear off, divide, bite, sting	not used
TILL ⁹ MENTUM	a punishment on those convicted of adultery, consisting in tearing or shaving off their hair	Gloss.
TILL ⁹ US-i	I tickle, provoke or move pleasantly	Cic.
TILL ⁹ USUS	a tickling or provoking	Fulg.
•TIN	a tickling, a provoking or moving the fancy	Cic. Plin.
tinn ⁹ IO ⁺ Ivi-ĭtum (from the sound tin and io for eo)	a tickling	Theod. Cod.
CIRCUMtinnio	ticklish, that will easily laugh	Gloss.
OBTinnio	the sound of metal when struck; tinnasso, I vibrate, strike	not used
RETinnio	I jingle or tinkle, ring, make a clear sound—prattle	Varr.
SUB ⁹ tinnio	I found around or about	Plaut.
tinnio or tintinio	I tinkle or jingle about	Varr.
tinnO or tintino-as	I tinkle or ring again	Apul.
	I tinkle or jingle a little	Litt. ex Mart.
	I ring like a bell (from the sound tin repeated, and io for eo)	Tert.
	I ring like a bell	Gloss.
		Gloss. Næv.

"Senna defendens, dixit quædam ejus sputatilica esse crimina. Tum C. Rufus, circumvenior, inquit, Judicet, abentis. Senna quid dicas nescio, metuo insidias: sputatilica quid est hoc? Sputa quid sit scio, tilica nescio. insidias; sed ille tamen familiaris meus rectè loqui putabat esse, inusitatè loqui."—See under *pao*.
 "et ridens geminatâ priori syllabâ, i. e. vellico, attrito leviter." Scalig.

tinnina¹BULUM†

tinninabulātUS

tinnin³ACŪLUStinn²MENTUMtinnit¹ŪRUStinnit¹US-ŪS

Tinnius

tinn³ŪLUStinnunculus or tinnun-
culus or tintinnunculus

tinnITO

*TINO or tanyo

τινω (fut. τινῶ) or τανῶ

Tēnaro^s-if or Tēnarus-im^m
or Tēnara-orumⁿ, pl.

TēnarīDES-æ

Tēnarīs-idis

TēnariUS

tēniA

tēniĀCA

tēniENSIS

tēniŌLA

tēni⁷ŌSUSTanaīs-is^mTān⁹āquil-īlis^f

(aquil perhaps from ἀν)

Amphitane-es^f

taniĀCÆ-arum

Tanis

tanicus or taniticum

tanos or tanus-im^m

TetanOTHRUM

TETANUS

TetanīCUS

ECTĀSIS

(see the note on parec-
tatus)

PAREctasis

ENTasis

EPITasis

a little bell; tintinnabulum terræ, win-
ter green
that has a little bell (some read tinni-
bulatus)that makes a ringing (the hangman rung
a bell or the culprit bore little bells in
going to execution)a ringing or tinkling
about to play or sing

a tinkling or ringing, a tingling

a poet so called

tinkling, shrill—ringing or making a
clear sounda kind of hawk that frightens other
hawks by his voiceI tinkle or ring or chirp—I brag, boast
I extend, touch, press; tanaos, extended,

long, lofty

a promontory of Laconia (with a hollow
cave under it, having a wide mouth)

—Tēnarum, a town so called

a Lacedemonian (Hyacinthus so called)

Lacedemonian (relating to a feminine)

of or belonging to Tēnaro^s

a ribband, head-band, hair-lace, fillet

—wreath (at the top of a pillar),

border—long vein (as of white cliff

along the sea side), a long narrow

sea-fish—belly-worm, grave-worm—

pair of traces to draw by

a bit of bread or meat or cake (which
is long and not broad)

that dwells along white cliffs

a little ribband or fillet

full of ribbands or fillets

a large river dividing Europe and Asia

a woman of high birth so called—an

imperious woman

a precious stone of a gold colour

gammons or pestles of bacon brought from

Gaul (it is said)—see tēniaca be-
fore)

a city of Ægypt

one of the mouths of the river Nile

a sort of gem, a sort of herb

medicine to take away wrinkles

kind of cramp, stiffness or stretching of
the sinews, crick in the neck

apt to have the crick or cramp

the making of a short syllable long

the lengthening of a word by the infer-
tion of a letter or syllable

intension, a straining or stretching

the busiest part of a play, emphasis

Plin.

Sidon.

Plaut.

Plaut.

Suet.

Plin.

Non.

Quint.

Catul.

Col. Pl.

Gloss.

Philo.

not used

Luc. St.

Sen.

Gloss.

Ov.

Ov.

Virg.

Virg.

Vitr.

Plin.

Col.

Gloss.

Varr.

Plin.

Col.

Gloss.

Luc.

Liv.

Juv.

Plin.

Varr.

Plin.

Plin.

Plin.

Plin.

Cels.

Cels.

Gramm.

Gramm.

Vitr.

Gramm.

† Some say that tintinnabulum means also a sort of cart.

PRŌLOSIS

ENTATĪCOS-ī^m

PRŌTATICUS

TATIUS

TATIENSES-ium

PARACTASTUS†

Tēnes-is

TēNĒDOS-ī^f

Tenedius

tenESMUS or tenasismus

tenONTAGRA-æ^f

Tēnos-ī^f

HYPOLENŪSA-æ^f

TĪNA-æ^f

tinIARIA-æ^f

tinIATĪCA-æ

tinUS-ī^f

TĪNEA

tinē⁷ŌSUS

TĪNIA-īæ^f

TŌNOR-Ōris^m

tenŌTĪCUS

tenOS

PERITONÆUM

tonARIUM or tonorium

τονάριον

SYNTONARIUS or syntonator

CHIRONŌTOS

DĪATŌNI

A⁷TONIA

MONOTONIA

OPHTHOTONIA

PROTHOTONIA

SYNTONIA

OPHTHOTŌNICUS

PROTHOTŌNICUS

DĪATŌNICUM

EPITŌNIUM

HĒMITONIUM

SĒMITONIUM

tonUS or tonos-ī^m

ANATŌNUS

CATATŌNUS

a proposition—first part of a play—the former part of an exordium or even period

the herb ragwort (good to cause erection) introduced in the first part of a play a king of the Sabines (see Titius under tio)

inhabitants of a third part of Rome (so called from Tattius), see Tities under tio

a stripling or springal, a grown lad the son of Cygnus (founder of Tenedos) a small isle and city of Lesser Asia of or belonging to Tenedos a desire of going to stool without effect a disease in the tendons an island in the Aegean Sea (the e is long)

line drawn under the arch of a circle sort of wine-vessel

a sort of herb a sort of herb

sort of bay or laurel a moth—a belly-worm—a worm breed-

ing in hives full of moths or worms

a river of Umbria the accent or tone

that has a straining force tone, accent, tenour, a stretching or

straining (see tonus hereafter) a very thin but strong membrane

a flageolet or musical pipe

that strikes the board hard with his feet in a musical manner

made or created by the hand corner or band-stones

sort of dirge or silly song monotony or uniformity of sound

a disease causing a distortion of the neck a disease causing the chin to fall on the

breast a continuity of the same sound

very-necked whose chin falls to his breast

a plain song any thing to tune an instrument with

half a tone half a tone

a tone, note, accent, tune—space between the earth and the moon, gloss or variety of colour (see under tono hereafter)

straining or stretching upward straining or stretching downward, too

high

Apul. Donat. Rhet.

Apul. Donat. Liv.

Ov.

Lucil.

Cic.

Virg.

Cic.

Nep. Plin.

Cæl. Aur.

Plin.

Geom.

Varr.

Scrib. larg.

Marc. Emp.

Plin.

Hor. Plin.

Col.

Col.

Sil.

Quint.

Theod. Prisc.

not used

Celf.

Quint.

Gloss.

Gloss.

Vitr.

Gloss.

Quint.

Cæl. Aur.

Cæl. Aur.

Gloss.

Plin.

Th. Prisc.

Vitr.

Varr.

Vitr.

Boët.

Mart.

Plin.

Vitr.

Vitr.

the superlat. termination τανος seems to come from τανω, whence τάνω, extension, and, among rhetor.

DIATENUS	
DITONUS	
HOMOTONUS	
MONOTONUS	
OPISTHOTONUS or SI-I	
EMPROTHOTONUS	
SYNTONUS	
DIATONON or UIN	
OXYTONON-I	
ANTONIUS	
ANTONIĀNUS	
ANTONIASTER-TRI	
ANTONINUS	
ANTONINIĀNUS	
THĪNO, <i>Seis</i>	
thenſa-æ ^f (some tenſa)	
TŌNO-āvi-ātum†	
tenO ³ -ui-ītum, Non.	
ATTONO-ūi-ītum	
CIRCUMTONO	
DETONO	
INTONO	
SUPERINTONO	
PERTONO	
PRŌTONO	
RETONO	
ton ³ ANS	
ALITONANS or aliton ³ US	
tonat ¹ IO	
tonit ¹ ABĪLIS	
tonitrĀLIS (see the note on tonitru)	
tonitruū, indecl. or tonitrus-ūs ^m	
tonitruĀLIS	
tonitruUM-I	
tonitruO	
ATTONIT ¹ US	
ATTONITE	
ton ³ US	
tonESCO ³	
*TIO, <i>tis</i> , fut. <i>tis</i>	
tisſ-eos, repayment, reward, punishment	
tīēO, <i>tū</i>	

stretched out, strained, very high, extending out and forming a corner	Gloss.
concord in music to two parts	Paulin.
equally extended	Vitr.
uniform or unvaried in sound	Isidor.
a disease causing a distortion of the neck	Plin.
a disease causing the chin to fall on the breast	Cael. A.
musical (by the feet striking hard against the board)	Quinct.
a plain song	Vitr.
wild poppy—word accented on the last syllable	Apul.
Anthony (name of several men); also, of Anthony—Antonia, the wife of Drusus	Gloss.
of Anthony	Val. P.
a paltry imitator of Anthony	Cic.
the surname of some Roman Emperors—Antonina, Utrecht in Holland	Prisc.
of Antoninus	Gloss.
I strike; thēno, <i>Seis</i> , I strike, push	Ammid.
a sort of sacred vehicle	Eutrop.
I make a great and terrible noise, I roar—I roar out or sound aloud—I thunder	not uſe
I astonish, amaze, affright	Aſcon.
I thunder around	Sen.
I thunder mightily	Plin.
I thunder, make a loud noise	Cic.
I thunder from above	Ov.
I speak in a very high tone	Hor.
I thunder, speak fiercely	Quint.
I sound or thunder again	Cic.
thundering—substantively, the thunderer, Jupiter, Juno	Virg.
thundering aloft or above	Ambro.
a thundering	Valer.
thundering or that may thunder	Catul.
thundering or where thunder is	Virg.
thunder—plural, tonitrua-uum ⁿ , thunder	Cic. V.
thundering	Sen.
thunder	Gloss.
I thunder	Lucr.
astonished, amazed	Ov.
amazingly, astonishingly	Apul.
anciently for tonitru, thunder	Sen.
I roar	Comm.
I honour, esteem, regard, pay or repay, revenge, return like for like, atone, chastise, punish	Liv.
I torment, chastise, punish	Plin.
	Sen.
	Varr.
	not uſe

† From *tis*, in the sense of *intension*; whence *tonat*, *vibement* or *strained*, said of the voice; *strain* my voice, &c. which, with propriety, has been applied to the noise or roaring of the sea or of thunder.

¶ *Toni* and *tonum* are more used than *tonari-tonatum*; but *tono*, of the third conjugation, is become obsolete.

† But *tonitru*, *tonitralis*, *tonitrualis*, and *tonitruo*, come from *tis*; (see the note on *ton*), and *Seis* (*καὶ*), a noise or clamour or roaring, &c. itself from *Seis*, I storm or bawl.

timē, τιμή (see the note on temo and temonarius under temno)	honour, worship, veneration, dignity, valuation or price, punishment, pe- nalty, tax or impost	not used
timao, τιμάω	I honour, value much, esteem, fine or punish	not used
tino or tinnyo, τίνω, τινέω	I pay, repay, revenge	not used
titano, τίτανω	I punish, avenge or revenge, stretch	not used
Timæus	a Pythagorean philosopher so called, an historian so called	Cic.
TimāGENES	a rhetorician and historian so called	Quint.
Tim ^o AGORAS	a painter so called—an Athenian so called	Plin. Val.
Tim ^o ANTHES	a painter so called	Plin.
Tim ^o ARCHIDES-IS	a famous engraver so called	Plin.
Tim ^o ÆVUS	a broad but very short river of Italy	Virg.
prōtimĒSIS	a right to preference, prerogative	Gloss.
polytimĒTOS	a river of Sogdiana	Curt.
epitīmIA	a check or reprimand	Modest.
Tim ^o CHARES-IS	a treacherous friend of Pyrrhus	Gell.
Tim ^o CLEA	a woman of Thebes so called	Gloss.
Timoleon or Thymoleon	a Corinthian so called	Nepos.
Timolus	see Timolus at temno	Ov.
Tim ^o MACHUS	a famous painter so called	Plin.
Timon-onis	an Athenian so called (he hated man- kind)	Plut.
Timonius	of or like Timon, solitary	Senec.
timonium or timoneum	a lonely or solitary house	Plut.
Tim ^o THEUS	several men so called (that honour God)	Nep. Plin.
Anistotimus	a tyrant of Elis so called	Just.
Theotimus	a man so called (the friend of God)	Gloss.
TIMEO ³ -ui (mihi à quo)	I fear, dread—scorn, dislike	Cic. Hor.
extimeo	I am in great fear, am sore afraid	Cic.
per ² timeo	I fear much, am sore afraid	Ov.
per ² timeo	I fear greatly	Plaut.
sub ³ timeo	I am half afraid	Cic.
tim ³ IDUS	fearful, timorous, bashful, cautious, pro- vident—reverencing	Cic.
in ³ timidus	not timid—fearless	Ov.
per ² timidus	very timid	Sax. Gramm.
timidē (in re, ad rem)	timidly, fearfully—cautiously	Tert.
in ³ timidē	with apprehension or fear, timidly	Cæs. Cic.
timidITAS	fearfulness, bashfulness, carefulness	Ammian.
timia ³ ULUS	somewhat fearful	Cic.
timidule	with some timidity (some read timidi- culē)	Apul.
timor-ōris	fear, apprehension, mistrust—reverence, awe—superstition	Cic. Virg.
timerĀTUS	timorous, conscientious	Ov. Petron.
in ³ timorate	fearlessly	Vulg.
timeSCO ³ -ui	I grow timid	Iren.
extimesco (de re)	I am greatly afraid	Ammian.
per ² timesco (de re)	I fear greatly, am much afraid of; per- timescor, I am dreaded	Cic.
per ² timesc ³ ENDUS	to be greatly feared	Cic.
time ^o FIO	I am affrighted or scared	Gloss.
timesact ¹ US	frightened, scared, intimidated	Cic.
per ² timesact ¹ US	much frightened	Brut. ap Cic.

Tifias or Tyfiās-iā^m	a Sicilian who wrote on rhetoric	Quint.
Tifimānes or Tifame- nes-is	the son of Orestes	Ov.
Tif^{phō}phōne-es	one of the Furies	Ov.
Tiffaphernes-is^m	a Persian Satrap so called	Justin.
tiffe-es^t	a town of Sicily (at the foot of <i>Ætna</i>)	Sil.
Tiffinensis	an inhabitant of Tiffe	Plin.
Titān†-ānis , or Tītānps-i	the son of <i>Cælus</i> and <i>Vesta</i> — <i>Hyperion</i> or the sun— <i>Titanes-um</i> , the sons of Titan or Saturn	Myth. P. Hor.
TITANIA	a daughter of Titan, <i>Pyrrha</i> , <i>Latona</i>	Ov.
TITANICUS or iacus	of or sprung from Titan, like one of the Titans	Ov.
Titanis-īdis	a daughter of Titan, <i>Circe</i>	Ov.
TITANIUS	of Titan	Virg.
TITARĒSUS or archus-i	a river of Thessaly	Luc. Hom.
titia-iz^t	a bird so called	Varr.
TITIANUS	a Greek orator and an excellent mimic	Jul. Cap.
TITIES-ium	for <i>Tanienſes</i> under <i>tino</i>	Prop.
titio-iōnis^t	a firebrand, burnt piece of wood	Cels.
TITIUS-II	a priest of <i>Apollo</i> instituted by <i>Tatius</i> — a river of Dalmatia	Varr. Plin.
PARATIDA-ORUM	the heads or contents of chapters	Cod.
Titornus	a herdsman of an extraordinary strength	Ælian.
TITULUS , τίτλος	title or inscription, mark of dignity or honour—monument, remembrance— cause, pretence, colour, form of a vow —bill set upon a door—mark set upon a vessel	Ov. Cic. Suet. Plin. Juv.
titulQ	I inscribe or mark	Tertul.
ATIITULO	I put a title (to a book)	Rufin.
DEITITULO	I defame	Gloss.
INTITULO	I entitle or inscribe	Ulp.
TITUS	<i>Vespasian's</i> son (an excellent emperor)— a bishop of Crete and companion of St. Paul	Suet. Eccl.
TITVUS-I	the son of <i>Terra</i> (a vast giant)	Ov.
ATIZOES	a sort of gem	Plin.
• TIPHĒ-es	a sort of wheat	Plin.
tiphos	a moor or fen, marshy ground	not used
tiphon-yi^a	a sort of herb	Plin.
tiphys-yis^m (some ty- phis)	an excellent shipwright and pilot	Virg.
• tipula or tippula-æ^t	a kind of worm or spider	Plaut. N.
• TITHEMI or tithēmai	I place, propose, suppose, think, assign, attribute, offer, pledge, establish, or- dain, erect, build, place in such or such order	not used
THECA-æ^t , θηκη ης	a sheath or case—a box, a bag—the hose or husk of corn	Mart. Cl. Varr.

† According to Court de Gebelin, the letter τ denotes greatness or hugeness, extent, excellence, perfection; *ti* means great; *tan*, fire; *titan* is the great fire, the sun; *titanes*, are the fires of the volcanoes threatening heavens, and lifting up rocks into the clouds.

‡ "Forè ut à daida, tæda; ita à dadiv, titio," Ainsworth. But a firebrand may at first have been *titio*, because of its being taken from the sacred fire or a funeral pile, forming it from *titos*, honoured; and have placed *titio* here with the more confidence, as the French correspondent *tison* may, for the same reason, have been formed from *titios-iv*.

§ Perhaps *τίτλος* has been formed merely from the Latin *titulus*; but this *titulus* is a diminutive formed from *titus*, honoured; whence *ἀτίτος*, not honoured, unpunished, useless.

APOTHECA	wine-cellar, storehouse, warehouse, cellar, safe, press, &c.	Cic.
BIbliotheca	a library, a study, the books themselves	Cic.
chIROtheca	a glove or mittin or muff	Jun.
DIATheca-æ† , or a-ORUM ⁿ	a testament or legacy	Mart.
ENTheca	a case for any thing, store-room, &c.	Eccl.
EPITheca	an addition	Plaut.
HYALOTHeCa	a case or table for glasses	Jun.
HYPOtheca	a pledge, a mortgage	Cic.
OPOROTHeCa	place for preserving fruit	Varr.
PIACOTHeCa	place for keeping pictures, &c.	Petr.
ZOTHeCa	a recess for one to sit or lie in (box for one alive)	Plin.
BIbliothecĀLIS	of or belonging to a library	Martian.
APOThecĀRIUS	an apothecary, that keeps a warehouse	Gloss.
BIbliothecarius	a librarian	Isidor.
chIROthecarius	a glover, &c. (see chirotheca)	Gloss.
HYPOthecarius	pertaining to pledge or mortgage	Ulp.
thecĀTUS	sheathed	Sidon.
chIROthecatus	that has gloves or mittins or a muff	Sarish.
ENThecatus	laid in a store-room or warehouse	Fulg.
MYROthecium	a box for perfumes, stock of ornaments	Cic.
theco⁹LITHUS-im	a sort of gem	Plin.
thec⁹ŪLA	a little case or bag (some read tegula)	Cic.
BIbliothecula	a small library	Symmach.
ZOTHeCula	a small recess (see zotheca above)	Plin.
APOThecO	I house, put in a store-room	Fortun.
HYPOtheco	I pledge or mortgage	Guil. Tyr.
thēMA-ātisⁿ	a theme, an argument—horoscope, nativity—a primitive verb (in Greek)	Quint. Suet.
ANathema	a thing dedicated to the gods—anathēma-ātis ⁿ , malediction, excommunication	Gramm.
ENThema	an application to a green wound to stop the blood and the humours	Augst.
EPIThema	a plaster or poultice	Medic.
SYNTIhema	the watch-word—passport, furniture for a post-horse—enigmatic sentence, saddle for all horses, sort of garment	Scrib. larg.
ANathemaiZO (or anathemo, Fest.)	I excommunicate or curse or detest	Dig. Pand.
thematISMUS	a position or placing or setting	Gloss.
Thēmis-is or Idis or Istitis	the daughter of Cælus and Terra, Justice	Augustin.
ThēmiscYRA or cyron	a city of Cappadocia	Vitr.
Thēmison-onis	an eminent physician so called	Og.
Thēmista-æ	for Themis, which see before	Plin. Mel.
ThēmistiUS	a philosopher and orator so called	Cels.
ThēmistocLES-is	a famous Athenian commander	Cic.
ThēmistocLEUS	of or belonging to Themistocles	Suidas
Thēs⁹AURUS†	a treasury—a place for things of value—treasure, riches, wealth—abundance, great quantity of—name of one of Menander's plays	Nepos.
thesaurĀRIUS	of or belonging to a treasury—a treasurer	Cic.
		Liv. Virg.
		Plaut. Apul.
		Ter.
		Plaut. Bud.

† From *thēuō* the fut. act. of *thēuō* and *thēuō* (divers, abundant, as we read in Celsus. Lexicon); and, indeed, *thēuō* or *thēuō* means I enjoy, receive benefit, reap an advantage, &c.

thesaurensis-is^m
thesaurizō
thesaurizās
thesaurochrysonochry-
sides-æ
thesaurophylacium
thesarica-æ
Thesēus† (two syllables)
-ei or *eos*
Thesēis-ēidis†
Thesēus-a-um
athēsia
agonōthesia
nōmōthesia
topōthesia
Thesidēs-æ
(the first e is long)
synthesinus

thesion-ii
thēsis-is or *cos†*

Athesis-is^m
antithesis-is†

apōthesis
diathesis
procthesis
epenthesis
parentesis
epithesis
hypōthesis

metathesis
antimetathesis

parathesis

prothesis

prosthesis

synthesis

elæothesium
thesmos (thesmo, in
comp.)
thesmophoria-orum

keeper of a treasury or of things of value
I treasure up
that hoards or treasures up
a rich miser

the treasury
a sort of plantain
the son of Ægeus

a paltry poem on the exploits of Theseus
of or belonging to Theseus
a breach of word, perfidy, inconstancy
office of the judge in games or exercises
legislation, the establishing of a law
plan or description or site of a place
Hippelitus (as son of Theseus)—The-
tidæ-arum, the Athenians
synthesina (vestis understood), a rich
garment
a sort of herb
a general and indefinite question, argu-
ment, question
a pleasant river of Lombardy
an opposition, a contrast—the using one
letter for another (as in olī for illi)
choice or selection, end, closure
disposition or arrangement
exposition of an argument or question
interposition of a letter or syllable
clause between a sentence
a pasquinade or lampoon stuck up
a case in law, the controversy, that
wherein the main point lies, argument,
contents of a book or discourse, pre-
text
transposition of a letter
a repetition of the same words in a dif-
ferent sense
the intending to speak more fully of a
thing in a more proper place
the prefixing of a letter or syllable to a
word†
the prefixing of a letter or syllable to a
word
the using of a collective noun singular
with a verb plural, or the using of
a noun having another understood—
garment for banquets, &c. suit of
clothes—whole wardrobe—set or col-
lection of vessels one within another—
composition or mixture
a place for anointing after the bath
a law

festivals in honour of Ceres

Cod.
 Vulg.
 Vulg.
 Plaut.

Iren.
 Apul.
 Plut.

Juv.
 Ov.
 Gloss.
 Theod. O.
 Gloss.
 Gloss.
 Ov. Virg.

Suet.

Plin.
 Sen.

Virg.
 Quint.
 Gramm.
 Gloss.
 Vittr.
 Gloss.
 Gramm.
 Quint.
 Ulp.
 Cic.

Gramm.
 Gramm.

Isidor.

Donat.

Gramm.

Gramm.

Mart.
 Scæv. Str.

Samm.
 Vittr.
 not used

Plin.

† From *thesis*, the fut. act. of *τίθημι*.

† But it is *πρὸς-thesis*; which means that: (see *prosthesis*), and *παρὰ-thesis* means the subject or argument on which is pronounced what is to be treated of.

THES⁹PRŌTIA-*iet*†*Thesprotius**Thesprotus-ism*THESS⁹ALIA†*Thessala-æ, or is-idis**Thessalonica-æ**Thessalonicensis**Thessalus or icus*THESTOR-ōris^m*Thestorides-is**Thesylis-is*

ĀGŌNŌTHĒTA or thetes-æ

*Athōbeta or thetes**nōmōbeta or thetes**thēmōbeta or thetes**typōbeta**theīcus*

PARENTheticus

ĀGŌNŌtheticus

HYPŌtheticus

*Theis-is or īdis or īdos,**also Thelis-is*

AMPHITbeton or um

ANTitbeton

EPitbeton or um

CAROSYNtbeton

A⁵lyntbetus*theutālis-is*EPitthīdes-um^f*Tithōnus**Tithonis-īdis**Tithonius or æus*

*TITHOS

*tithymālus or tithymal-**lus-ism**Tēthys-ys or yos^f**a maritime part of Epirus**of or belonging to Thesprotia**an inhabitant of Thesprotia**a part of Macedonia (having Epirus on the west and Acbaia on the south)—its capital**Thessalian (relating to a feminine)—a witch, an enchantress**the metropolis of Macedon**of Thessalonica**Thessalian, poisonous, enchanting—Thes-**salus-i, the son of Æmon**a man so called (see the note on testis)**Calchas (as son of Thestor)**a countrywoman so called—a witch**the judge or president in games or exercises**judge or prize-giver in wrestling-games**a legislator**a sort of magistrate at Athens**a director of printing**laid out or down as a subject for argument**placed between others**of or for games or exercises**conditional, supposititious**the daughter of Neptune or Nereus—the sea**a great cup or jug (that will stand on either end)||**an opposite or a contrary**an epithet**a bad or deformed composition**without any spot or mixture**a sort of herb**the top of a building or work**the brother or (according to some) the son of Laomedon**Aurora (as wife of Tithonus)**of or belonging to Tithonus**a teat—tethe-es, a nurse**a sea-lettuce, milk-thistle**the daughter of Cælus and Terra, and wife of Oceanus—the sea*

Plin.

Liv.

Gloss.

Ptol.

Solin.

Claud.

Ov.

Cic.

Cic.

Hor. Stat.

Plin.

Ov.

Ov.

Virg Theoc.

Spartian.

Litt. ex Suet.

Gloss.

Gloss.

Gloss.

Gloss.

Sarisb.

Cod.

Bud.

Catul.

Virg.

Gloss.

Cic.

Quint.

Quint.

Plin.

Plin.

Vitr.

Virg.

Stat.

Stat. Avien.

not used

Plin. Col.

Virg.

Luc.

† From *Θῆς* (place thou, suppose thou, &c.), the Imperat. of *τίθωμι* and *πῶρος*, as if *place it the first or**first to the sea.*† *ἅλς-ἅλς* means *the sea*; *θάλας* means also *the sea*; hence *Thessalia* (*Θεσσαλία* or *Θετταλία*) may come from*ἅλς* (see the note on *Thesprotia*) and *θάλας*; not from *Thessalus*, the son of Æmon, who, because his father reignedin Thessalia, was so named only on account of his being born a Thessalian. The Author of *Le Jardin des Racines*pointed out this etymology at the word *Thessalonique*, *Θεσσαλονίκη*, where he says, "*Ville de Macédoine,**nommée, parce que Philippe y remporta une victoire signalée, comme qui dirait, Victoria à Thessalia reportata. R.**vinco*, *vici* (*victoria*).—*Elle s'appeloit auparavant halia, ἅλια* (to which *θαλία* would be an equivalent)*a. d. maritime, ὁ ἅλς-ἅλς, mare.*" Pliny however says, that this country changed its names according to itssize, that it was called *Æmonia* from Æmon, and *Thessalia* from Thessalus his son; but how came the propername Thessalus? Court de Gebelin says *Thessalia* comes from the Celtic *thal*, changed into *thel* (a valley),and *thal-sala* (the river of a valley), whence *Thel-Sal*, then *Thessal*."Nec continuo his quas *Melicas* appellant *falso*, quod antiqui ut Thetin, Thelin dicebant, sic, *Medicam*,*Melicam* vocabant." Varro. As to *Thetis*, it may come from *Θῆτας*, that deposits or places (things) in trust.¶ *En amphibeto bibisti*, you have drunk pretty copiously.

τῆθεα or tethya-^α

τῆθῡα-yorum

•ΤΙΤΙΨΟ, "à τῆθῡ τῆ-
τῡφα, titubo, impingo
pedem; sed et quilinguā
offensant, ἀτῡωσι, attubi
dict." Ainsw.

ὑβῡτίτῡβῡ

titub³ANS

titub³ANTER

titub³ANTIA

titubat³IO

titubat³US

•ΤΙΤΥΡΟΣ

Τῡτίρῡς-ι

•TOLLO†, tūli or fustūli
anciently merely tolli,
Pers. or tētuli, Plaut.
sublatum or merely la-
tum

Attollo-tuli

•SUPERattollo

CIRCUMtollo

CONTollo

EXTollo

•SUPERextollo

INTollo

PRōTollo

•SUPERTollo

SUSTollo

EXToll³ENTIA

Tollentinum-^{ia}

Tollentinates-ium

toll³ENO-ONIS^m

toll³O-ONIS^m

tollōNUS-ⁱ

a sort of sea shell-fish, sort of oysters
scum or filth of the sea

I stagger or reel—be-tate, am at a loss,
stammer, fawler, trip or st-p in speak-
ing (in re)

I stagger, hesitate, doubt

stumbling, staggering, stammering—wa-
vering, at a stand

stutteringly, staggering, waveringly

a fluttering or stammering

a staggering; a wavering, a being in
doubt

stumbling, tripping

a satyr, the head ram or the ram that
leads the flock, a pipe or flageolet, not
busy, at leisure, a young shepherd

a shepherd so called—born of a buik-
goat and a sheep

I take up, raise up, elevate or make
higher, take away, remove, take along
with, scratch out or erase—educate or
bring up

I lift or raise up, advance, elevate—
take up—extol, set off, swell—bring
up (as a child)

I raise up above

I raise or take up around

I lift up (contollam gradum, I'll go
there)

I lift or hold up, bring up (as children),
prolong, defer, raise up, exalt, extol,
praise

I raise up above

I raise or set up

I advance, put forward, defer or pro-
long

I raise above

I lift up, take or run away with, ra-
vish, destroy utterly—carry—bring up
or educate

loftiness, haughtiness

a town of Picenum

a people of Italy

a crane to lift up great weights, an
engine of war, a swipe or engine
to draw up water

Plin. Gl

Gloss.

Ov. Cic

Prud.

Ov.

Nep.

Cic.

Suet.

Cic.

Virg.

not used

Virg.

Eug. T

Cic.

Ter.

Liv.

Ter. Cell

Plin.

Plaut.

Cæf. Aur

Plaut.

Plaut.

Cic.

Ter.

Apul.

Plaut.

Commod

Plaut.

Suet. Cic

Sarib.

Plin.

Plin.

Plin.

Col.

Plaut.

† Tollo comes from *τὸλῆς*, which means difficulty, as well as mud, dirt, obscurity; whence *τὸλῆς* means I pain, trouble, disturb, make uneasy, as well as I defile; and *τὸλῆς* means troubled, agitated, uneasy, as we muddy, dark or obscure, defiled; from which *τὸλῆς* is found in Hētych. for an equivalent to *turbare*, *τὸλῆς* or *τὸλῆς* serves to form *tolero* (derived by Ainsworth from *tollo*); for *τὸλῆς* is equivalent to *negotium* *elati animi*. We have many instances which prove that *d* and *t* will stand for *θ*; hence it cannot be wondered that *dolor* should come from *τὸλῆς*, that *tolero* should flow from the same source, as well as *tollo*, and that *tallo* should likewise be derived from the same, as *o* often becomes *u*. Perhaps, however, *tollo* comes from *τῶλῶ* contractedly, *τῶλῶ*, whence *lo* and the supine *latum*, as if *statum* (see *lo*, *talao*, and the note on *statum* it). Perhaps, too, *tollo* comes from *τῶλῶ*, the change of *s* into *o* being frequent (see *tello*). The *o* arising from *latum* are chiefly at *fero*, p. 297 and 292, Vol. I.

<i>pollis</i> (or <i>tolis</i> , <i>Fest.</i>)—is ^m (<i>tolat</i> , <i>tolium</i> ^a , and <i>Tulis</i> , <i>Gloss.</i>)	a swelling of the jaws (this is, by some, supposed to be a contraction of <i>tonfilla-</i> <i>arum</i> at <i>tonfilla</i> under <i>tondeo</i>)	Plin. Val.
<i>Tolistoboi</i> -orum	a people of Galatia	Liv.
<i>Tolosa</i> ,	<i>Thoulouse</i> in Languedoc	Mart.
<i>Tolosanus</i> , or <i>as-atis</i>	of or inhabitant of <i>Thoulouse</i>	Plin. Cæs.
<i>Tolpiacum</i>	a town of Belgium (now <i>Zulpich</i>)	Tac.
<i>Tolumnius</i>	a king of the <i>Veientes</i> —an augur so called	Liv. Virg.
<i>Tolus</i> or <i>Olus</i> -i	a man so called, whose skull being found by diggers, gave name to the <i>Capitol</i> of Rome	Arnob.
<i>TOLUTARIS</i> or <i>arius</i>	that ambles or paces	Sen.
<i>tolutilis</i>	nimble, swift	Varr.
<i>tolut^o LOQUENTIA</i>	a volubility of speech	Næv.
<i>tolutim</i>	with an ambling pace, fast, nimbly	Plaut.
<i>TOLERO</i> (see the note on <i>tollo</i>)	I bear (as a weight)—suffer, endure, tolerate, abide—sustain, maintain, keep	Hor. Cic. Sall.
<i>Attolero</i>	I suffer or permit	Apul.
<i>Contolero</i>	I suffer or bear (with others)	Augustin.
<i>PERtolero</i>	I endure to the end, suffer thoroughly	Plaut.
<i>tolera^o BILIS</i>	tolerable, indifferent, that may be en- dured	Cic.
<i>INtolerabilis</i>	insufferable, that cannot be endured	Cic.
<i>tolerabilitas</i>	tolerableness	Gloss.
<i>INtolerabilitas</i>	intolerableness	Gloss.
<i>tolerabilit^{er}</i>	tolerably, so as may be endured	Cic.
<i>INtolerabiliter</i>	insufferably, intolerably	Col.
<i>INtolerANDUS</i>	unbearable, that cannot be endured	Cic.
<i>INtolerandum</i>	intolerably	Gell.
<i>INtolerANS</i>	impatient, that cannot suffer, ungovern- able	Hor.
<i>toler^o ANTER</i>	patiently, constantly	Cic.
<i>INtoleranter</i>	impatiently, immoderately	Cic.
<i>toler^o ANTIA</i>	patience, sufferance	Cic.
<i>INtolerantia</i>	want of government or of moderation	Cic.
<i>tolerat^o IO, or us-us</i>	toleration, a suffering, an enduring	Cic. Salv.
<i>TULO^o</i> (see the note on <i>tollo</i>)	for <i>tollo</i> ; whence the <i>preterit tuli</i> or <i>tetuli</i>	obsolete
<i>Attulo</i>	for <i>affero</i> or <i>attollo</i>	Pacuv.
<i>Extulo</i>	for <i>extollo</i> anciently (it is said)	obsolete
<i>OPITULOR-aris</i> (or <i>opitulo-</i> <i>as</i> , Liv. and Non.)	I help, assist, aid, relieve, redress—help or am good against (<i>contra rem</i>)— see <i>ops-opis</i> and <i>postulo</i> at <i>posco</i>	Cic. Plin.
<i>OPITULAR^o IO, or us-us</i>	an assisting, a helping, &c.	Ulp. Fulg.
<i>OPITULAR^o OR andrix</i>	that assists or helps or favours	Apul.
<i>OPITUL^o US</i>	that assists or helps	Fest.
<i>TULLUS</i>	the name of two Roman kings (the third and sixth)	Liv.
<i>Tullius</i>	a family name—a gushing or violent emission of blood (as if from a conduit- pipe)	Etc. Enn.
<i>Tullia</i>	the name of several Roman ladies	Liv. Cic.
<i>Tulliane</i>	after the manner of <i>Tullius</i>	Augustin.

† On *Opitulus*, Festus says, "dictus est Jupiter, quasi opulator; et propriū in rebus dubiis et malis"

TULLIANUM	place in the common prison built by king Tullus	Varr.
TULLIOLA	the daughter of M. T. Cicero (called also Tullia)	Cic.
TULLIUM	Toul in Lorraine	Gloss.
*TONDEO ^{tōtondi-tonsum} (tondere aliquem auro (Plaut.), to dry-shave one, i. e. to get his money by swindling)	I browse or graze or bite off (as cattle do)—I pick or nip (flowers)—I clip or shave or shear—I mow or cut (corn), I lop or prune (trees)	Virg. Prop. C. Virg.
ATTENDEO ^{tōtondi-tonsum}	I browse or feed upon—shave close, clip, shear—cut or lop or prune, choose	Virg. C. Plaut.
CIRCUMTONDEO	I lop or poll around	Cato
DETONDEO	I browse—shear, fleece, clip or poll, cut, lop	Nemes.
INTENDEO	I cut or lop in or about	Col.
PRÆTONDEO	I cut or lop	Apul.
RETONDEO	I clip or shear	Plin.
SUBTONDEO	I clip or shear underneath	Litt. ex
LANITONDIUM	a shearing of wool	Schol. H.
TONS¹A-Æ	an ear, the blade of an ear	Virg.
TONSICŪLA	a sort of filth	Cassiod.
TONS¹ILIS	that is or may be clipped or cropped	Plin.
TONS³ILLA-Æ	a stake or post shod with iron to fasten ships to—tonfillæ-arum, the tonsils of the neck—a disease called the mumps or the glanders	Fest. Cic. Plin.
TONS¹IO	a shearing	Vulgat.
TONS¹OR and tons¹TRIX	that shaves or clips	Plaut.
TONS¹ORIUS	of or belonging to a barber, fit for shaving	Cic.
TONS¹TRICŪLA	a woman that shaves or clips	Plaut.
TONS¹TRINA-Æ	a barber's shop	Ter.
TONS¹TRINUS	that shaves or clips	Petron.
TONS³ŪLA or illa (from tonſa)	a little ear, an anchor or cable	Gloss.
TONS¹ŪRA	a clipping or polling—a shearing or shaving	Ov. Col.
TONS¹US-ŪS	the state and figure of one shaved, the form of the shearing or shaving	Accius.
TONS¹US-2-UM	shorn, clipped, polled, rounded, lopped	Virg.
INTONSUS	not shorn, not shaved, not clipped	Cic.
INTONSUS	unshaved, unshorn, uncut	Ov.
DETONS¹O	I shear or clip, I shave	Gell.
TONS¹ITO	I often clip, &c.	Plaut.
*TOPOS (tōpo or top, in comp.)	a place, district, place of arguments, an argument, the womb, opportunity, occasion	not used
see topos here		
tōpāzo	I place, state, conjecture, suspect, seek, enquire	not used
(topeo, I suspect or suppose)		

† From *tondeō* or *tondēō* for *tondeō* or *tondēō*, I gnaw, nibble, eat up, devour (changing the first *s* into *t* in *tondeō* and *tondēō* from *tondeō*, and suppressing *e*). Hence, therefore, *tondeo*, in its principal meaning applicable to cattle browsing or biting off the grass; whence it passes to the picking or nipping of flowers (*tondere manu*, Prop.); then to the clipping or shearing or shaving of the beard or hair or wool, afterwards to mowing or cutting of corn, and, lastly, to the lopping or pruning of trees, because it is as it were that them.

Topaxios or Topazos -i ^f	an island in the Red Sea (as if sought for)	Plin.
topaxius ^m or ium ⁿ -ii	a gem (found by the Troglodites on the island Chitis in Arabia)	Plin.
topaxiācus	of topaxe	Fortun.
topēma -atis ⁿ	an absurdity or incongruity	Gloss.
tōphus ^m (or tofus ^m or tofum ⁿ , Gloss.)	sand or gravel-stone which may be easily rubbed to crumbs—a hardness or toughness about the joints and the bones	Plin. Gloss.
tophāceus or tofacius	of or belonging to a sand-stone	Plin. Pallad.
tophicius or tophinus	of or belonging to a sand-stone	Suet. Capit.
tophōsus	full of a sandy substance	Sidon.
topia -iæ ^f	a sort of fig	Col.
topia	an absurdity or incongruity	Gloss.
topice -es ^f	the art of invention or of finding out places and arguments	Cic.
topicus -a-um	topical or belonging to invention; topica-orum, topics, books treating of places of invention (in logic)	Cic.
topium	an arbour, a bower, a knot in a garden, boughs so trained as to form representations of events or animals, &c.	Vitr.
topiarius	representing events or animals, &c.—a gardener skilled in making knots and devices with herbs as they grow	Plin. Cic.
topiaria -æ ^f	the art of representing (with boughs) events, &c.	Cic.
topiarium -i ⁿ	work or picture formed with boughs or herbs, &c.	Cic.
topon	a sort of herb	Apul.
topus or topos -i ⁿ	a place	Manil.
topus	absurd, impertinent, silly	Gloss.
topper	quick, speedily (this is obsolete)	Næv.
*TORDYLION or tordylion	the seed of the herb <i>seselis</i>	Plin.
tordilion or tordile -is ⁿ	the seed of the herb <i>seselis</i>	Ruell
tortile -is ⁿ	I am in an ecstasy of wonder (or delight, &c.)—am benumbed, am stunned—am faint, I languish, am slow or dull or heavy or drowsy	Hor. Ov. Liv.
*TORPEO -uit (animo, &c.)	I am much benumbed or heavy	Fortun.
torpeo (re)	I am benumbed or stiff and heavy, am hardened or insensible—am dispirited or in great consternation	Cic. Liv.
torpēdo -inis	numbness, idleness, laziness—a cramp-fish	Cato Plin.
torpidus	benumbed, dead, lifeless, dull, drowsy, slow	Liv.

"Quasi τὸν τοῦ, i. e. locis and τὸν τοῦ, i. e. poris plenus." Ainsworth.

From τὸν τοῦ, I turn, overthrow, cast down, put to flight (wherein the g may easily be transposed so as to τὸν τοῦ); and, indeed, τὸν τοῦ has, among other meanings, those of consternation (according to the old Gloss), casting, a putting to flight: now he who is in an ecstasy of wonder or delight, &c. is, as it were, overthrown, numbed, and stunned; he who is faint or languishing, or dull or drowsy, &c. is cast down or in consternation, becomes slow and heavy.—These from τὸν τοῦ, whence τὸν τοῦ, which, with τὸν, serves to form τὸν τοῦ—see

torpide
torpiditas or *torpido*
torpor or *torporis*

torpor
torporatus
torpescere (re)

contorpesco
extorpesco
obtorpesco (re)

retorpesco
torpescere

*torqueo*² *torfi* *torsum*
 or *tortum*
from toros, acute, pier-
cing, &c. (whence toros,
acutely, piercingly, and
the old verb toro, I
cleave, rive, break)†

ab or *abstorqueo*

circumtorqueo

contorqueo (rem in rem)

detorqueo (rem à re, ad rem)

pistorqueo

extorques (rem cui or à quo, e manibus)

intorqueo

obtorqueo (rem cui, rem in rem, quem à re)

perorqueo

prætorqueo

retorqueo (rem ad rem, in re)

torcular or *are-aris*†
torculum

torcularium
torcularius

torculus - a - um

torculo
torcularis or

drowsily, dully, slowly
drowsiness, dullness, slowness
stupefaction, numbness, drowsiness, idleness, laziness, dulness

I benumb, &c.
benumbed, &c.

I grow benumbed or heavy or dull—
grow faint or sluggish—tarnish or
decay in colour

I grow benumbed

I grow much benumbed

I grow benumbed or stiff, &c. (see
obtorpescere)

I grow again benumbed or lazy

I benumb

I rack, torment, torture, excruciate, vex,
plague, distort, pervert, wrest, wringe,
twist—wind or whirl about, bend or
bow or turn about, order, govern,
fling or hurl or throw—crisp and
curl

I bend or turn off or aside

I twist or wind around

I wind about or twist, turn round,
whirl about—cast or hurl, sling

I turn or draw aside, warp—miscon-
strue—bend or direct

I set awry, distort, wrest aside—tor-
ment

I wrench, put out of joint—force or
wrest, extort or get out of

I wring or wrest—sprain—turn or
wind in—throw, hurl, cast with
force

I forcibly wrest or wring round—
swiftly turn against

I wring or distort

I twist or wrench hard

I wring back—untwist, unwring—
turn back, cast back, bandy or toss
to and fro

a press for wine or cyder or oil, &c.

a press for wine or cyder or oil, &c. a
vessel for wine or oil pressed

a press-room

of a press; substantively, a press-
man

of or belonging to a press—torcular-
arium, places for pressing oil, &c.

I press (as wine or oil, &c.)

a press-man, a presser

Litt. ex G.

Cathol. G.

Virg.

Turpil.

Lactant.

Sen.

Sall. Plin.

Apul.

Fortunat.

Gloss.

Tert.

Non.

Cic.

Virg.

Ov.

Accius G.

Apul.

Cic.

Virg.

Cic. Plin.

Val. Flac.

Ter. Suet.

Sen.

Cic.

Col. Hirt.

Virg. Cic.

Plin.

Stat.

Lucr.

Plaut.

Col. Plin.

Cic.

Plin. Col.

Plin.

Col.

Col.

Cato

Gloss.

Fortun.

Gloss.

† First *toros* or *torosus*, contractedly *toros* (whence *torcular*, &c.), and, lastly, *torques*; from *toros* or *torosus*. See *toros* under *toros*.

† Priscian and Bede say the *u* is long in *torcular* or *torcularis*, though short in *torculum*, *torculus*, *torcularium*, and *torculo*.

TORMENTUM

(tormen is not found,
except in the plural—
see tormina here)

tormētūŌSUS

tormīNA-Ōrumⁿ or tor-
minēs-um^m

tormīNĀLIS

tormīNŌSUS

TORQU^sES or is-is^m and f.

torquĀTUS

(see again Torquatus-i)

Torquatus-i

IR³retorquĒBĪLIStors¹IO (see tortio here)

CONterſio

tort¹ILIStort²LOQUIUMtort¹IO

CONtertio

DISTortio

INTortio

tort¹IVUStort¹OR

CONtertor

DISTortor

EXTortor

tortorium

CONter²ULUStort¹ŪRAtort¹US-ŪS

INTortus-ŪS

tortu²ŌSUS

tortuose

tortuosITAS

tort¹US-a-um (torti, in
comp.)

CONtertus

the rope of a crane or engine to lift up
timber, any rope, an engine of war
(as a gun or cannon) 10 cast stones
or darts—a pinching or nipping—
a torment, a racking or torture—
musical instrument or the sound issuing
therefrom

that torments or pains

the griping of the guts, the wringing of
the belly, the belly-ach

causing or breeding the gripes

subject to the gripes

a collar or chain (to wear about the
neck)—a garland or chaplet of
flowers, a wreath—feathers like a
ruff about a bird's neckthat wears a collar or chain—that has
feathers like a ruff about the neck (of
bird.)the cognomen of Titus Manlius—ad-
jectively, imperious (Claudian in
Eutrop. 1. 452)

that cannot be writthed back, &c.

a writthing, a torturing

a wresting, a writthing

writthed, crooked

a crooked and winding speech

a writthing, a torturing

a wresting, a writthing, contention

a wresting or writthing, crookedness

a bowing or bending in

squeezed or pressed or wrung out of the
pressexecutioner, torturer—that jogs or jolts
much—a name of Apollo (because of
his crooked answers)—a flinger of
stones

a wrestler

that distorts or makes awry

that wrests or extorts

place for torturing (the word is doubted)
somewhat wresteda wreathing or writthing or bending
crookedness, wryness—a bending or
folding

a wreathing or winding†

winding or turning many ways, crooked
—intricate—full of tortuosity or pain

crookedly or windingly

crookedness, &c.

writthed, wrested, twisted—crisped,
curled, frizzled—tortured, tormentedwritthed, circled—hurled, flung with
force—entangled, intricate, perplexed,

violently turned about—crisped, curlea

Cæf.

Plin.

Cic.

Plin.

Cæf. Aur.

Plin.

Non.

Cels.

Cic.

Cic.

Virg.

Plin.

Veget.

Mart.

Liv.

Aug.

Plin.

Aug.

Ov.

Gloss.

Sen.

Cic.

Cic.

Arnob.

Col.

Cic. Nens.

Suet.

Gloss.

Ter.

August.

Ter.

Gloss.

Cic.

Pallad.

Cic. Virg.

Plin.

Liv.

Cic. Plin.

Tert.

Tert.

Ov. Mart.

Cic.

Plin. Ov.

Cic.

Suet. Sen.

“Elphantis frigidissimum esse sanguinem: ob id æstate torrente potissimum à draconibus expeti; quamobrem in
his morso, insidiari bibentibus, intortuque illigata manu in aure morsum defigere;” but many read arctatibus.

INTORTUS
INTERtortus
PRÆ²tortus
IR³tortus
 tort¹A
 tort³ŪLA
 tortE
CONtortē
INTortē
 tortUM
 tort¹O-AS
TORVUS (as if tortivus,
 Ainsw.)
 tortUA or ūm
 tortVE
 tortVINUS
 tortVITAS
 tortVITER
 •**TORREO²-ui-tostum†**

ATTorreO
CONtorreo
DEtorreo
EXTorreO
RĒtorreo
 torr³ENS-entis

 torr³ENTER
 torr³IDUS

EXTorridus
PRÆ²torridus
RĒtorridus

RĒtorridū
 torridO
 torridat¹US
 torris-is^m
 torr³OR-ōris
 tost¹US
RĒtostus
 tost¹O
 torrESCO³
RĒtorresco
 torre²FACIO

writbed, twisted, turned or wound in—
 curled—intricate, crabbed, obscure
 intertorto pectore†
 writbed very much
 fixed, strait, unmoved
 a sort of crooked cake or crooked loaf
 a small crooked cake or loaf
 crookedly, awry
 awry, wryly, intricately
 crookedly, intricately
 a rope
 I pain or torment
 grim, stern, frowning—sharp, sour,
 crabbed
 sternly, terribly
 sternly, in a frowning manner
 stern, grim, cruel in look
 sternness, sourness of look
 sternly, sourly
 I dry, bake or roast (in the sun)—roast,
 broil, toast—parch, scorch
 I roast or broil
 I burn or scorch
 I dry up, parch, scorch
 I dry up, parch, burn, scorch
 I scorch or dry up
 parching, toasting, roasting—sultry—
 hasty, violent, running like a land-
 flood—rapid, fluent—substantively,
 a land-flood, a torrent
 whence torrentius, more violently
 dry, scorched, shrunk up—hot, sultry
 parched, scorched, burnt, torrid
 parched, dried, burnt up
 very hot, scorching
 very dry, scorched, wrinkled—brindle-
 coloured
 scorchingly (as if burnt with the sun)
 I parch or scorch
 parched or scorched
 a fire-brand (see under terra)
 a dryness, a parching
 parched, roasted, toasted, broiled
 burnt up, parched, scorched
 I dry or cause to dry
 I am broiled or roasted or dried
 I grow dry with parching heat
 I roast, parch, scorch

Plin.
 Mart. Pl.
 Petr.
 Col.
 Hor.
 Vulg.
 Vulg.
 Lucr.
 Cic.
 Plin.
 Pacuv.
 Lucr.
 Col. Plin.
 Virg.
 Plaut.
 Varr.
 Tac.
 Ennius.
 Plin. Virg.
 Prop.
 Apic.
 Ammian.
 Sidon.
 Celf.
 Litt. ex C.
 Hor. Stat.
 Virg.
 Juv.
 Liv.
 Claud.
 Liv. Virg.
 Lucr.
 Frag. Poet.
 Calp. Sic.
 Plin. Phr.
 Plin.
 Non.
 Mart. Ca.
 Virg.
 Cal. Aur.
 Virg.
 Plin.
 Plin. Val.
 Lucr.
 Col.
 Col.

† Burmann. reads "Atque inter toto laceratam pectore vestem sanguineam tremula quatit lampada destra."
 † *Togē*, as we have seen at *torqueo*, means acute, piercing, &c. and *torq̄s*, acutely—these, in compo-
 sition, become *tor* before a vowel. *Torreo* means both I dry or make dry, and I burn or set on fire, which *torreo* might
 become *torreo* among the Ionians, who used to change *α* into *τ*: this *torreo*, with *tor* prefixed, would express I
 or burn piercingly (that is, thoroughly). Now, suppressing *u*, as we have seen at the note on *tordo*, we get
 and *torreo*, by doubling *r*, in order to express the better that vehemence in drying or burning. The supine
 is as if *torraissum* or *torroissum*, from *torq̄s* and *torq̄s*. Perhaps, however, *torreo* comes from *torq̄s*, whence
 whence *torq̄s* (Ion. *torq̄s*). I beat, which might have become *torq̄s* (as from *torq̄s* came *torq̄s*); *torq̄s*,
 doubling *q̄* and changing *q̄* into *τ*, we see *torreo* arise; and perhaps *torreo* comes from *torq̄s* (Att. for *torq̄s*)
 changing *α* into *ε*, which comes from *torq̄s*, I dry or make dry—see *torreo*.

extorrefaciotorrefaci^{us}**TESTA-æ**

(pots are either burnt or hardened by the sun, and shells appear to be so; and, indeed, Ainsworth says as if *tolta*)

testaceus**testatim****testes**testuⁿ, indecl.

testuaceus or atius

testudo-inis^f

testudinatus or eatus

testudinatum

testudineus

testudinO

testula

testum or textum-i

testus-us

*TÖT† adj. pl. indecl.

totidem, pl. indecl.

toties or totiens

totus-a-um

TÖTUS-a-um

(supposed to come from tot)

totalis

totaliter

†tottonarius or guttonarius

***TÖXÖN**Tox^oANDRI-ORUM (see aner)

toxicum

toxicO

EPItoxis or epitoxius-idos^fHippotoxÖTA-æ^mtoxis-idis^f***TRACHELOS**

trachali-ORUM

Trachylus

trachylum^a or elus-im**I broil or parch**

parched, scorched, sun-burnt

an earthen pot or jar (for wine or any other liquor), a cask, a pot, potsherd, tile—a shell-fish—applause by the jingling of shells—splint or piece of a broken bone—cement, chalk, tarras

made of tile or brick or earth baked, having a shell

little by little

earthen, made of earth baked, shelly

a dish or platter—an oven

of a pot, boiled or baked in a pan

a tortoise, shell-crab, a tortoise-shell—

a lute or the belly of a lute—a sort of warlike engine, a target-fence—the roof or vault of a house

vaulted, arched like a tortoise-shell

a roof like a tortoise-shell

of or like a tortoise, slow-paced—vaulted

I arch or form like a tortoise-shell

a little tile—a small shell

an earthen pot or pan—an oven

an earthen pot or pan, a pot-lid

so many—just so much (see quot)

just so many, even so many

so many times, so often

so great, so much, &c. (see *tötus* here)

total, whole, every part of—all; it has

also the force of an adverb, as, wholly, altogether, utterly

total, whole, in all, entire

totally, wholly, entirely

a peculiar sort of trotting-horse

a bow, the art of shooting arrows (see the note on *phöleos*)

a people about Breda in the Low Countries

poison, venom (because arrows were poisoned)

I poison or envenom

the hollow part (in a war engine) to receive an arrow

an archer on horseback

sort of herb (as if of the bow or arrows)

the neck

the upper part of the purple fish, a surname of the people of Ariminum

an excellent orator so called

the middle part of a sail or mast—a part (as if the shoulder) of the engine catapultæ

Sen.

Col.

Juv.

Hor. Suet.

Celf.

Vitr.

Plin.

Pompon.

Macro.

Varr. Ov.

Varr.

Plin.

Hor. Liv.

Virg.

Vitr.

Vitr.

Plaut.

Mart.

Politian

Col. Nep.

Petr. Plin.

Cato

Cic. Quint.

Cic.

Cic. Sall.

Col. Manil.

Ov.

Cic.

Quint.

Lactant.

Veget.

not used

Plin.

Ov.

Sarisb.

Vitr.

Hirt.

Apul.

not used

Fest.

Quint.

Gloss.

Vitr.

As *quis* comes from *σῆρα* Ion. for *σῆρα*, whence *σῆρα*, and with the apostrophe *σῆρ'*; so *tot* comes from *τῶτα*, whence *τῶτα*, and with the apostrophe *τῶτ'*—all these from *τῶτα*-u-u.

HYPOTRACHELIUM

•TRÁCHYS-ēa or īa
Trachas or *Trachīna*-ā^f
trachēa or *īa*-ā
Trachēōtis-īdis^f
Trachinōis īis^f
 (some *Trachyn*, some
Trachine)

Trachīnius
trachīnia ā^f
Trachōnīs-is or īdis^f
*trachy-vos*ⁿ

•TRĀGOS (*trago* or *trag*,
 in comp.)

trages or *tragus*-ī^m

trag^oANTHES-is^f
traganus

tragēmata-orumⁿ

EPITRAGIA

tragicus-ī^m

tragicus-a-um

tragicē

tragicō COMŒDIA

tragion-īiⁿ or *tragonis*-is^f

tragœdia (see the note on
ado)

HILAROTRAGŒDIA

PARATRAGŒDIO or o-as

tragœd^{us}

trago^oPĀNAS-ādis^f or *tra-*
gopan-is^m
 (see *pan* at *pao*)

tragum-īⁿ

Tragūrium-īiⁿ

•TRĀHO-traxi-tractum

from *τραχύνω*, fut. 2. of
πρᾶσσω, by changing π
 into τ, as in *studium*
 from *στυδῆν* (see *spendo*,
 and the note on *studeo*);
 and, by changing γ into
 τ, which γ appears again
 in *tragula*†

•ABSTRABO (quem à re)

ATTRABO (quem ad rem)

the part of the shaft or main body of
 the pillar (under the neck of it)

rough, rugged, full n

a city of Italy

the weasand or windpipe

a district of Cilicia

a city of Thessaly (built by Hercules)

of or belonging to Trachin, Thessalian

a sort of rose

a region of Palestine

a sort of balsam

a goat or buck

herb like a sea-rush, shell-fish of a rank
 smell, kind of thick and rough sponge

—smell of the arm-pits

an herb like mugwort (see *antheo*)

porcellus *traganus*, what this is no one
 mentions

sort of sweetmeats, confections, dessert—
 a sort of dates

a name of Venus

a maker or writer of tragedies—a tra-
 gic actor

tragic—acted in tragedies

tragically

thus read, instead of *tragicomœdia* at
 come

a shrub like a juniper

a tragedy, stir, bustle, disturbance

sort of tragi-comic play

I speak pompously

that acts tragedies—an epithet to a
 street in Rome—an epithet to Jupiter

a bird of Æthiopia larger than the
 eagle, and having horns like a goat

a sort of beverage made of corn
 on island and town of Illyrium

I struggle, strive for, wrest, force, draw
 towards, am prepossessed or inclined,

conjecture, claim, arrogate, entice,

allure, attract—draw or drag, take,

get, obtain—spin, bring or lead (as in

triumph)—delay, prolong, defer, put

or drive off—draw forth or out of—

suck or drink or snuff up—contract or

shrink up

I draw off or away, abstract, separate,

free

I draw or attract, entice, allure—

drag

Vitr.

not used

Gloss.

Gell.

Plin.

Plin.

Ov.

Plin.

Plin.

Plin.

not used

Plin.

Mart.

Apul.

Apic.

Macrob.

Plin.

Cæl.

Sen. Liv.

Cic. Liv.

Cic.

Plaut.

Plin.

Cic.

Gloss.

Plaut.

Cic. Sen.

Suet.

Plin.

Solin.

Plin.

Plin.

Tac.

Cic.

Hor.

Liv.

Mart.

Plaut. Or.

Cic.

Cic.

Liv.

† The first fut. of *πρᾶσσω* being *πράξω* serves to form the Latin preterit *traxi*; and in *πρᾶσσω*—see *drag*, the origin of the supine *tractum*—see *proffo*. Ainsworth, at *trabs*, says, perhaps from *δράω*—see *drag*.

SUPERATRABO

CIRCUMTRABO

CONTRABO (re rem)

DĒTRABO (de re, cui rem,
rem de or ex re)

DISTRABO (quem à quo)

EXTRABO (rem cui or ex quo)

INTRABO

INTERTRABO

ORTRABO

PERTRABO

PRŌTRABO

RĒTRABO (à re quem)

RETROTRABO

RORSUBSTRABO

SUPERTRABO

TRACT¹A-3^fTRACT³ILISTRACT¹IMTRACT¹IO

ABSTRACTIO

ATTRACTIO

CONTRACTIO

DĒTRACTIO

DISTRACTIO

EXTRACTIO

INTRACTIO

PRŌTRACTIO

RĒTRACTIO

SUBTRACTIO

TRACT¹ATIUS or iciusCONTRACT³IUNCŪLATRACT⁹GĀLĀTUSTRACT⁹MĒLĪTUSCONTRACT¹OR

DĒTRACTOR

DISTRACTER

TRACTORIUS

I draw over

I draw around or about

I draw or get together, master, pluck or
sprink in, procure, bargain, contract,
shorten, abbreviate—bind close upI draw off, pluck or pull away—
remove, take away—draw or force,
diminish, lessen, derogate, detract,
speak ill ofI pull or draw asunder, separate, divide
—break off—jell, end, finish—delay,
put off—turn or draw away (by
making a diversion)I draw or pluck out, extract—extri-
cate, disengage—bring off, withdraw
—extort—draw off by persuasion,
prolong, delay

I draw in or along

I draw out from between, I draw
through

I draw or turn towards

I draw or hale

I drag along, bring out—draw forth or
out—protract, delay—aggravateI draw or pull back—withdraw—
restore, preserve—recover again

I draw back

I take away, subtract, diminish, with-
draw—keep from—draw out (as for
marching)

I draw over or above

a line, a thread—a lick (of wool)—
a sort of food made with dough
(rolled so as to make it long)that may be drawn or pulled along
continually—without ceasing
a drawing, &c.

a drawing off, a separation

a drawing together, attraction

a contraction or shrinking in, an abridg-
ing, a narrowing, an abbreviationa taking away, an abating, discount—
a backbiting, detractiona separation, an alienation—a divorce,
a selling

a drawing out, extraction

a drawing in or along

a drawing forth or out

a drawing or pulling back

a withdrawing, subtraction

that may be drawn

a small contraction, a twitch
made with milk and flour (see gāla)

made with honey and flour (see mēli)

that conciliates or brings about
a detractor, a slanderer, a diminisherthat divides or separates or sells
serving to draw up or along

Avien.

D. Ct. Cret.

Cic.

Plin.

Ter.

Caf. Cic.

Ter.

Sen. Suet.

Caf. Tac.

Plin. Ter.

Cic.

Sen. Liv.

Apul.

Plaut.

Tert.

Liv.

Liv. Lucr.

Sen. Valer.

Plaut. Cels.

Nep. Ter.

Just. Cod.

Cic.

Liv. Suet.

Gloss.

Gloss. Tibul.

Plin.

Gloss.

Virg. Plaut.

Gloss.

Dict. Cret.

Quinct.

Cic.

Cic.

Gloss.

Cic. Ist.

Gloss.

Plin.

Macrob.

Vitr.

Gloss.

Aur. Vict.

Cic.

Apic.

Apic.

Gloss.

Tac.

Non.

Vitr.

ATTRAHORIUS
EXTRAORIUS
TRAORIUM
CONTRAORIUM
CONTRA¹URA
TRA¹US-ŪS

ATTRAHUS-ŪS
CONTRAHUS-ŪS
DĒTRAHUS-ŪS
PERTRAHUS-ŪS
PRŌTRAHUS-ŪS
RĒTRAHUS-ŪS
TRAH²ŌS US
TRAH¹US-A-UM

CONTRAHE
PRŌTRAHĒ
TRAHUM

TRAGŪLA

TRAGŪLARIUS
TRAH³A or trahea-æ
VICĪNITRABA
TRABARIUS
TRAB³AX-ĀCIS
HAMOTRAB³O ŌNIS
REHITRAB³US

TRAH¹O (quem or rem)

CONTRAHO
DĒTRAHO
PERTRAHO (rem)

RĒTRAHO (rem)

TRAHA²NĒLIS

CONTRAHABILIS
IN³TRAHABILIS
RĒTRAHABILIS
RE³TRAHABILIS

attracting
serving to draw out
a windlass or engine to draw things up
a cord, a string
a contracting or making small at top
a drawing or dragging—a drawing
or pulling along, a place or country—
a region, clime, coast—tract or space
—interval (of time)—trace, mark,
streak, draught or form—stream,
current—a deriving (of words)
attraction, a drawing together
a binding, covenant, bargain, contract
a drawing off or away
continuation, perseverance
a drawing or bringing out—a portrait
a drawing or pulling back
of a viscous or tenacious nature
drawn, pulled, dragged—drawn out in
length, prolonged—derived—teazed
or spun
contractedly, by contraction
in a manner drawn out, &c.
a lock of wool (for teasing or carding)
—a sort of food made with dough
rolled
a javelin with a barbed head—a drag-
net, a flew
that throws the javelin
a cart or dray or sledge
St. Anthony's fire
a drayman, a carter
drawing things, covetous, stingy
an angler, one that drags with hooks
an epithet of the ram (because of the
weight of his testicles)
I handle, treat or entertain, treat or
write or discourse of—feel or touch
—order, manage, govern—exercise,
make use of
I often touch or handle
I disparage, speak ill of
I handle much or often—treat or dis-
course of, consider or think tho-
roughly of
I handle or touch again—consider or
treat of again—peruse, look over,
draw back, dodge—dress or vamp
up afresh, revolve or reflect—repeal,
annul—retract, recant, unsay—cor-
rect, amend
that may be felt or handled, tractable,
pliable, governable—calm, navigable
(of the sea)
that may be touched or handled
unruly, unmanageable—rough, sharp
that may be drawn back
that cannot be drawn back

Macer,
Plin.
Vitr.
Gloss.
Vitr.
Cland. C.
Ov. Vir.
Paterc.
Prop. Co.
Quint.
Celf.
Varr.
Sen.
Tert.
Apul. G.
Tert.
Cael. Aug.
Cael. Ov.
Cic. Tib.
Sen.
Scrib.
Tib.
Cato
Liv. Plin.
Veget.
Col. Virg.
Gloss.
Sidon.
Plaut.
Fest.
Salmast.
Cic.
Plaut.
Ter. Hor.
Col. Sen.
Lact.
Hirt. Cic.
Ov. Quint.
Cic.
Col.
Traj.
Virg. Plin.
Cic.
Plin.
Lact.
Sen. Virg.
Gloss.
August.

<i>tractabilITAS</i> <i>tractabilITER</i> <i>tractat'IO</i>	<i>tractableness, fitness to be worked, &c.</i> <i>tractably, &c.</i> <i>a handling, an using, a writing or discourfing of</i> <i>a drawing back, a refusal, a dispraising abusive or opprobrious language</i> <i>an often handling, perusal, administration</i> <i>a retracting or revoking—a refusal that handles or strokes gently</i> <i>that draws back from, that refuses that refuses</i> <i>the council-chamber</i> <i>a handling, a tract or treatise—a treating or discourfing of</i> <i>a handling or considering beforehand tergiversation, retraction</i> <i>not broken, wild</i> <i>half handled, half treated of</i> <i>after the common way or manner</i> <i>I handle, feel, touch, meddle with</i> <i>I handle, treat of—peruse—meddle or lie with</i> <i>I handle or feel before</i> <i>I refuse, disown, accept not of—lessen, diminish—detract, speak ill of</i> <i>I disparage—oppose, act against</i> <i>I handle much or often treat or discourse of</i> <i>that may be touched or handled palpably, manifestly</i> <i>drawing back</i> <i>read adtrectatio or attrectatio</i> <i>a handling or touching or feeling</i> <i>a handling or touching or feeling</i> <i>a drawing back or dispraising, refusal</i> <i>a detracting or disparaging, an envying that handles, &c.</i> <i>that diminishes—that refuses</i> <i>a disparager, malicious opposer</i> <i>an excellent Roman emperor of Trajan</i> <i>a city of Lesser Asia</i> <i>of Trallis or Tralles</i> <i>over, from one place to (another place), beyond, on the other side. (In composition we find tran, and even tra, instead of trans)</i> <i>a cock or tap (trajicio at jacio)</i> <i>for transitus, p. 292, Vol. I.</i> <i>of beyond the south (from auster at auo)</i> <i>I swallow all at once</i> <i>I strain through (colo at cōlyo)</i> <i>I pass into another body (see at corpus)</i> <i>a passing or burrying through (see curro)</i>	Vitr. Gell. Cic. Liv. Arnob. Cic. Col. Cic. Sen. Mart. Petr. Tert. Sidon. Plin. Cic. Tert. Tert. Cic. Tertul. Plaut. Cic. Cic. Tac. Suet. Ov. Tac. Sall. Ov. Tac. Cic. Just. Prud. Lucr. Gloss. Apul. Sen. Cic. Cic. Liv. Cic. Gell. Ulp. Liv. Petr. Cic. Eutrop. Inscr. Plin. Juv. Cic. Cic. Plin. Val. Cic. Mart. Cap. Cael. Aur. O& Hor. Iren. Cod.
<i>DEtractatio</i> <i>MALEtractatio</i> <i>PERtractatio</i>		
<i>REtractatio</i> <i>tractat'OR and rix</i> <i>DEtractator</i> <i>REtractator</i> <i>tractatorIUM</i> <i>tractat'US-ŪS</i>		
<i>PRætractatus-ŪS</i> <i>REtractatus-ŪS</i> <i>INtractat'US-a-ŪM</i> <i>Semitractatus</i> <i>PERtractatio</i> <i>ATTRACTO</i> <i>CONTRACTO</i>		
<i>PRæcontracto</i> <i>DEtracto (rem)</i> <i>OBtracto (quem, cui)</i> <i>PERtracto (rem)</i> <i>CONTRACTA'BILIS</i> <i>CONTRACTABILITER</i> <i>RETRACTANS</i> <i>ABTRACT'IO</i> <i>AD or ATTRACTIO, OR US-ŪS</i> <i>CONTRACTIO</i> <i>DETRACTIO</i> <i>OBTRACTIO, OR US-ŪS</i> <i>CONTRACT'OR</i> <i>DETRACTOR</i> <i>OBTRACTOR</i> <i>TRAJANUS-i</i> <i>Trajanus or ālis</i> <i>Trallis-is' or Tralles-ium'</i> <i>TRALLIANUS</i> <i>*TRANS (rem)</i> <i>from nīga (see pēra)</i> <i>changing π into τ, and dropping ι†</i> <i>trajector:um</i> <i>tralatus-a-ŪM</i> <i>trans'austrinus</i> <i>transbibo</i> <i>transcōlo</i> <i>transcorporo</i> <i>transcurio</i>		

† Or from nīgan—see parao at pēra.

<i>transcurforius</i>	<i>swift, passing rapidly (see curro)</i>	Scribon.
<i>transfluminālis</i>	<i>that crosses the river (from flumen at fluo)</i>	Gloss.
<i>transfulgidus</i>	<i>transplendent (fulgidus at fulgor)</i>	Sidon.
<i>transfunctorius</i>	<i>slight, careless, like one who is dead (see fungor, p. 343, Vol. I.)</i>	Tert.
<i>transglutIO⁴</i>	<i>I swallow up or down (glutio at glut)</i>	Veget.
<i>transitoriē</i>	<i>in a transitory manner (transitorius at eo)</i>	August.
<i>transnominatio</i>	<i>the changing of a name (nomen at ginofco)</i>	Gloss.
<i>transpungO³</i>	<i>I prick or sting through (pungo, p. 245, Vol. II.)</i>	Cael. Aur.
<i>trasenna-æf</i>	<i>for transfenna at eo</i>	Gloss.
*TRAULUS	<i>a lipper, a flammerer, a flutterer</i>	Lucr.
<i>traulismus</i>	<i>lisp, a fluttering</i>	Gloss.
*TRĒCHO (see drēmo)	<i>I run fast; trochos, a swift race, a runner, a wheel, a car, place for running matches</i>	not used
<i>treche⁹ DIPNA-orum, pl.</i>	<i>at dæo (as well as trechedipni) where trechi is wrongly printed for treche</i>	
<i>of τρεχιδέπνων</i>	<i>a foot of one long syllable and one short or of three short syllables</i>	Cic.
TRŌCHÆUS-ī ^m	<i>a double trochee</i>	Diomed.
DITROCHÆUS	<i>a measure of two short syllables and one long</i>	Mart. Cap.
<i>trochæIDES-is^m</i>	<i>made of trochees</i>	Sidon.
trochæICUS	<i>a running swiftly over several things to be mentioned</i>	Gramm.
EPITROCHASMUS-ī ^m	<i>a swift race</i>	Gloss.
PERITROCHASMUS	<i>a little bird called a wren†</i>	Plin. Gloss.
<i>trochĪLUS or elus-ī^m</i>	<i>a pill (in physic)—a sort of fish</i>	Cels. Plin.
<i>trochISCUS-ī^m</i>	<i>a small pill</i>	Apul.
<i>trochISc⁸ ŪLUS-ī^m</i>	<i>a pulley or windlass (contracted from τρεχάλια or τροχάλια)</i>	Lucr.
<i>trochLEA-æ</i>	<i>after the manner of a pulley or windlass</i>	Sidon.
trochleĀTIM	<i>a chair with loose joints</i>	Fest.
trochUM-ī ⁿ	<i>a top for children to play with or the like</i>	Hor.
trochUS-ī ^m	<i>a wheel for drawing water, &c.</i>	Vitr. Gloss.
PERITROCHUS-ī ^m or ion-ī ⁿ	<i>a little top</i>	Plaut.
troch ⁸ ŪLUS-ī ^m	<i>I fear or tremble, run away (from fear); treco means also, I pierce (see tēreo); tressēs, τρέσς, timid, fearful; trōmos, fear, dread</i>	not used
*TRĒO or trōmeo	<i>the son of Pelops (as if fearless)</i>	Or.
(see tremo here)		
AtrĒUS (two syllables)	<i>of Atreus</i>	Stat.
Atreūs	<i>a descendant of Atreus</i>	Hor.
AtrĒUS	<i>I tremble, quake for fear—shake—shiver with cold—I pant or palpitate</i>	Cic. Or.
AtrIDES-æ ^m		Næv. Virg.
TRĒMO ³ -ui†		
τρέμω or τρέω (see trepidus at trepo)		
ATTREMO	<i>I tremble or startle at</i>	Stat.

† Ainsworth says it is also a little round ring in the juttings of pillars, quoting "Tunc modo dependens trochilus more chelydri, &c." Col. but Gesner warns us that we should read trichilis—see trichilum at ctilis.

‡ The place affected is sometimes in the ablative, and sometimes in the accusative, with proper or secondary understood.

CIRCUMtremo

CONTremo

INTremo

trem⁵EBUNDUStrem⁵ENDUStremi⁹PEDUStrem⁵OR-Ōris^m, τρέμοςtrem⁵ULUS

CONTremulus

INTremulus

tremule

trem.⁹FACIO³trem⁹fact¹UStrem.⁹ISCO³-tremui
(rem)

EX OR EXTremisco

INTremisco

PERtremisco

Tromentinus

*TRÉPHO or trôphéo

mammothreptus

A²trôph⁹AXIS†A⁵trôphia

ornithotrophia

ptôchotrophia

trôph¹IMA-ātisⁿ, τρέφημα

ptôchotrophITA

trophium, τρέφιν

trêphotrophium

chênotrophium

cûrotrophium

ichthyotrophium

lagotrophium

neolotrophium or eum

neolotrophium

ornithotrophium

orphanotrophium

penitrotrophium

ptôchotrophium

synotrophium or ion

thêriotrophium

I tremble all over or around

I tremble or quake for fear, waver

I tremble or shiver

fearful, that trembles much

to be startled at, tremendous

anates tremipedæ, perhaps we should

read anates remipedæ

a trembling or shaking or quaking—a

twinkling (of the stars)—an earth-

quake

trembling, quaking, shivering, that causes

trembling or quaking—twinkling—

moving to and fro—warbling, qua-

vering

trembling or quaking for fear

trembling or quaking

in a trembling or quaking manner

I make (one) tremble or quake, put in

fear

shaken, frightened—wagged

I begin to shake or tremble or quake

I begin to tremble for fear, I quake

I begin to tremble or shiver

I begin to tremble or shake all over

Tromentina tribus, see the enumeration

at tribus, in Gesner

I nourish, bring up, nurse or breed up;

trophos, a nurse, a child to nurse

brought up by nurse

a sort of plant (orach, it is thought)

kind of consumption when food converts

not into nourishment

a feeding of fowls

food for the poor or a feeding of the

poor

expence or salary for bringing up a

child

an overseer of the poor

expence or salary for bringing up a

child†

hospital for bringing up orphans

place for keeping geese or water-fowls

hospital for poor children

a fish-pond, a stove for fish

a warren of hares

a place for keeping young chickens or young

ducks, &c.

a place or yard where ducks are kept

a coop or place to feed fowls

an hospital for orphans

a pigeon-house, dove-house, dove-cote

an hospital where the poor are fed

a sort of herb

a park or warren

Lucr.

Cic.

Celf.

Cic.

Stat.

Varr.

Cic.

Lucr. Ov.

Ter.

Cic.

Suet. Hor.

Varr.

Aufon.

Apul.

Virg.

Virg. Prop.

Virg.

Cic. Sedul.

Plin.

Gloss.

Gesner

not used

Augustin.

Col.

Celf.

Col.

Gloss.

Paull.

Gloss.

Gloss.

Eccl.

Col.

Justinian.

Col.

Col.

Varr.

Col.

Varr.

Eccl.

Varr.

Dig.

Apul.

Varr.

From "à augm. τρέφειν and ἀντίω," because it is very nourishing, *Le Jardin des Racines Grecoques*.
Trophium, in Mart. Capel. is said to mean a sort of ornament; but there we should read strephium.

Asyntrophon-ⁱ^m
 Psychotrophum-ⁱ
 Asitrophus
 Monotrophus
 Orestitrophus or os-ⁱ^m
 orphanotrophus
 Pharmacotrophus

SYNTROPHUS

Trophonius-ⁱ^m†
 Trophoniānus

*TRĒPO, τρέπω (fut. 2.
 τρεπῶ)

trābes-ⁱ^s†
 trabs-trābis^f

trabālis
 trabea-^a^f

trabēātus or ālis
 trabēcūla

trabīcus

TRĀPES-ētisⁿ or trape-
 tus-ⁱ^m

(trapetum-ⁱⁿ, Col.
 trapeta-^a^f, Gloss.)

trapēza-^a^f

trapexīta-^a^m

Trapezuns-antis^f

EUTRAPĒLIA

DYSTRAPĒLUS

ECTRAPĒLUS

EUTRAPĒLUS

Asitrophus-ⁱ^m

ADIASTEPSIA

PRŌSTREPTICUS

PRŌSTREPTICON or um-ⁱ^m

ECTRŌPA

APOTROPÆI dæmones

tropæus-a-um

tropæum-ⁱ, not trophæum

tropæātus

Atropātene-es^f

a sort of shrub
 the herb betony
 consumptive, tabid
 who waits on himself at meals
 a dog so called (as if bred on mountains)
 an hospital for orphans
 that feeds on venomous plants, &c.
 (there was a people in India who
 did so)

younger-brother brought up along with
 another

a man so called
 of Trophonius

I change, turn, revolve, consider, over-
 throw, put to flight; whence τρεπίω,
 see the note on torpeo

for trabs

a beam or rafter (of a house), any great
 piece of timber—a great tree, a ship
 —a meteor (like a beam)

of or like a beam or joist

a robe worn by kings or consuls or
 augurs with stripes as so many beams

clad in the robe called trabea

a little joist, small beam or rafter

made or consisting of beams

an oil-press for the breaking of olives

a table; τρεπίζα (trapezo, in comp.)

a banker, an exchanger

an ancient city of Asia

pleasantry, good humour, wit
 morose, sullen

different from others, monstrous

pleasant, witty—a surname of Volumnus
 wine made of grapes without being
 pressed

impudence, stubbornness

exhortatory

hortary discourse

a by-path

spirits averting evil

who, having struck a person, turns to
 another side to make believe it was not
 he—that blows from the sea upon
 the land

spoils taken from an enemy and hung up—
 victory

ornamented with a trophy

a country of Media

Apul.

Plin.

Plin.

Gloss.

Ov.

Eccel.

Plin.

Tertul.

Cic.

Cic.

not used

Varr.

Plaut.

Ov.

Plin.

Stat.

Ov.

Tac. Sid.

Vitr.

Fest.

Cato

Gloss.

Plaut.

Tac.

Gloss.

Gloss.

Plin.

Gloss. Cic.

Gloss.

Suet.

Symmach.

Stat. Syl.

Varr.

Gloss.

Suet.

Plin.

Cic.

Hor.

Ammian.

Plin.

† Perhaps Trophonius is as if τροφονόμος, and comes from τρέπω or τροπέω (see tro), and φόνος (causing death); for, it is said, that he pretended to give forth oracles in a cavern made by himself, and that the Oracle of Trophonius, in Bœotia, those who came there for consultation, were seized with such fears, they looked pale and melancholy as long as they lived.

‡ From τρέφω, itself from τρέφα.

EPITROPE-es ^f	a permitting one to do what he will, a pledging, wardship	Gloss.
ECTROPIA ^f or ium ^a	disease in the eyes which prevents the neither lid from closing	Celf.
tropicus	tropical, figurative — tropicus-im, a tropic—tropicum-ia, a conversion, an alteration	Gell. Astron. Petron.
tropice	figuratively, by a trope or figure	Augustin.
tropis-is ^f	the bottom or keel of a ship—dregs used in baths, or bad wine	Gloss. Mart.
heliotropium or heliopon or pareoron	the sun-flower	Apul.
heliotropium	a sort of gem	Plin.
Eutropius	a Roman historian so called	
Astropos-is ^f	one of the three fatal sisters	Mart.
PROTROPUM or on-i	first new wine that runs into the trough without pressing	Plin.
tropus-im (trōpo, in comp.)	a rhetorical figure called a trope	Donat.
EPITROPUS	a bailif, farmer, factor	Aufon.
PROTROPUS	that runs into the trough without pressing	Col.
TREPIDUS	fearful, afraid, trembling for fear, astonished, cowardly, swift or hasty (because cowards will haste away) —in great fear or pain fer (cujus rei), doubtful, uncertain, sudden, unexpected	Virg.
from the inusit. trepeo, itself from τρέπω		Liv.
IN ³ trepidus	fearless, undaunted, intrepid	Ov.
PROPRÆ ² trepidus	very fearful, in great fright or desire	Capit. Suet.
semītrepidus	half trembling	Apul.
trepidē	hastily, fearfully, tremblingly	Liv.
IN ³ trepidē	boldly, without fear, intrepidly	Liv.
trepid ⁸ ULUS	somewhat afraid	Gell.
trepidO (see tripedo at pes)	I tremble, quake for fear, am astonished or amazed, make haste for fear, bustle—am concerned or anxious or solicitous—pant	Virg.
trepidatur, there is an uproar, people tremble	I hobble along	Hor.
ATTREPIDO	I tremble or pant (the word should be divided)	Ov. Plaut.
CIRCUMTREPIDO	trembling, quivering, panting† panting with earnest desire or fear	Phædr.
trepid ⁵ ANS	fearfully, with trembling	Virg.
PRÆ ² trepidans	fearfully, with trembling	Catul.
trepid ⁵ ANTER	fearfully, with trembling	Cæf.
CONTREPIDANTER	without being afraid, boldly	Tert.
IN ³ trepidanter	(see trepidarius, p. 296, Vol. II.)	Non.
trepid ⁵ ARIUS	fear, a trembling	Liv.
trepidat ¹ IO	three (in composition, tre or tri, and even trem, and sometimes trit)	Cic.
*TRES m. and f. trian ^a	thrice, three times (ter, and even terti, in comp.)	Virg.
ter ³ CENI or centeni or centi or centum	three hundred	Ruf. Mart. Mart. Virg.
ter ³ CENTIES	three hundred times	Cato

† Trepidans, says Gesner, seems to be the same as tripedans (from tripedo, p. 296, Vol. II.). Perhaps
and its derivatives are corrupted from trepido.

ter^oGENUS
TERNUS-a-um, chiefly
 terni-æ-a
Æquitermus
SUSTERNA pars
ternARIUS
ternIO-iōnis^m
CONTERNO
CONternat'IO
TERTIUS, τῆτος

sestertius (ses is here for
 semis)

sesquitercius
SUBtercius

supertercius
tertiANUS
 (tertiana, a tertian
 ague, Plin.)
semitercianus

tertiARIUS

sestertianus
tertianUM
terti^oCEPSOS
terti^o or ūm, τῆτος

terti^oCERIUS

sesterti^oOLUS or ōlum^a
tertiO

tertiat'IO
tertiat^o

tertiat'US

ATtertiatus
TertULLA', as if Tertiola
Tertullus, as if Tertiolus
TertulliANUS

thridax-acis†
TRE^oCENI or centeni or
 centi
trecentARIUS
trecentESIMUS

of three kinds, belonging to three heads
 of three and three, three—terni deni,
 thirteen
 equal in each third part
 the third superior part
 of or belonging to three
 the number three
 I join by three and three
 a joining by three and three
 the third—Tertia-æ^f, the sister of M.
 Brutus

consisting of two and a half or the fourth
 part of ten; sestertius-ii, a coin of
 two asses and a half or of the fourth
 part of a denier—sestertium ii, a
 thousand sesterces †; sestertium-ii^a,
 money

of three and a half
 “subtertii tria ad quatuor, sex ad
 octo”

exceeding by one third
 of the third, belonging to the third day,
 tertian, of the third legion or com-
 pany

semitertiana, an ague mixed with a
 tertian and a quotidian
 of the third (wherein one third consists
 of something)—that acts the third
 part in a play

hardly worth a sesterce
 a third part—a tierce, four ounces
 for triceps, p. 102, Vol. I.

for the third time, thrice—tertium con-
 sul, a consul for the third time
 third on the list or tablet (see at
 primus)

a little sesterce
 I do a thing or I till for the third
 time

a doing for the third time
 so as to stop at every third syllable or
 word

uttered faintly (hardly every third word
 being heard)

boiled or reduced to one third
 a woman's name

a man's name
 a Carthaginian so called (a learned fa-
 ther of the Christian Church)

a sort of lettuce
 three hundred, a great number

of three hundred
 the three hundredth

Auson.
 Virg. C.
 Plin.
 Cl. Mam.
 Plin.
 Col.
 Gell.
 Hygin.
 Hygin.
 Cic. Suet.

Col.
 Varr.
 Col.
 Sidon.

Cic.
 Vit.

Vitr.
 Cic.
 Tac.

Cels.
 Plin.
 Cic.

Gesn.
 Vitr. Cat.
 Varr.
 Plaut. Cic.
 Liv.
 Gloss.

Mart.
 Col.

Col.
 Cato

Apul.

Plin.
 Cic.
 Gloss.
 Gloss.

Apul.
 Liv. Col.
 Cic.
 Inscr.
 Val. Max.

† In *bipalium sestertium*, said by Col. of a kind of mattock or pick-ax, the word *sestertium* is the neuter of the adjective *sestertius*, that instrument being two feet and a half broad.

‡ “*Etymol.* τῆς, three; because, when it begins to shoot, it has only three leaves,” *Le Jardin des Racines Grecques.*

trecenties	three hundred times	Catul.
tredecies	thirteen times (some say three hundred times)	Cic.
tredecim	thirteen	Liv.
tredecimus	the thirteenth	Bibl.
treis	accusative plural for tres	Virg.
Trēvir-iri	an inhabitant of Treves or Triers	Luc.
trēvirī or ēri-orum	the city of Treves or Triers—a city of Latium	Plin. Cic.
Trēvericus	of Treves	Plin.
tri	in composition means three times or very, &c. whence the French très	
triacontas-ādis ^f	the number thirty	Tert.
triarius [†]	placed after the vanguard and pike-men, of the rear or reserve—a surname of the Valerius's, also an orator so called	Liv. Cic.
trias-ādis ^f	the number three	Mart. Cap.
Tri ^o balli-orum (see ballo)	a people of Maesia or Bulgaria, as great shooters or slingers	Plin.
tri ^o bōci or bōcci (some tribōchi)	a people about Strasburgh (from βῶκος, as great herdsmen; this from βούς—see bous)	Cæs. Plin.
tri ^o cāmērātus (see camara)	that has three stories (as bicameratus, that has two stories)	Hier.
tri ^o cariō	by or in the number three (see car)	Mart. Cap.
Tri ^o castīni-orum	a people of Gaul (perhaps from καστὴς, Dor. for καστὴς)	Plin.
Tricastinus	belonging to the Tricastini	Sil.
tri ^o cēni	thirty (ceni is here for deni or νοττα)	Plin.
undētricēni	twenty-nine	Macr.
tricenarius	of or belonging to thirty	Plin.
tri ^o ennium	a space of thirty years (see p. 30, Vol. I.)	Cod.
tricennalia-ium ⁿ	festivities happening every thirtieth year	Orof.
tri ^o centēni	three hundred (see centum)	Col.
tricentēsimus	the three hundredth	Gell.
tricies	three hundred times	Mart.
tricēsimus	the thirtieth (see trigēsimus here)	Cic.
trices ^o manus	of the thirtieth legion	Ammian.
tricesimarius	of or for the thirtieth time or day	Sext. Plaut.
tri ^o chrus-i ^m , τριχρός	a gem of three colours (see chroa)	Plin.
tricies, as if trigēlies	thirty times	Cic.
undētricies	twenty-eight times	Cic.
tri ^o clini ^o arches from tri-clinium at clīno	the orderer of the triclinium (see at arches, where it is wrongly printed triclinarches)	Petron.
Tricolli-ōrum	a people of Dauphine in France	Plin.
Tricorii-ōrum	a people of Provence in France	Plin.
tri ^o corporus-ā-um	for tricorpor-oris (at corpus)	Lucr.
Tridentinus	of or belonging to the city Tridentum or Trent; whence Tridentini Alpes	Plin.
for tridens see at dens	four ounces or inches (as the third of twelve), one third—a small coin—	Cic.
tri ^o ens-entis ^m , from sum	a small measure, a gill—9600 feet of land	Juv. Prop. Col.

† Ad triarios res redit (a proverb), the business is come to the last post.

<i>triental-ālis</i> ^a	a small vessel, a gill	Perf.
<i>trientālis-is-e</i>	four inches thick or broad	Plin.
<i>trientārius</i>	of the smallest coin	Jul. Cap.
<i>Trieris-is</i> ^f	a town of Idumea (see also under <i>ereffo</i>)	Plin.
<i>tri^ofolinus</i>	a mountain in Campania so called; ad-	Plin.
<i>from folium</i>	jectively, of <i>Triselinus</i>	
<i>trigēsīmus</i>	the thirtieth	Cic.
<i>duodētrigesimus</i>	the twenty-eighth	Varr.
<i>undētrigesimus</i>	the twenty-ninth	Liv.
<i>trigesies</i>	thirty times	Vitr.
<i>trīginta</i>	thirty (ginta for <i>novā</i>)	Virg.
<i>duodētrīginta</i>	twenty-eight	Liv.
<i>undētrīginta</i>	twenty-nine	Vitr.
<i>trīmus</i> or <i>trīmulus</i>	three years old	Hor. Sae.
<i>trīmātus-ūs</i>	the age of three years	Col.
<i>Tri^omontium</i>	a town in Thrace, called also <i>Philippo-</i>	Plin.
<i>(see mons at mina)</i>	<i>polis</i>	
<i>trīnus-a-um</i>	three (in order), the third	Cic.
<i>Trin^oacria</i> (see <i>acra</i>)	the island of Sicily (it has three pro-	Virg.
	montories)	
<i>Trinacris-īdis</i> ^f	of Sicily (relating to a feminine)	Ov.
<i>Trinacrius</i>	of Sicily, Sicilian	Virg.
<i>Trinītas-ātis</i> ^f	Trinity	Tertul.
<i>Trinium-ii</i>	a river of Naples	Plin.
<i>Trinobantes</i> or <i>Trino-</i>	the people of Middlesex and Essex	Cic.
<i>antes-um^m</i>		
<i>triplasiū</i>	triple	Mart. Ca.
<i>tris</i>	for <i>tres</i> in the accusative	Cic.
<i>trīsāgo</i> or <i>trissago-īnis</i> ^f	herb germander, or, according to some,	Plin.
<i>(trixago, Cels.)</i> [†]	the strait and upward ver-vain	
<i>DIATRITÆUS</i>	of the third day	Cael. Aur.
<i>hēmītrītus</i> or <i>eos-i</i>	a semiter-tian ague or fever	Cels. Ma.
<i>trīs^oāvus</i>	for <i>trītāvus</i> at <i>āvus</i>	Fest.
<i>trite-es</i> ^f	a musical note (as if the third)—see	Vitr.
	under <i>tēro</i> at <i>tēreo</i>	
<i>Tritea</i> or <i>Tritia-æ</i> ^f	a town of Arcadia	Plin. Cic.
<i>tritiānus-a-um</i>	three times bigger (said of a sort of	Plin.
	colewort)	
<i>Tritium-ii^a</i>	a town of Spain near Nigara	Plin.
<i>DIATRITOS-i</i> ^f	the third day	Cael. Aur.
<i>EPITRITUS-i^m</i> (see at <i>tereo</i>)	a foot of four syllables (one short, the	Gell.
	rest long)	
<i>trixos</i>	triple	not used
<i>trixis-is</i> ^f	a sort of tree	Plin.
<i>TRĪBUS-ūs</i> [†]	a tribe, a ward	Liv.
<i>tribuārius</i>	of or belonging to a tribe or ward	Cic.
<i>tribūlis-is^m</i>	one of the same tribe or ward, one of	Ter.
	the same stock or kindred—a plebeian	Hor.
	or a man who is poor	
<i>CONTRIBULIS</i>	of the same tribe	Sidon.
<i>tribūNAL-ālis^a</i>	a seat in the forum, a judgment seat, a	Cic.
	tribunal	
<i>tribunalia-ium^a</i>	high banks made of green turf	Litt. ex B.

† "Fortasse ex tris and ago; propter multiplices ejus virtutes." Ainsworth.

‡ The Roman district was at first divided into three parts, forming each a tribe or ward; and the Cīvī were called, 1. Tatienses from Tatius, 2. Romnenses from Romulus, 3. Luceres from Lucumo or Lucus or Lucus (a grove being in this part). The number of tribes were, however, afterwards increased to 35 the names of some Sabine women. Livy hints that *tribus* comes from *tributum*; but see Varro, *Colonia* Ascon.

<i>tribun</i> ĀTUS-ūs	<i>the office of a tribune, tribuneship</i>	Cic.
<i>tribun</i> ĪTIUS or ĭcius	<i>belonging to the tribunes</i>	Cic.
<i>tribū</i> NUS	<i>a tribune, master of a tribe or ward† —a commander or colonel</i>	Liv. Tac.
<i>tribū</i> TIM	<i>ward by ward</i>	Cic.
<i>tributus</i> (<i>see also under</i> <i>tribuo here</i>)	<i>of the tribes or wards—of the poorer or lower class</i>	Cic. Hor.
<i>TRIBU</i> O ¹ -ui-ūtum†	<i>I distribute or divide (rem in partes), attribute or ascribe or impute, also give or grant or bestow (rem cui), pay regard (cui)</i>	Cic.
<i>ATTRIBUO</i> (cui rem)	<i>I attribute or impute—allow, assign, give unto</i>	Cic. Cæf.
<i>CONTRIBUO</i>	<i>I divide or distribute (in res)—con- tribute, allow, attribute, give (rem ad rem or cui)—account or reckon among (quem or rem cui)</i>	Plin. Cic. Col.
<i>DISTRIBUO</i> (rem in partes)	<i>I distribute—bestow, appoint</i>	Cæf. Cic.
<i>INTRIBUO</i>	<i>I bestow or contribute</i>	Trajan.
<i>PERRIBUO</i>	<i>I give wholly and willingly (a testi- mony)</i>	Plin.
<i>RĒTRIBUO</i>	<i>I give again or back—recompence, repay</i>	Liv. Cic.
<i>tribut</i> ĀRIUS	<i>that pays tribute, tributary</i>	Plin.
<i>tribut</i> ĪO	<i>a distributing or giving</i>	Cic.
<i>ATTRIBUTIO</i>	<i>assignment of money—an attribute</i>	Cic. Theol.
<i>CONTRIBUTIO</i>	<i>a contribution</i>	Ulp.
<i>DISTRIBUTIO</i>	<i>a distribution or division, assignment</i>	Cic.
<i>INTRIBUTIO</i>	<i>a contribution</i>	Ulp.
<i>RĒTRIBUTIO</i>	<i>a retribution</i>	Laet.
<i>tribut</i> ĀOR	<i>that gives or attributes</i>	Apul.
<i>DISTRIBUTOR</i>	<i>that distributes or divides</i>	Cic.
<i>RĒTRIBUTOR</i>	<i>that recompences or repays</i>	Tert.
<i>tributor</i> IUS	<i>of or for distributing, concerning the tribute</i>	Dig.
<i>tribut</i> US-ūs	<i>a tribute (tributum is better, see lower)</i>	Gell.
<i>tribut</i> US-a-um	<i>divided, distributed, given, attributed (see tributus before, under tribus)</i>	Cic.
<i>CONTRIBUTA</i> Julia	<i>a town of Arragon in Spain</i>	Plin.
<i>DISTRIBUTE</i> or <i>im</i>	<i>distinctly, particularly</i>	Cic. Oros.
<i>tribut</i> UM	<i>tribute, impost, custom, tax, tollage</i>	Cic.
<i>ATTRIBUTUM</i>	<i>money assigned (for paying soldiers)— an affection—an attribute (of the Deity)</i>	Varr. Philos. Theol.
<i>ultratributum</i>	<i>a setting or taking of public work by the great—expence or charge about such a work</i>	Liv. Sen.
<i>*TRIGLA</i> -æ ^f	<i>a mullet</i>	Diosc.
<i>trig</i> ĪTES-æ ^m	<i>a stone of the colour of the mullet-fish</i>	Plin.

Tribunus laticlavius, one made a tribune, in order to be a senator (Suet.); *tribunus angusticlavius*, a tribune of equestrian order or a probationer for that order (Suet.); *tribunus plebis*, a keeper of the liberties of the people against the incroachments of the senate (Liv.)

On *tributum*, Varro thus expresses himself, “*à tribubus dictum, quod ea pecunia quæ populo imperata erat, sum, à singulis pro portione census exigebatur*.”—Festus says, “*tributum dictum, quia ex privato in publicum convertitur*,” and Gesner, on *tribuo*, “*Simpliciter pro dare ponitur et exhibere. Licet fortè ab initio de iis dictum sit, tributum (S. per tribus) darentur.*”

*TRISTIS-is-e

"fortasse à τρις, timidus, sed parum constat de etymo," Ains.†

PER²tristisSUB²tristis
tristetrist²icŭlustrist²ificustrist²oniumⁿ or monia^f

tristitia or ities

tristitias for tristitas-atis^f

tristitudo

tristor

CONtristO

CONtristat¹IO

*TRIUMPHUS-i

Θρίαυφος

triumphālis

triumphalia-iumⁿ

triumphO (de quo)

DEtriumpho

triumphat¹OR

triumphaterius

triumphat¹US-ŭstriumphat¹US-a-um

*TRIZO or tryzo

trisso-as

trygon-ōnis^m

LæstrygōNES-um

Læstrygenius

*TRŌGO

trōgle-es, a hole or den or cavern

troglodyTES-æ

TrogloDYTES-is

Trogus Pompeius

sad, melancholy, sorrowful, disconsolate, Ter.

woeful, pensive, with an ill-will, against one's will—angry, peevish—severe, grave, demure—cruel, harsh, bitter, made bitter or unpleasant—unlucky, ominous—dark, lowering—rough, coarse

very sad or doleful, very harsh or severe

somewhat sad or melancholy

sadly (found only in the comparative tristius)

somewhat sad or pensive, dumpish

that makes sad

sadness, melancholy

sadness, melancholy, pensiveness, moroseness, sullenness, gravity

sadness, &c.

melancholy, sadness, &c.

I am sad or melancholy

I make sorry or sad—make dark or lowering

a making sorry or sad

a triumph, solemn pomp or show granted by the senate to a victorious general

of or for a triumph, that has triumphed solemnities or ornaments of a triumph

I triumph (for a conquest obtained), rejoice greatly; triumphatum est, there is a triumph

I lead in triumph

that triumphs

of or for a triumph

a triumphing

triumphed over, led or represented in triumph

I buzz, hum, murmur, grumble, strick, roar, howl

I cry or make a noise like a swallow a kind of poisonous sea fish (see trigon under gonia)

a rude and savage people near Formia in Italy (læs for λῆς, booty)

of the Læstrygons

I eat, gnaw; trōctēs, that eats, a greedy-gut, a trout; trōx-trōgos, a kind of worm

a Troglo-dyte (the Troglo-dytes lived in caves or dens (see dyo or dyno at dye)

of the country of the Troglo-dytes an historian so called

Plaut.

Cic. Virg.

Hor. Ov.

Mart.

Cic.

Ter.

Cic.

Cic.

Petr. Gl.

Cic. Apul.

Pacuv.

Apul.

Sen.

Cic. Hor.

Tert.

Cic.

Cic.

Tac.

Cic.

Tertul.

Apul.

Tertul.

Plin.

Virg.

not used

Philom.

Auson.

Tibul.

Hor.

not used

Plin.

Scribon.

Iustin.

† Θρίξ or Θρίσμα is used for I fret, lament, bewail; Θρίξ, may, besides I cut or pare, have meant I fret or fret, in which case it would be equal to τρίξ; for Heiych. has used Θρίμα for a murmuring. Θρίξ may have formed Θρίμα, as τρίξ might have formed τρίμα, to express that frets or bewails; since πρίξ (I cut or saw) forms πρίμα (that cuts or saws). It is pretty obvious, then, that tristis comes either from τρίξ or from πρίξ.

Artotrogus
Miccotrogus†

trocta or trocta or trutta or
truta-æ†

troxalis or tryxalis or
trixalis or truxalis-is†

*TRÖS-tröis (τρώς perhaps
from τρώω; see troo
under tēreo)

Troas-ädis

Troja-æ

Trojānus
Troias-iadis

Troicus

Troilus

Troju⁹GENA-æ

Troius

†Troezen-ēnis

Troezen-ēnis or Troe-
zēne-es†

Troezenius

*TRÜDÖ³-trüfi-trüsum†
(rem re, ad rem)

ABSTRÜDÖ (quo)

CONTRÜDÖ

DĒTRÜDÖ (quem cui rei)

EXTRÜDÖ (quem de re)

INTRÜDÖ

INTROTRÜDÖ

OBTRÜDÖ

OBSTRÜDÖ

PRÖTRÜDÖ

RĒTRÜDÖ

trud⁵ES-IS†

OBSTRUD⁵ULENTUS

a parasite so called (see artos)

a parasite so called (as if the nibbler)—
see micros

a trout

a cricket or sort of locust (τρωξάλλης-ιδος,
from τρώξω; see, an eating, a gnaw-
ing)

the son of Eriachonius (the father of
Assaracus and Ilus and Ganymede),
also a Trojan

a country in Lesser Asia (so called from
Tros)—a Trojan woman—a city
called Alexandria Troas

a country of Lesser Asia, the country of
Phrygia—Troy (a city of that coun-
try)—the place where Aeneas first
settled—a tilt or tournament by boys
on horseback

of Troy or Phrygia

Trojan or Phrygian (relating to a fe-
minine)

of Troy, Trojan

the son of Priamus

a descendant of the Trojans

of Troy, Trojan

a son of Pelops

a city of Peloponnesus

of or belonging to Troezen (said of
Theſeus)

I thrust, push, jog, shove forward,
jostle, drive

I cast away (grief, &c.)—conceal,
hide

I thrust together, crowd in

I thrust down, shove from—compel,
force, defer, put off

I thrust or drive out—hasten or send
away with speed—sell

I thrust in, intrude

I thrust or shove into

I thrust against, thrust down, guttle
down, eat or drink hastily—force
upon, obtrude

I thrust or cram down, eat hastily

I thrust forward

I thrust back

instrument to thrust with, waterman's
pen, &c.

crammed down, eaten hastily

Plaut.

Plaut.

Ambr. Gloss.

Gloss.

Gloss. Plin.

Gloss.

Virg.

Plin.

Virg.

St. Luc.

Virg.

Ov.

Liv.

Virg.

Virg.

Perf.

Cic.

Hor.

Virg.

Virg.

Gloss.

Ov.

Ov.

Cic.

Tac. Cic.

Lucr.

Virg. Cic.

Ter. Cic.

Hor.

Cic.

Cato

Plaut.

Ter.

Plaut.

Cic.

Plaut.

Tac.

Fest.

Pareus reads micotrogus—see mica under micros.

That the Latins have often formed the present indicative of their verbs from the first or second future of verbs, we have already seen sufficiently; that they were apt to change ζ into d , we have seen also in $\tau\rho\omega\zeta\omega$ from $\tau\rho\omega\zeta\omega$ (see the note on *frido*); in *scindo* from $\sigma\chi\iota\zeta\omega$, &c. and that they frequently changed σ into τ , is too notorious to be doubted. Hence, from $\tau\rho\omega\zeta\omega$ — $\tau\rho\omega\tau\omega$, in the sense of *I disturb, trouble*, we may get *troredo*, contractedly *trudo*, and finally *trudo*. Again, $\tau\rho\omega\zeta\omega$ (*I assault*) would have for its contractedly *troredo*, whence *troredo* may arise, contractedly *trredo* or *trudo*, and thence *trudo*.

ABstrus¹IO
Dētruso
OBtruso
ABstrus²US
Dētrusus
DEstrusus
OBtrusus

Rētrusus
ABstrus³
trus¹O
trus³ILIS
trus³ITO
Truentum
Truentinus
***TRUNCUS¹m†**

truncus-a-um

trunc³ULUS-i

trunculatUS
truncO
CONtrunco
Dētrunco
DISTRunco
OBtrunco (quem)

PRætrunco
truncat¹IO
Dē or DISTRuncatio
OBtruncatio
DISTRuncat¹OR
***TRYGĒ-es**

trygĒTĒR-ēris^m
PRōtrygetON
TRYX-trygos
trygĒNON-i
trygōDES
***TŪ, gen. tui; dat. tibi;**
acc. and abl. te; ōv
or tū

tuATIM
tute
tuMET
TŪUS-a-um
(tuum est, it is your
part or business, Ter.)
tuAPTE sponte

a concealing
a thrusting down
a thrusting down
concealed, reserved—secret, inward
showed or forced down or from
showed or forced down
showed or forced down, it is thought;
some read obrusus
hidden, abstruse, difficult
abstrusely, obscurely
I often thrust (obscenely)
that may be turned or driven about
I thrust through
a river and town in Picenum
of or belonging to Truentum
a stump, stock or body of a tree (without
the boughs), a blockish or stupid crea-
ture—a body without a head
cut short, maimed, mangled, wanting or
not having (some part of the body)—
imperfect
a little stock or stem—gibbets, pet-
rites
clogged, that wears a clog
I cut shorter or in pieces, maim, chop off
I cut or chop off, lessen
I cut or lop off, maim or mangle
I cut to pieces
I cut off the head or limbs of—kill out-
right
I cut off or chop off in front
a cutting shorter, a chopping off
a cutting or lopping off
a cutting or lopping off
that maims or lops off
fruits of the earth, corn, wine, &c.
trygao, I make the harvest, gather
the grapes, &c.
the name of a star (as the vintager)
a star over the right shoulder of Virgo
new wine, dregs, dross
ink made of the dregs of wine
dreggy, full of dregs
thou (or you, speaking to one person
only) or thee, in the accusative
and oblique cases—tecum, with
thee
after thy manner or custom
thou, thyself (see under tuor)
thy own self
thy, thy own (or your, &c. speaking to
one person only), belonging to thee,
favourable
of thy own accord (sometimes sponte is
left understood)

Arnob.
 Tert.
 Cael. Arn.
 Cic. Tac.
 Cic.
 Tert.
 Cic.
 Cic.
 Ammian.
 Catul.
 Cato
 Phædr.
 Plin.
 Sil.
 Cic.
 Virg.
 Virg.
 Liv.
 Gloss. C.
 Plaut.
 Luc.
 Apul.
 Liv.
 Plaut.
 Cic. Plaut.
 Plaut.
 Gloss.
 Plin. C.
 Col.
 Litt. ex
 not used
 Col.
 Vitr.
 not used
 Plin.
 Celf.
 Virg.
 Plaut.
 Plaut.
 Cic.
 Lucr.
 Cic.
 Plaut.

† From *trūm*, I break, and *tryōc*, close, near; from this derivation it will be easy to conceive how
came to mean I cut shorter, chop off, &c. *Trygōc* being found, in Helych. in the sense of the Latin
 Ainsworth derives *truncus* from *trygōc*.

tuōMET testimonio	by thy own evidence or declaration	Apul.
tuōPTE consilio or ingenio	of your own head	Plaut.
tis	was anciently used for the gen. tui	Plaut.
tu tu	the cry of an owl (hence <i>tuw</i> , an owl)	Plaut.
• TŪBUS-i “à τῶπος quod cavus,” Scalig.	any hollow body, a tube, a saracet—a conduit-pipe—a trumpet (but see tuba here)	Mart.
intubus m. and f. or intubum n-i (some intybus or intybum)	endive, succory	Vitr. Fest.
intubāCEUS	of the nature of or pertaining to endive, &c.	Lucil. Plin.
tuba-æ	a trumpet, a trumpeter, a fomentor—heroic poetry	Plin.
TubANTES-ium	a people of Westphalia	Cic.
tubāRIUS	a trumpet-maker	Mart.
tubiCEN	a trumpeter	Tac.
tubicinO	I sound the trumpet	Aur. Arcad.
tubicinat^rOR	a trumpeter	Ov.
tubiPLUSTRIUM	a procession with trumpets	Gloss.
tub^sŪLUS	a little hollow pipe, a stove or chimney	Gloss.
tubulāRIUS	a maker of pipes or stoves (some read tabularius)	Varr.
contubulO	I join several pipes or tubes	Ammian.
tubulat^rIO	excavation, a making hollow	Augustin.
contubulatio	a fashioning like pipes or tubes (some read contabulatio)	Apul.
tubulat^rUS	made hollow like a pipe	Plin.
TubURBIS-is^f	an inland town of Africa	Plin.
TŪBURCĪNOR†	I gobble, eat greedily	Plaut.
tuburcin^sABUNDUS	that gobbles or eats greedily	Cato
• Tucca-æ^m	a surname of the Plotius's family	Serv.
tūcētum-i	sort of excellent food made of pork or beef chopped, sort of sausage	Perf.
tufa-æ^f	a sort of standard or streamer, a sort of spear	Gloss.
• TUM, τῦμος†	then, at that time, moreover, afterwards, in fine	Cic.
tum repeated	not only (for the first), but also (for the second)	Cic.
tum preceded by cum	not only (for cum), but also (for tum)	Cic.
tunc	then, at that time (for what is past)—at that time (for what is to come)	Cic.
ECTunc	from that time	Plaut.
• TŪMOR-ōris^m§	a swelling, tumour, bump, bunch, the pinch or crisis (of a matter)—pride, haughtiness, loziness—fit of passion or anger	Gloss.

† From τῦμος (whence *tubus*, as we have just seen) and ἐκάνη, an inclosure, a wheel or drag-net; the latter from ἐκάνη (see *heros*): *tuburcinor*, indeed, may be said to mean, primarily, *I make my belly a drag-net*, or *I drive into my belly as if it were a drag-net*. Ainsworth has *tuburcinor* or *tubuccinor*, making the latter, no doubt, come from *bucca*; for one of his interpretations is, *I cram and stuff out the cheeks*: but I do not find *tubuccinor* anywhere else.

‡ *Tum* is contracted from τῦμος (which comes from ῥῦμος, *quum* or *cum*), changing *e* into *u*, as in *Cōrow*, whence *tuffi*—see *tuffi*.

§ From τῦμος, in the sense of a swelling or wheel—see under *τῦμος*.

tumEO²-ui, *no sup.*
(*see turgeo*)

DE⁴tumeo

EX or INTumeo

OBtumeo

tum⁵ENTIA

tumEX

tum⁵IDUS

EXTumidus

PER or PRÆ²tumidus

PRōtumidus

tumide

tumidITAS

tumid⁷ŌSUS

tumid⁸ŪLUS

tumidO

tum⁹FACIO³

tumefact¹US

tumESCO³-ui

CONtumefco

DEtumefco

EX or IN¹tumefco

OB¹tumefco

TŪBER-ēris[†]

see tūber hereafter

tūBERCŪLUM

tuber⁷ŌSUS

TuberUM

tuberO

EXTubero

PRōTubero

tuber⁵ANS

EXTuberat¹IO

Tuber⁵O-ōnis

TŪBER-ēris[†]

tuber-ēris^m

TŪMULTUS-ūs

(tumultus-i, *Plaut.*)

from tumeo, Ainsw.

tumultu⁷ŌSUS

tumultuofe

PER⁷tumultuofe

tumultuO

*I swell, grow big, increase, burst out—
rise, overflow, am puffed up, am
proud, strut*

I assuage, leave off swelling

I swell or rise up

I swell or rise up

a swelling

thus some read for thomex under tho-
mizo

*swollen, puffed up, protuberant—proud
—fierce—testy, hasty*

swollen, puffed up

very much swelled

very much swelled, full

puffingly, loosely

a puffing or swelling

swelling or rising up

somewhat swollen

I cause to swell or puff up

I cause to swell or puff up

caused to swell, swollen—puffed up

I become swollen, I break or burst out

I swell about or together

I begin to assuage, leave off swelling

I begin to swell or to be puffed up

I begin to swell or rise up

*a truffle or subterraneous mushroom, a
knob or an excrescence, a bunch—a
fore bump or bile—up and down,
good and bad fortune*

a little swelling, pimple, wheal

*having here and there something like
swellings or bunches (said of a field
after the grass is cut)—bumping out*

*Rotenburg in Germany (on the river
Tauber)*

I swell or rise up

I swell or bunch out—cause to swell

I swell or bunch out, bud or bloom

swelling or rising up

a swelling or rising or bunching out

a surname of the Ælius's

*a sort of tree, supposed to be, by
some, the jujub; by others, the
peach-tree*

the fruit of the tree tuber

tumult, trouble, broil, bustle, distur-
bance—sedition, insurrection, uproar,

*mutiny—any irregular or disorderly
action*

tumultuous, seditious—stormy, boisterous

in a hurry, tumultuously

very riotously

I am in an uproar

Ov.

Cic.

Stat.

Plaut. Ov.

Col.

Cæl. Aur.

Gloss.

Cic. Ov.

Sen. Hor.

Varr.

Apul. Clau.

Apul.

Sen.

Firmic.

Ammian.

Apul.

Gloss.

Ov.

Sen. Prop.

Virg.

Cæl. Aur.

Petron.

Plin. Quins.

Plin.

Plin.

Ter. Hor.

Celf.

Varr.

Petron.

Plin.

Onom.

Plin. Sen.

Sidon.

Apul.

Plin.

Cic. Liv.

Col.

Suet.

Ter.

Cic.

Barth. ad Stat.

Cic. Hor.

Cic.

Cic.

Plaut.

† The Æolians sometimes changed μ into π ; they might, therefore, have said $\Sigma\mu\alpha\sigma$ for $\Sigma\pi\alpha\sigma$. Now, π and σ only differ in this, that the former is pronounced without the compression, the latter with the compression, so *tumer* or *tuper* became *tuber*.

tumultu^{OR}tumultu⁵ANStumultu^{AR}IUStumultuari⁶tumultuat¹IMtumultuat¹IOtumultuat¹ORtumultuat¹US-a-umTUMULUS-i^m

"à tumore terræ,"

Ainsw.

tumul⁷OSUS

tumulo

CONTumulo

tumula²MENtumulat¹IO

CIRCUMtumulatio

CIRCUMtumulat¹USIN⁵tumulatus*TUNDO³+tēdīdi (tē-
tūdi, Enn.) tunsum or
tūsumCONTundo-tūdi-tūsum (re, cui
rem)

DETundo

EXTundo

INTundo

OBTundo (quem de re)

PERTundo

RETundo

SURTundo

TUDER-ēris^f or Tuder-
tum-iⁿTUDERS-eris^cTUDES-is or itis^f

tudiĀTOR

tud⁸ICŪLA

tudiculO

tudiTO

CONTudito

Tudit⁵ĀNUSPERTund⁵A-æOBTuns¹IO or obtūsiOtuns¹US or tūsus

OBTunfus

I make a tumult, storm or trouble myself

—hurry and bustle, am in an uproar

—I mutiny

making a tumult or disorder, that mu-
tinies

hasty, disorderly, done in a hurry

tumultuously, hastily

by or with making a tumult or uproar

a bustling, a hurrying, a disturbance

that raises a tumult or an uproar

making a tumult

a billock, lump or heap of earth, any

raised place—a tomb or grave

full of billocks or knaps

I bury, entomb, inter

I entomb, bury

a tomb or grave

an entombing, a burying

an entombing, a burying

buried or interred around

unburied

I beat, thump, bang, smite—bray or

beat (in a mortar)—thresh—strike

or play (on an instrument)—stupidify

or weary

I beat or knock, mitigate, assuage—

tame, repress, thump, bang—batter,

bruise—strike down

I strike down

I beat or thump or hammer out

I bray or pound

I beat or thump about—blunt, weaken

or render less smart, make heavy or

dull, tease or tire out

I beat or thump through, break through

—I bore through

I blunt, quell, allay, repress

I beat underneath

an inland town of Umbria

of or belonging to Tuder or Tudertum

a hammer, beetle, mallet

a coppersmith or brazier

a little beetle

I pound, beat, hammer out

I thump, beat with a hammer, labour

I bray or pound

a surname of the Sempronius's

a goddess that assists husbands in taking

a virgin's maidenhead

a bruising or thumping about

beaten, threshed, bruised

see obtusus here

Cic.

Ter.

Suet.

Suet.

Liv.

Ammian.

Sidon.

Liv.

Gloss.

Petron.

Virg.

Sall.

Ov.

Plin.

Inscr.

Varr.

August.

Petron.

Ov.

Cic. Col.

Virg. Prop.

Plaut.

Col.

Cic. Plaut.

Hor.

Apul.

Virg.

Scrib. larg.

Plaut.

Cic.

Col.

Cato

Cic.

Gloss.

Plin. Sil.

Sil.

Virg.

Gloss.

Col.

Varr.

Lucr.

August.

Gloss.

Augustin.

Lamp. Tert.

Virg. Plin.

Plaut.

Tundo is as if *tundo*, from *ἔδω* (I rush, assault, am furious), and is formed in a similar manner with *ἔδω*, said to come from *τεῖνω*, fut. *τινώ*, by inserting *d* between *v* and *w*. This *ἔδω* comes from *ἔδω*, whence *ἔδω*, in Hesych. for I shake, &c.—see at *thyo*. Hence it is not surprising to see *n* disappear in several instances.

RETUSUS	<i>see retusus here</i>	Plaut.
TUS¹ILLÆ-ARUM	<i>the tonsils of the neck</i>	Isid.
CONTUS¹IO	<i>a battering, a bruising, a crush—a blunting</i>	Col. Plin.
PERTUS¹URA	<i>a breaking through</i>	Cæli. Aur.
CONTUS¹US	<i>pounded, beaten—bruised, mauled—worn or dulled—wasted—disheartened</i>	Col. Cic.
OBTUSUS	<i>beaten, buffeted—blunted—blunt, obtuse, weakened, dull, languid—dim, faint, senseless, ignorant</i>	Lucr. Sall. Virg.
PERITUSUS	<i>broken, cracked—bored through, that has holes</i>	Plaut. Col. Lucr.
TRANSPERTUSUS	<i>beaten or broken through</i>	Cato Lucr.
RETUSUS	<i>blunted, quelled, dulled—dull, blunt</i>	Auct. de Lit.
SUBTUSUS	<i>beaten, pounded</i>	Col. Cic.
OBTUSE	<i>obtusius, more flatly or bluntly</i>	Tibul.
*TUOR³-tūtus sum†	<i>I see, behold, look steadfastly</i>	Cic.
CONTUOR	<i>I look, behold, spy</i>	Lucr.
INTUOR	<i>I look upon, behold</i>	Lucr.
INOR-ORIS^m	<i>the sight, the view</i>	Ter.
TUEOR³-tūtus or tūtus sum	<i>I see, behold, look steadfastly—defend, assist, protect, keep, maintain—uphold, keep in repair—tueor, I am defended</i>	Apul.
(sometimes tueo², Infer.)	<i>I look around</i>	Virg. Cic.
CIRCUMTUEOR	<i>I behold, survey</i>	Varr.
CONTUEOR	<i>I look upon, behold—consider, take heed—reverence</i>	Varr.
INTUEOR (quem or in quem)	<i>for intueor</i>	Apul.
ENDOTUEOR	<i>I look at, look in the face</i>	Plin.
OBTUEOR	<i>all—conserving</i>	Cic. Nep.
OMNITU⁵ENS	<i>a defending, a tuition</i>	Liv.
TUIT¹IO	<i>a beholding or viewing, sight, view</i>	Enn.
CON or INTUIT¹US-ŪS	<i>a looking at or viewing (some read obtutus-ŪS)</i>	Plaut.
OBTUITUS-ŪS	<i>an interpretation of the heart in augurs a porter at a cloister (see at tēdes)</i>	Lucr.
CORTU⁵MIO-ONIS^f	<i>surveying or peeping (said of the eyes)</i>	Cic.
CLAUSTRIU⁵MUS or TIMUS	<i>defence, protection—maintenance or keeping—wardship, guardianship—fence, hedge—the keeping of houses in repair</i>	Cic. Plin.
CONTU⁵ŌLUS	<i>—figure of a protecting deity (in the prow of a ship), a genius</i>	Cic.
TUT¹ĒLA-Æ^f	<i>vice-guardianship</i>	Varr.
PRŌTUTELA	<i>tutelar, of or belonging to a guardian</i>	Liv. Andron.
TUTELARIS	<i>belonging to a guardian or to tutelage</i>	Fest.
CONTUTELARIS	<i>a warden that has the custody of goods, &c.</i>	Liv. Col.
TUTELARIUS-ŪI	<i>that has the custody of things with another</i>	Cic. Varr.
CONTUTELARIUS	<i>a protector or defender</i>	Plin.
TUTELATOR	<i>assigned for tutelage</i>	Petr.
TUTELAVUS	<i>goddess that has the tuition of corn</i>	Ulp.
TUTELINA or Tutilina	<i>a vestal virgin so called</i>	Arnob.
TUT¹IA	<i>a town in the Picenum</i>	Ist.
PRÆTUTIUM	<i>of or belonging to Prætutium</i>	Plin.
PRÆTUTIVUS or iānus		Sil. Liv.

<i>see retusus here</i>	Plaut.
<i>the tonsils of the neck</i>	Isid.
<i>a battering, a bruising, a crush—a blunting</i>	Col. Plin.
<i>a breaking through</i>	Cæli. Aur.
<i>pounded, beaten—bruised, mauled—worn or dulled—wasted—disheartened</i>	Col. Cic.
<i>beaten, buffeted—blunted—blunt, obtuse, weakened, dull, languid—dim, faint, senseless, ignorant</i>	Lucr. Sall. Virg.
<i>broken, cracked—bored through, that has holes</i>	Plaut. Col. Lucr.
<i>beaten or broken through</i>	Cato Lucr.
<i>blunted, quelled, dulled—dull, blunt</i>	Auct. de Lit.
<i>beaten, pounded</i>	Col. Cic.
<i>obtusius, more flatly or bluntly</i>	Tibul.
<i>I see, behold, look steadfastly</i>	Cic.
<i>I look, behold, spy</i>	Lucr.
<i>I look upon, behold</i>	Lucr.
<i>the sight, the view</i>	Ter.
<i>I see, behold, look steadfastly—defend, assist, protect, keep, maintain—uphold, keep in repair—tueor, I am defended</i>	Apul.
<i>I look around</i>	Virg. Cic.
<i>I behold, survey</i>	Varr.
<i>I look upon, behold—consider, take heed—reverence</i>	Varr.
<i>for intueor</i>	Apul.
<i>I look at, look in the face</i>	Plin.
<i>all—conserving</i>	Cic. Nep.
<i>a defending, a tuition</i>	Liv.
<i>a beholding or viewing, sight, view</i>	Enn.
<i>a looking at or viewing (some read obtutus-ŪS)</i>	Plaut.
<i>an interpretation of the heart in augurs a porter at a cloister (see at tēdes)</i>	Lucr.
<i>surveying or peeping (said of the eyes)</i>	Cic.
<i>defence, protection—maintenance or keeping—wardship, guardianship—fence, hedge—the keeping of houses in repair</i>	Cic. Plin.
<i>—figure of a protecting deity (in the prow of a ship), a genius</i>	Cic.
<i>vice-guardianship</i>	Varr.
<i>tutelar, of or belonging to a guardian</i>	Liv. Andron.
<i>belonging to a guardian or to tutelage</i>	Fest.
<i>a warden that has the custody of goods, &c.</i>	Liv. Col.
<i>that has the custody of things with another</i>	Cic. Varr.
<i>a protector or defender</i>	Plin.
<i>assigned for tutelage</i>	Petr.
<i>goddess that has the tuition of corn</i>	Ulp.
<i>a vestal virgin so called</i>	Arnob.
<i>a town in the Picenum</i>	Ist.
<i>of or belonging to Prætutium</i>	Plin.
	Sil. Liv.

† From *tuō*—*tuō*, I look, view, contemplate. Court de Gebelin derives it from *tuō*—*tuō*

tut¹OR (<i>tutrix, a governess,</i> <i>Cod.</i>)	a tutor, patron, defender—a guardian —chider or rebuker	Hor. Liv. Pers.
CONTutor	a fellow guardian	Dig.
MANUSTutor	that holds or has in hand	Plaut.
PRŌtutor	a vice-guardian	Ammian.
tutoriUS	of a guardian or tutor	Justin.
OBTut¹US-ūs	a looking at or viewing	Cic.
tut¹US-a-um	safe, out of danger, secure, defended	Liv.
IN⁵tutus	unsafe, unguarded	Liv.
SUB³tutus	a little secure	Commod.
tute or tutō	safely, securely	Heren. Cic.
tut¹ŪLUS (<i>some make the first syl-</i> <i>lable short</i>)	a tower or citadel, a roll for the hair, the peak or tuft of a priest's cap	Varr.
tutul¹ATUS	that bears a roll or tuft	Varr.
tut¹O or tutor	I defend, secure, keep safe	Plaut. Cic.
CONTutor	I defend, secure	Vulg.
tuta¹CŪLUM	protection, safe-guard	Prud.
tuta²MEN or mentum	safe-guard, protection, support	Virg. Liv.
tut²ANDUS	to be defended	Cic.
tut³ANS	defending, securing	Liv.
Tut³ANUS	a god who defends or protects (<i>Her-</i> <i>cules</i>)	Varr.
tutat¹OR	a guardian, a defender	Apul.
tutat¹US	defended, protected — defending, pro- tecting	Sym. Valer.
TutUNUS	<i>Priapus</i> so called	Arnob.
TESCUS or tesquus (<i>as if tuescus, Sciop-</i> <i>pius</i>)	tesca or tesqua loca, shady places (<i>for</i> <i>augurs to make their observations</i>)— rough places untilled, wood-ground	Accius.
TUNES-ētis^m or Tun- ētum-in	a city and district of Africa (<i>Tunis</i>)	Hor. Liv.
Tunet¹ANUS	of or belonging to Tunis	Geogr.
TŪNICA-æ^f (à tuendo corpore, Varr.); tun- ica molesta, pitched coat to burn people in, Juv.	a man's jacket or tunic, a woman's under-garment, membrane or coat of the eye—a shift—a wrapper for wares—peel, skin, rind—short coat of mail—bag of an imposthume	Plin.
tunic¹ATUS	coated, clad in a waistcoat—having a peel on	Ov. Catul. Virg. Hor. Cels. Cic. Pers.
tunic²ŪLA or ella	a little jacket or tunic	Plaut. Ap. Gloss.
tunicO	I cover with a coat, I coat	Varr.
*TURBA-æ^f†	a multitude, a rabble, a crowd—bustle, trouble, debate, business—divers kinds, vast number	Cic. Ter. Plin.
turb¹ELA or ūla or ella	a little bustle or stir or trouble	Plaut. Apul.
turb¹IDUS	vexed, angry, menacing, terrible, haugh- ty, proud—troublesome, thick, foggy, muddy	Virg. Cic.
IN⁵turbidus	quiet, not agitated, calm	Tac.
PER⁵turbidus	much troubled, much agitated	Vopisc.
turbide or ùm	in a confused or agitated manner, sedi- tiously	Cic. Hor.
turbid²ŪLUS	somewhat agitated	Prud.
turbidO	I disturb, make thick and muddy	Solin.

† Either from *trúβn* or *trúβn*—see *tyrbe* at *tyrbo*; see also *thorybos* at *thoro*.

turbOR-oris
 turbulENS-entis
 turbulentER
 turbulentIA
 turbulentUS
 turbulente
 turbulentO
 turbO
 turbatur, there is a
 bustle, Virg.†

CONturbo

DEturbo

DISTurbo

EXTurbo

INTERTurbo

OBTurbo

PERTurbo

SUB¹perturbo

PRÖturbo

IM³perturbat¹BILISturba²MENTUMturbat¹IO

CONTurbatio

DISTurbatio

EXTurbatio

INTERTurbatio

PERTurbatio

turbat¹OR and rix

CONTurbator

EXTurbator

INTERTurbator

OBTurbator

PERTurbator and rix

IN⁵turbat¹USIM³perturbatus

turbate or im

PERTurbatē

Turb⁵O-ōnisTURB⁵O^m or enⁿ-inis

"fortasse à τὸν in-
 fertor," says Ainsw.;
 but it is pretty obvious
 that it comes from the
 verb turbo

turbinATIO

turbinatus

turbineUS

turbystum-ia

a disordering
 for turbulentus
 turbulently, mutinously, in a hurry
 turbulence
 turbulent, factious—muddy
 turbulently, factiously, in a hurry
 I disturb, trouble
 I disorder or confound, embroil—trouble,
 disturb—make a disturbance or bustle

I trouble, disquiet—disorder—put in
 confusion—I break or am a bankrupt
 I disorder—tumble down, turn out
 I disturb, overthrow, confound, hinder
 I confound, trouble, thrust out
 I interrupt, binder, trouble
 I disorder, beat down, interrupt—dis-
 turb, disquiet

I disorder, disturb—turn topsy-turvy,
 move or vex—throw or cast out—
 mix or blend

I disorder or perturbate a little
 I thrust out by force—repel
 that cannot be disturbed or perturbed
 trouble, mutiny, a disturbance
 a disordering, an embroiling
 a troubling, a confounding
 a disordering, a casting down
 a thrusting out
 a disturbing or interrupting
 perturbation, great trouble or disorder
 that troubles or disturbs
 a disturber, a troubler, a bankrupt
 that thrusts forth or out
 that disturbs or interrupts
 that disorders or disturbs
 that disturbs
 undisturbed
 undisturbed
 with trouble and disorder
 confusedly, disorderly
 a stout strutting gladiator so called
 trouble or agitation (of mind), rage,
 fury, any thing like a top—a top or
 whirlingig—a whirling or turning
 round—the roundle or winding of a
 serpent—a whirlwind, a storm—a
 whirlpool—danger (in regard to
 death)—a wheel used by magi-
 cians

the fashioning a thing like a top
 made like a top (broad above, small
 beneath)
 of a storm, whirling round
 a sort of medicament

Cael. Aur.
 Calistr.
 Cic.
 Tert.
 Cic. Phae.
 Cic.
 Apul.
 Cic. Virg.
 Tac.

Cic. Ter.
 Juv.
 Plaut. Cic.
 Cic.
 Cic.
 Ter.
 Tac. Cic.

Ter. Cic.
 Herenn.
 Lucr.
 Sen.
 Plin. Liv.
 Augustin.
 Sall.
 Solin.
 Cic.
 Cic.
 Hier.
 Liv.
 Cic.
 Liv. Stat.
 Mart.
 August.
 Apoll.
 Alcon.
 Gloss. Cic.
 Plin.
 Sen.
 Caes. Gloss.
 Cic.
 Hor.

Ov.
 Virg.
 Tac.
 Sih.
 Cic. Stat.
 Catul.
 Hor.
 Plin.
 Plin.
 Ov.
 Plin.

† Turbaffis for turbaveris, Cic.

Turcæ-arum or Turci- orum	<i>a people so called, the Turks</i>	Plin.
Turcicus	<i>Turkish, of the Turks</i>	Moderns
* TURDUS -it	<i>a thrush—a sort of excellent fish</i>	Geogr.
turda -æ	<i>a thrush</i>	Hor. Col.
turdarium	<i>place where thrushes are kept to be fattened</i>	Perf.
turdus EIA or illus	<i>a small thrush</i>	Varr.
Turdētāni -orum	<i>a people of Lusitania—turdetanus, one who sells thrushes (said as a pun)</i>	Isid. Gloss.
turdulus	<i>a small thrush</i>	Strabo.
Turdulus	<i>one of a people of Andalusia in Spain</i>	Plaut.
* TURGEO ² -turſi † (turgo ³ , Gloss.)	<i>I swell, bud or sprout, puff up, strut—I am angry with (cui)—see tumco</i>	Plin.
D ⁴ turgeo	<i>I leave off swelling</i>	Virg.
OB turgeo	<i>I swell up</i>	Plaut.
turgidus	<i>swollen, puffed up—strutting, protuberant</i>	Plin.
turgidus ULUS	<i>somewhat swollen or blown up</i>	Gloss.
turgidus OR-ōris	<i>a swelling</i>	Cic. Hor.
turgidus IO-iōnis ^m	<i>a fish like a dolphin (some thursio, others thyrſio)</i>	Catul.
turgESCO ²	<i>I swell up, bud or sprout, swell for anger</i>	Mart. Cap.
IN ¹ turgesco	<i>I swell, &c.</i>	Plin.
OB ¹ turgesco	<i>I swell up</i>	Cic.
TURMA -æ ² ſ	<i>a troop or company of horsemen</i>	Veget.
turma LE	<i>in a warlike manner</i>	Lucr.
turmālis -is-e	<i>of the same troop—of or belonging to a troop or troopers</i>	Cic.
CON turmālis	<i>of the same troop or squadron</i>	Stat.
turmārius	<i>an officer that assembles or exercises a troop</i>	Cic. Stat.
turmātim	<i>by troops or bands</i>	Ammian.
CON turmō	<i>I assemble or form into troops</i>	Cod.
TURPIS -is e (turpi, in comp.)	<i>base, shameful, dishonourable, disgraceful, nasty, filthy, foul, ugly—deformed</i>	Liv.
PER ² turpis	<i>very lewd or filthy</i>	Ammian.
SUB ² turpis	<i>somewhat base or filthy</i>	Cic.
turpe	<i>filthily, shamefully</i>	Virg.
turpisculus	<i>somewhat filthy or foul</i>	Phædr.
SUB ² turpiculus	<i>a little poor and base</i>	Cic.
turpido or ēdo-inis ¹	<i>ugliness, foulness (perhaps we should read turpitude)</i>	Cic.
		Tert.

In Greek correspondent is κίχλη-ne; but perhaps the Latins called it *turdus* from *tardus*, changing a into u; as it fattens upon grapes, it may have been supposed that this fruit acted upon thrushes as wine, and made them heavy and stupid by intoxication; whence, in the Dictionary of the French Academy, at the word *grive*, read, "on dit familièrement d'un homme qui a bu excessivement, il est sôul comme une grive." From τῆρις, an equivalent to *velox*, and the old verb τίω (see *torqueo*), as if *taroco*, *tarogeo*, *turogeo*, and, accordingly, *turgeo*.—Court de Gebelin derives it from the syllable *tar*, which, according to him, denotes *vehement, violence, length*, &c.

As if *terma*, according to Curiatius (from *ter* at *tres*), because such a troop or company consisted of thirty men, ten being taken from each of the three wards or tribes.

turpis, vile, &c. comes from τῆρις, which, besides the significations mentioned at *phrys*, has that of *filthy or stain*. The aspiration was often dropped; hence τῆρις might have become τῆρις, which the Latins might have made *turpis*: since they said τῆρις for τῆρις, &c. Now, changing the second τ into π, as the Latins have done in *παῖς*, to form their *pavus* or *pavo*, we shall get *tyrpos* or *turpos*, whence adjective *turpis*, or the verb *turpo*, arises.

turpi⁹FICATUS
 Turpilius
 turpi⁹LOQUIUM
 turpi⁹LUCRIS-is-e
 turpio Ambivius
 turpiter

turpītūDO

turpO (rem re)
 Dēturpo (rem re)
 *TURRIS-is†
 Turrānius
 Turraniānus
 turri⁹COLA

turri⁹ICŪLA

turri⁹FER or ger,
 turri⁹GENA

turri⁹LIS

turritus

TURTUR-ūrisⁿ
 (from the sound tur re-
 peated)
 turtur⁹ILLA-æ^f

*TUSSIS-is†
 PERtussis-is^f
 tussēDO
 tuss⁹ICŪLA
 tussiculāris
 tussicul⁹OSUS
 tussicus
 tuss⁹LAGO-inis^f
 tussIO⁴

EXtussio
 SUB⁹tussio
 *TYLOS

tylos or tilos-i^m

*TYMBOS
 Epitymbia-izē
 TUMBA-æ^f
 Tymphai-orum
 Tymphaicus
 *TYNCHANO

made filthy, soiled
 an old comic poet so called
 filthy or foul speech
 for turpilucricupidus at lucrum
 an excellent actor of comedies
 basely, infamously—disgracefully, shame-
 fully—slovenly, abominably, unsightly
 baseness, meanness—ugliness, foulness,
 dishonesty

I defile—disgrace, disfigure
 I defile, deface, disgrace
 a tower, a turret—any fortified place
 a Roman surname
 of Turranius
 turricolas lamias read terriculas lamias,
 and see terricula under terror

a little tower—a box to throw dice
 out of

bearing towers
 born in a tower or fortress (some read
 terrigena; see under terra)

turriles lusus, games at which dice are
 thrown out of a box

towered, turreted—that carries turrets
 (on his back)—high as a tower
 the turtle-dove—a flat-fish with a ve-
 nemous tail

a coward, a hen-hearted fellow (some
 read turturillus)

a cough
 a continual cough (it is thought)

a cough
 a little cough
 fit or good for a cough
 that labours under a cough
 that coughs much, subject to a cough
 herb good for the cough, colic's-foot

I cough
 I cough out, void with coughing
 I cough a little

hard flesh or hard skin, a bunch or
 swelling, a knob or knot, the privy
 part, hair of the eye-brows

a weed-house or sow-house, also two
 islands so called

a tomb, a funeral pile
 a name of Venus

a tomb, a grave
 a people of Ætolia
 of the Tymphai or of Ætolia

I happen or chance to be, am perhaps,
 obtain, come at; tyche-es, fortune,
 chance, luck

Cic.
 Non.
 Tertul.
 Gloss.
 Tac.
 Cic. Or.
 Hor.
 Quinct. C.

Lucr. Hor.
 Suet.
 Cic. Stat.
 Cic.
 Col.
 Laët.

Vitr. Mar.

Ov. Virg.
 Rutil.

Val. Mar.

Ov. Plin.
 Virg.
 Virg.
 Plin.

Sen.

Plin.
 Sen.
 Apul.
 Plin.
 Cæ. Aur.
 Cæ. Aur.
 Firmic.
 Plin.
 Plaut.
 Plin.
 Veget.
 not used

Plin.

Cic.
 Cæl.
 Sipont.
 Plin.
 Plin.

not used

† From τῆρε, whi h, as well as τῆρε, means the circuit of a wall or fortification, and therefore a tower.
 † Ainsworth, in his observation on τ, says tussis comes from τῆρε; but perhaps tussis comes rather from τῆρε, suppressing or the reduplication of s being after the manner of the Dorians, who used τῆρε for τῆρε and πῆρε for πῆρε.

<i>Tyche-es</i> or <i>Tycha-æ</i> ^f	a city of Sicily	Cic.
<i>Eutychē-es</i>	a woman of Trallis so called	Plin.
<i>Eutyches</i>	an abbot of Constantinople so called	Suid.
<i>Eutychia-izē</i>	an island near Thessaly	Plin.
<i>Eutychides-is</i>	a famous statuary so called	Plin.
<i>Tychius</i>	a famous smith so called	Ov.
<i>Tyndārus</i> or <i>Tyndareus</i>	a king of the Lacedemonians	Ov.
<i>Tyndareus</i>	of or belonging to Tyndarus	Val. Flacc.
<i>Tyndaris-idis</i>	Helen (as daughter of Leda the wife of Tyndarus)—a city of Sicily	Ov.
<i>Tyndaridæ-arum</i> ^m	Castor and Pollux (as sons of Tyndaris or Helen)	Plin.
• <i>TYNOS</i> or <i>tynnos</i> or <i>tythos</i>	small (see the note on <i>titia</i> at <i>tīno</i>)	Ov.
<i>todi-orum</i>	a sort of small birds (corrupted from <i>τυτθαι</i>)	not used
<i>todēli-us</i> or <i>todillus</i>	slender, small	Fest.
• <i>TYPHO</i>	I smoke, heat, burn, make vain or insolent	Fest.
<i>Typhōeus</i> (three syllables)-ēi or ēos	a giant (thunder-struck by Jupiter)	not used
<i>Typhoeus</i> or <i>ius</i>	of or belonging to Typhoeus	Virg.
<i>Typhōn-ōnis</i>	a giant so called—am impetuous wind, a sort of comet—the brother of Osiris	Virg. Claud.
<i>typhonīcus ventus</i>	a stormy wind	Ov. Plin.
<i>typhonios-ii</i> ^m	the herb hen-bane—a cave or den in Cilicia	Diodor.
<i>typhonos-im</i>	a sort of herb	Vulg.
<i>typhos-im</i>	arrogance, insolence, pride	Apul. Mel.
<i>typhus</i>	not arrogant, not proud	Apul.
• <i>TYPTO</i>	I beat, strike; <i>typos</i> , a form or figure, impression, mark, sign, pattern	Arnob.
<i>prostypa-orum</i>	bas-reliefs	Gloss.
<i>prototypia-izē</i> ^f	a conformity to the first model	not used
<i>zelotypia</i>	jealousy, immoderate passion—envy	Solin.
<i>typicus</i>	typic, emblematic	Cod. Theod.
<i>typicē</i>	typically	Plin. Cic.
<i>typico</i>	I typify or shew in emblem	Tert.
<i>typographicus</i>	typographic (see under <i>grapho</i>)	Vulg.
<i>typos</i> or <i>typus</i>	a type or figure, pattern, form or likeness, mould	G. Brito
(<i>typos</i> , in comp.)	a copy, an imitation	Gloss.
<i>catatypōsis-is</i> ^f or <i>eos</i> or <i>ios</i>	a representing the forms and habits	Mart. Cap.
<i>diatypōsis</i>	a lively description	Gloss.
<i>hypotypōsis</i>	that expresses himself indistinctly—of a disagreeable figure (some read <i>atypus</i> under <i>typho</i>)	Gell.
<i>atypus</i>	of the first hand or done originally, genuine	Gloss.
<i>archetypus</i>	copied from the original	Mart.
<i>ectypus</i>	original, of the first pattern	Plin.
<i>prototypus</i>	jealous	Gloss.
<i>zelotypus</i>	the original, an authentic copy	Juv.
<i>archetypum</i>	a copy from the original	Plin.
<i>ectypum</i>	a pattern, an example, a model	Plin.
<i>prototypum</i>	the original	Gloss.
<i>prototypum</i> or <i>typon-in</i>		

attubus or atubus

TYMPANUM (or tÿpānum, Catul.)

athenotympanum

tympanicus or iucis

tympaniolum

tympanites-æ^m

tympanium

tympanizo

tympanista^m and istria^f

• TYRANNUS-^m

(see the note on vultur)

tyrannocida

tyrannidium

tyrannicus

tyrannice

Tyrannion-ionis

tyrannis-idis^f

tyrannopolita-æ

• TYROO

(tyros, cheese; tÿro, in comp.)

artotyra-æ

tyrbe or syrbe-es

scelotyrbē or sceletyrbe

Artotyritæ-arum

tyro^opatina-æ^f

tyro^opœtia

Butyrum

Epityrum

Protyrum

Butyrius

Tyras or Tyra-æ

Tyro-ūs

Tyros or us-i[†]

tyrius

(the first syllable is generally made short)

tyrium-i^a

• VACCA-æ^f †

Vaccæi-drum

vaccinus

vaccūla

Vaccus-i

that utters or expresses himself with difficulty

a tabor, a drum, a timbrel—compass of a cart-wheel, covering of a cart—water-mill wheel, pannel of a pillar or gate, engine to bear up buildings—great wheel of a crane—platter or broad dish

a sort of saddle

that has a tympany

a small tabor, &c.

a tympany, a kind of dropsty

a sort of gem, a bell-pearl

I play on a drum or tabor or timbrel

that drums or plays on the tabor, &c.

a king—a tyrant, an usurper (tyranni

or tyranno, in comp.)

a killer of a tyrant

a killing of a tyrant

tyrannous, tyrannical, cruel

tyrannically; cruelly

a grammarian so called

supreme power, government—tyranny

a freeman under a tyrant

I curdle, thicken, shake, stir, embroil;

tyreuo, I curdle or thicken, agitate,

stir, machinate, invent, build

a repast on bread and cheese

tumult, noise, commotion, bustle—see turba

the scurvy, the scorbute

heretics that distributed bread and cheese

a pan of sheep's milk become new cheese

a making of cheese

butter

sort of sallad served up with cheese

sort of wine of the island of Lesbos

of or belonging to or dealing in butter

a river of European Sarmatia

the daughter of Salmones

a very ancient and famous city of Phœnicia

of or belonging to Tyros—of a purple

colour—tyria maria, stormy and dan-

gerous seas—tyrius-^m, a bed of a

purple colour—tyriæ-arum^f, garments

of a purple colour

a garment of a purple colour

a cow (see vāga under vagor)

the people of Leon in Spain

of or belonging to a cow

a little cow, a heifer

a Roman so called

Gloss.

Ov. Virg.

Vitr.

Lucr. Plin.

Gloss.

Plin. Veg.

Arnob.

Celf.

Plin.

Suet.

Apul. Sid.

Virg. Cic.

Plin.

Plin.

Cic.

Cic.

Cic.

Nep. Sall.

Sidon.

not used

Gloss.

not used

Plin.

Aug.

Apoc.

Varr.

Plin.

Cato

Vitr.

Gloss.

Ov. Ptol.

Prop.

Virg. Plin.

Virg. Catul.

Fest.

Juv.

Ov.

Tert.

Cic.

Liv.

Plin.

Apul.

Cic.

† *Activa* Tyros is said, proverbially, to express the utmost trouble or the greatest evil; because ancient Tyros was ravaged by Alexander.

‡ As *it. becca* or *beacca* or *becc* or *becca*, from *Coāus*, I bellow; and, indeed, *Coāus-ans* or *Co-ans* means a sea-cow (whence *deu-becc*, in Pliny, for which we find *becc*, in Festus).

*VACCINIUM or vaccinium-ii ^a † vaccinia-ia ^e (some read vaccinium in the neuter)	a sort of hyacinth or purple-coloured flower a tree that bears berries wherewith they died purple in France	Virg. Plin.
*VACIUS or vātius-im† vacia or vatia-æ ^f Vacia or Vatia-æ ^c	bow-legged, whose legs bow inward a vicious walking a surname (as if bow-legged or vicious walker, whose legs bend inwardly) for batillum, p. 62, Vol. I.	Varr. Varr. Harduin.
VATILLUM VATINIUS	a scurrilous Roman so called and much hated—a deformed man so called—a glass cup so called from the latter Vatinus	Treb. Claud. Sen. Tac. Mart.
Vatiniānus	of Vatinus; vatinianum odium, a perfect hatred	Catul.
vatrax-ācis or vatri- cōsus VĀCERRA-æ ^m	whose legs are deformed a stake, a cross-fool, a mad coxcomb—a rail of timber, post or tedder to tie horses to	Non.
vacerr ⁷ ōsus VĀCILLOſ	doltish, simple I waggle, wriggle, move to and fro— stagger, am like to fall I am wavering or unsteady a wagging or wavering—a looseness that wavers in what he asserts	Fest. Col.
con ¹ vacillo vacillat ¹ IO vacillat ¹ OR *VACO (from the obsolete ἀνός- η-ov, tranquil, quiet)	I am at leisure, am idle and have nothing to do, am free or clear (re or à quo), want or have need of (re), mind and study or take pains about (cui rei)—am empty or void—vacat (cui and infinitive), there is leisure, leisure permits I am empty or left vacant between I am empty underneath I remain over and above, am superfluous	Suet. Lucr. Quint. Tert. Quint. Suet. Gloss. Cic.
INTERVACO SUBTERVACO SUPERVACO	at leisure, that has nothing to do— void, freed from, without (re)— vacant, uninhabited uselessly, superfluously, vainly a bundle, a handful leisurely vacation, leisure, exemption, dispensation a vacancy or empty place	Plaut. Col. Sen. Gell. Cic. Cic. Ov. Virg. Gell. Petr. Plaut. Cic.
SUPERVAC ⁵ ĀNEUS vac ⁵ ANS vac ⁵ ANTER vac ⁵ ANTO-ōnis ^m vacat ¹ IM vacat ¹ IO INTERVACATIO		Cod.

This is corrupted from ὑακίνθιον, the neuter of ὑακίνθος, of a hyacinth or purple colour; for such an adjective have existed, though ὑακίνθια-ων-τα is said only of festivals in honour of Hyacinth. In *vaccinia nigra*, the *nigra* is for *purpurea*—see *niger*. Though *vaccinium* is said to be better, yet *vacinium* would be less correct, since the *θ* alone would be dropped, and the *υ* merely changed into *v*.

From ἀνάω, which, as well as ἀτάω and ἀτῶ or ἀάτω, means *I hurt, damage*.

Some derive *vacillo* from *bacillum* (under *bastron*); but as *vacia* expressed anciently a vicious walking, it is more rational to draw its origin from this and ἵλλω, which has meant *I move or go, I roll*; whence ἵλλω whose eyes are distorted or who looks a squint.

Whence ἀνάω, in the sense of *rest, tranquillity*; whence ἀνάω, quietly, tacitly, and ἀνεκ⁷α, carefully, assiduously, being in the latter for the privative α.

<i>vac</i> ⁸ FIO ⁴	<i>I am made or become empty</i>	Lucr.
<i>vac</i> ³ IVUS	<i>idle, at leisure—empty, void</i>	Ter. Plaut.
<i>vacio</i> ⁸	<i>leisurely, at leisure</i>	Phaedr.
<i>vacivitas</i>	<i>emptiness, want</i>	Plaut.
<i>Vac</i> ³ UNA	<i>the goddess of rest and ease</i>	Plin.
<i>Vacunalis</i>	<i>of or belonging to Vacuna</i>	Ov.
<i>vac</i> ³ UUS (re, à re, ad scribendum, &c.)	<i>at leisure, having nothing to do, vacant, void, without (a thing)—at liberty or freedom, empty, vain, insignificant</i>	Cic. Tac.
IN ³ VACUUS	<i>not empty</i>	Tert.
SUPERVACUUS	<i>superfluous, over and above, unnecessary</i>	Plin.
<i>vacue</i>	<i>uselessly</i>	Arnob.
SUPERVACU ⁸ or <i>è</i>	<i>superfluously</i>	Paull. Quir.
<i>vacue</i> ⁸ FACIO ³	<i>I empty—lay waste—make superfluous or void</i>	Cic. Nep. Lact.
<i>vacus</i> ⁸ FIO ⁴	<i>I am made or become empty</i>	Lucr.
<i>vacuefact</i> ³ US (re)	<i>emptied, left—freed, delivered</i>	Nep. Val.
<i>Evacuefactus</i>	<i>emptied</i>	Hier.
<i>vacuitas</i> (cujus rei or à re)	<i>emptiness, vacancy—a being freed from</i>	Vitr. Cic.
<i>vacuum</i>	<i>emptiness, a void place, empty ground †</i>	Hor.
<i>vacuo</i>	<i>I empty, make void, vacate, evacuate</i>	Col.
<i>Evacuo</i>	<i>I empty, make void, evacuate</i>	Plin.
<i>Evacuat</i> ³ IO	<i>evacuation</i>	Tert.
VAGINA ³ -æ ³ , as <i>if</i> vacina	<i>a scabbard, sheath, case—the hose or cod of corn—tunicle or membrane (of the bowels)</i>	Cic. Varr. Plin.
<i>for vaciva</i>		
<i>vaginarius</i> or <i>ator</i>	<i>a sheath-maker</i>	Vitr.
<i>vagin</i> ³ ULA	<i>a little sheath or scabbard or case, &c.</i>	Plin.
<i>Evagino</i>	<i>I unsheath, draw from the scabbard</i>	Justin.
IN ³ VAGINO	<i>I sheath</i>	Gloss.
<i>Evaginat</i> ³ IO	<i>a drawing or extending out</i>	Arnob.
*VADO ³ -vâsi-vâsum	<i>I march, move, go (from Cado, whence Cadiço and Cado; these from Caim—see bæno)</i>	Cic.
(Romam, ad quem, in rem, per rem), see vado-as here		
CIRCUMVADO	<i>I set or seize upon (on all parts)</i>	Liv.
CONVADO	<i>I accompany, go along with</i>	Juv.
<i>Evado</i> (in tutum, re, rem)	<i>I get away, elude, evade, come to pass—avoid, go or reach to, climb, mount—pass over—get or come to—become or grow</i>	Cic. Virg. Tac. Sen. Liv.
INVADO (in quem, cui, rem)	<i>I go or come or march along, invade, attack—seize, lay hold of</i>	Virg. Cic. Tac.
PERVADO (rem, in rem)	<i>I go over or through, get by or arway, enter in at, spread all over</i>	
SUPERVADO (rem)	<i>I climb upon, pass over—surpass, surmount</i>	Liv. Sall.
<i>Evas</i> ³ IO	<i>an evasion, an escape</i>	Vulgat.
INVASIO, ORUS-ûs	<i>an invasion, an assault</i>	Cod. Aur.
PERVASIO	<i>an invading or entering in at</i>	Salv.
INVASIOR	<i>an invader</i>	Aur. Vict.
PERVASOR	<i>an usurper</i>	Cassiod.
<i>Evad</i> ⁶ ESCO ³	<i>I grow less and less in esteem</i>	Litt. ex Plaut.
CONVASIO	<i>I pack or bundle up and go</i>	Tert.

† *In vacuum venire*, to come to an estate for want of lawful heirs (Hor.) ; *in vacuum pendere*, to have one's goods exposed to sale for non-payment (Suet.)

VAD O-as	I ford (<i>see vador here</i>)	Solin.
vada ¹ EBILIS	fordable	Saristb.
IN ² vadabilis	not fordable	Gloss.
vad ³ US-a-um	that has fords or shelves, <i>fordable</i> (<i>some read vadofus</i>)	Pomp.
Vada -æ ^f	a town of Guelderland (<i>see vada-orum, here</i>)	Mela Tac.
Vad AVERO-ōnis	a river and mountain of Celtiberia	Mart.
vadum -i	a ford, shallow or fordable place—the sea—a bottom	Liv. Hor. Cels.
Vada -orum ⁿ	a place of Italy in Liguria	Brut.
vadus -i	a ford, shallow place	Sall.
vadimōnis lacus	a lake so called	Plin.
vad ⁷ OSUS	full of fords or shallow places or shelves	Liv.
VADIS -is ^m	anciently said for vas-vadis	Fest.
vas-vadis ^m (<i>see vas-vadis at vāsum</i>)	a surety or bail—a pledge, an hostage	Varr. Cic.
SUB VAS	an under-surety	Gell.
vadi ⁹ MONIUM	a promise or bond for appearance before a judge, the day of appearance	Cic.
vad OR	I give bail or surety, engage or pass my word, stand to or defend a suit	Cic.
CON vador	I put in sureties to appear, give bail	Plaut.
vadat ¹ IO	a putting in sureties to appear	Id.
È ² vadat ³ US	that goes under sureties (<i>doubted</i>)	Gloss.
•VÆ, <i>væa</i> or <i>væa</i> (cui)	alas! woe to!— <i>see</i> upon! (<i>for væcors, væfanus, &c. see vecors, &c.</i>)	Virg. Ter.
vah !	out upon it!—O rare! bravely!	Plaut.
vaha !	ha, ha!	Plaut.
•VÆFER-fra-frum†	rather crafty or cunning or sly, evasive; (<i>vafrior, in the compar. vafetrimus, in the superlative</i>)	Cic.
vaf RAMENTUM	shrewdness, cunning fetch, quirk, trick, subterfuge	Val. Max.
vafre	craftily, cunningly	Cic.
vafritia or <i>īties</i>	craftiness, cunning, subtlety	Sen.
vaf ⁷ ELLUS	a little shrewd, &c.	Fest.
•VAGIO ⁴ -ivi or <i>ii-iturum</i> †	I cry or squeal as a child (<i>said also of cats, hares, kids, and ravens</i>)	Cic.
È ⁵ vagio	I cry or squall	Arnob.
OB vagio	I am troublesome by squalling or squeaking, I whimper or whine	Plaut.
vagit ¹ US-ūs	the crying of a child, a screaming	Plin.
vag ² OR-ōris	a crying or squalling	Lucr.
vag ³ ULUS	whining, complaining	Spartian.
vagulo	I demand or summon with complaints	Gloss.
OB vagulo or <i>or</i>	I call or summon aloud and with complaints	Cujac.
vagular ¹ IO	a demanding or summoning with complaints	Fest.

† "Quasi aliquantum aser, minutus quidam aser. Mira enim semper fuit Asrorum calliditas. Ita malim quidem, non valde Afrum, ut vult, Non. &c." Gesner. At *ve*, Gesner says again, "*væfer* q. d. *væfer*, aliquantum *ve*." *Væfer* comes then from *ve* (which I shall derive from *Caiv*, meaning naturally *aliquantum, paulisper*, but *see ve*) and *aser*, which, as well as *Africa*, comes from the privative *a* and *fyv*, because it is not in Africa—*see Africa, Aser*, &c. p. 333, Vol. I. as a derivative of *frigeo*.

† From the sound *væa*, changed into *væ*, and *iv* for *iv*; at first *væbio* and then *vagio*, by changing the aspiration into *g*.

<i>vagis</i> ¹ O	I often cry or squeal	Stat.
<i>Vagis</i> ² ANUS	the god of crying children	Aug.
•VAGOR (also vago, Varr.†)	I ramble, stroll, jaunt, gad, rove up and down, wander, stray, straggle, fluctuate, am unsteady, digress, expatiate	Cic.
in agris, in urbe, per agros, foro or in foro (terras, Prop.)		
CIRCUMvago	I ramble or wander about	Vitr.
DE or DIVago	I stray, wander, straggle	Just. Last.
EVago (EVago, Frag. Post.)	I wander, rove, ramble, spread (of a disease)—run or shoot (in luxuriam, said of boughs)—overflow (of water)—digress from the purpose	Valer. Col. Plin. Quint.
GYROvago	I go round and round or about	Pet. Dam.
PERvago	I travel through, wander or rove about, over run	Plin.
SUPERvago	I go or ramble beyond	Col.
Vag ³ A (not Vacca)-æ†	a city of Africa—the river Wye in South Wales	Sil. Steph.
DIVaga ⁴ BILIS	that may stray or wander	August.
PERvagabilis	that passes or may be passed through	Sidon.
vag ⁵ ABUNDUS	rambling, roving, wandering	Augustin.
EVagabundus	rambling, roving, wandering	Augustin.
SUPERvag ⁶ ANEUS	rambling above (said of augurial birds)	Paull.
vag ⁷ ANS	wandering, straggling — rummaging, spreading	Cic. Hor.
vagat ⁸ IO	a straying or straggling or strolling, &c.	Liv.
DI or EVagatio	a straying or wandering	Tert. Plin.
EVagat ⁹ OR and rix	that strays or rambles away	Sen. Tert.
vagat ¹⁰ US	having wandered, &c.	Just.
vage	wanderingly	Liv.
Vagedrūsa	a river of Sicily	Sil.
Vagēni (some Vagenni, some Vagienni)	a people of the Alps	Sil.
Vagenses (not Vacenses)	the people of Vaga	Sall.
vag ¹¹ VS	wandering, roving, running at random, out of course—unsteady, inconstant, rambling, excursion	Hor. Cic.
Arēnivagus	that rambles or wanders about sandy places	Luc.
CIRCUMvagus	that turns or rambles around	Hor.
GYRōvagus	that goes about the country, a pedlar	Sarist.
ignivagus	that goes or is to go into the fire	Mart. Cap.
montivagus	wandering or ranging on mountains	Lucr.
multivagus	wandering or straying much abroad	Plin.
Nēmōrivagus	wandering in woods or forests	Catul.
noctivagus	wandering or moving in the night	Virg.
nūbivagus	wandering through or among the clouds	Sil.
omnivagus	wandering every where	Cic.
pālūdīvagus	that rambles about fens or moors	Avien.
PERvagus	wandering very much, roving all about	Ov.
Rēmivagus	rambling or for rambling with oars	Varr. ap. No.
sōlīvagus	wandering alone, solitary	Cic.

† "Qu. ve, i. e. valde agor, i. e. agitor," Deem. Admitting this etymology, I have marked every coming from the Greek; since *ve* comes from *laio*, and *ago* from *ayw*; but I must observe, at the same time, that here *ve* comes in ironically, in order that, instead of a little, it may stand for very much. Perhaps *ve* comes simply from *ayw*; for this is found in the sense of *vado*, I move, I go, &c.

vēnērivagus

undivagus

Vahalis-is^f (Vehal, Serv.)

•VĀLEO-ui-ītum†

vale, valeas, valebis,
farewell, adieu (Cic.);
valeas, valeat, valeant,
away with! out upon!
fie upon! (Ter.); vale-
tur, it is well (Plaut.)

Æquivalēo

CONvalēo

Ēvalēo

IN¹valēoPER²valēo

PRÆvalēo

RĒvalēo

valde (contracted from
validē)val³ENS

compar. valentior^{m. and f.}
superl. valentissimus

omni⁴valens

PRÆvalens

val⁵ENTERval⁵ENTIAIN⁵volentia

PRÆvalentia

ValentiāNE or Valenti-
nianæ-arum^f

ValentiniāNUS

valentiNA-æ^fvalenti⁸ŪLUS

ValēRIUS or ēRIUS

Valerius-a-um

Valeria-æ^f

ValeriāNUS

ValeriENSES

valētŪDO (some vali-
tūdo)IN⁹valetudo

valetudināRIUS

that runs after lewd women
wandering through the warves
a river of the Low Countries, or a part
of the Rhine running by Nimeguen

I am strong—am of authority or force
or power, avail or serve or am of
service, am fit or in a condition,
signify or import (said of words)—
am in force, am put in execution, tend
or contribute (to a certain degree)—
am worth or equal in value to. (cui
nummo or quem nummum)—may
do or can do (rem in re)

I am equal in price or value, I match

I am recovered or well again

I am of power, am able, may, can—am
worth

I am strong or healthy—grow in use

I have great strength

I prevail, am better or of more value,
excell

I recover health, am well again

very much, greatly, egregiously, earnestly
—comparatively valdius, much more
strong, mighty, valiant, able, in good
health, of great force, efficacious, pre-
valent—nourishing—an emperor of
Constantinople so called

omnipotent

prevailing—very strong

strongly, valiantly

strength—the city of Rome—a city in
Spain—a city in Savoy

weakness, impotency

prevalence, great power or force

Valenciennes in Flanders

the name of three Roman emperors

herb mugwort or motherwort

somewhat strong, of some strength

the name of several men

of or belonging to Valerius

a town of Spain

of or belonging to Valerius—a Roman
emperor so called

of or belonging to Valeria

health, constitution or state of body (either
good or bad), sickness, illness—blunt-
ness, sauciness, petulance, frenzy

sickness, illness, indisposition, pain

sickly, indisposed, subject to sickness—
belonging to or attending an infirmary

Varr.

Sil.

Tac.

Plaut. Cic.

Nep.

Plin.

Mart.

Philom.

Mart.

Hor.

Macrob.

Plaut. Plin.

Lucr.

Plin.

Gell.

Cic.

Hor.

Cic.

Cels. Amm.

Gloss.

Liv. Curt.

Col.

Ter. Plaut.

Cluv. Geogr.

Gell.

Paullin.

Cluver.

Ammian.

Apul.

Plaut.

Liv. Quint.

Cic.

Ptol.

Gloss.

Treb. Poll.

Plin.

Cic.

Suet.

Cic.

Cels.

Calistr.

† A bundle of rods or sticks collected and bound together is the emblem of strength and power, as, while
together, they cannot be broken. The obsolete ἀλᾶς meant, as well as ἀλῆς in use, I gather or collect together;
hence ἀλᾶ-ες, joined or gathered together, thick and close; ἀλῆς, enough, in plenty, abundantly, and
αἰῶς, given in Crispini Lexicon as equivalent to firma, robusta. Valeo comes therefore from either ἀλᾶς or
αἰῶς, by changing the aspiration into its equivalent v.

IN¹valetudinarius
valetudinarium
val²IDUS

Ev¹alidus
IN¹validus

PER²ORPR²E²validus

valide

IN¹valide

PR²E²valide

validITAS

CONvalido

valit²URUS

val²OR-ORIS

valESCO³

CONvalesco (ex quo)

Ev¹alesco

INvalesco

PR²E²valesco

Ev¹alesco (ex quo)

CONvalesc³ENTIA

VALGUS-a-um

as if falcus from falx,

v being equivalent to f

valg⁴IO

valgIA-IA²

valgIUM-II²

valgITER

Valgius-II

*VANDĀLIA†

Vandalī-orum

Vandalicus

*VANGA-æ†

VangiōNES-um

*VANUS-a-um§

(vani, in comp.)

vana or vanē

vani⁹DICUS

sickly, indisposed

an infirmary, hospital for the sick

stout, lusty, strong, able, well in health,

valid—well fortified, furnished, pro-

vided—valiant—vigorous, active,

brisk—great, much

not sufficiently strong

not valiant, not strong—feeble, weak—

of little virtue, inefficacious—sick,

faint

very strong, very powerful

lustily, vigorously, stoutly, much

faintly, weakly, feebly

very strongly or stoutly

might, power, lustiness

I strengthen

about to avail or to be of power

value, price, worth

I grow, become strong, get strength

I recover strength—grow, get strength

I grow strong, prosper and grow

I prevail or grow in use—I grow

I grow very strong

I grow well again, recover my health

a state of recovery, renewal of health

writhed—bow-legged, bandy-legged,

shambling; valgum suavium, a kiss

with a wry or pouted mouth—see

varus

I writhe the mouth in mockery

the writhing of the mouth in mockery

a wry mouth; valgia-iorem, the writhing

of the lips

with a wry mouth

a poet so called, the surname of Satur-

nus Rufus

the country of the Vandals about the

mouth of the Baltic Sea

a people of the ancient Scythians

of or belonging to the Vandals

a mattock or hoe

a people of Belgic Gaul

foolish, trifling, silly, ridiculously exag-

gerated—false, treacherous, lying—

without substance, having nothing in

it—useless, not attended with any

effect, light or inconstant

in vain, to no purpose (vanus, more in

vai; vanissime, most vainly, Tert.)

talking triflingly or silly or vainly

Sen.

Col.

Tac.

Liv.

Stat. Sall.

Virg.

Sil.

Ov. Liv.

Col. Suet.

Amm. Liv.

Plaut.

Arnob.

Plin.

Apul.

Gloss.

Cic.

Fabrexp

Tac.

Cic. Ov.

Plin.

Plin. Quint.

Col.

Ov.

Symmach.

Non.

Plaut.

Plaut.

Plaut.

Fulg.

Petron.

Brouckha.

Geograph.

Tac.

Prosp.

Pallad.

Luc.

Ter.

Cic.

Col.

Liv.

Virg.

Tert.

Plaut.

† Vand is here for chand, from χανδῆ; (yawning), whence χανδῆ (with the mouth open or yawning) these from χανδῆ (I yawn or gape, &c.); and alia comes from ἀλῆα (maritime, belonging to the sea).

‡ From ἀγγυ, whence the Latin angus, because that instrument serves to destroy weeds.

§ Βάνιστος means, properly, a mechanic, a smith, &c. and, figuratively, trivial, of no value, foolishly or ridiculously displaying his magnificence, heedless, careless, which figurative meanings suit very well what the Latin vanus is intended to express. Now it is to be observed, that Βάνιστος is formed from Βάνος, a forge, and the Latin chose to convert the latter into an adjective (attaching to it the figurative meanings of Βάνιστος) which, they changed Βάνος into van, and ες into the adjective termination us-a-um.

van⁹LOQUIUM
vanITAS

vanITIES-iēf
vanITUDO

INVANUM
ēvanEO²

ēvan²IDUS
ēvanit¹URUS
vanESCO³
ēvanēco

ēvanēco
VANNO¹ or vannO²
ēvanno¹ or evanno³

vann³US-i^f

vanO
VALLUS^m or vallumⁿ

valle⁹FACTUS

ēvallo³

*VĀPOS-ōris^m†
vapor-ōris

vaporĀLIS
vaporĀLITER
vapOREUS
vapor⁹FER or ferus
vapor⁷ŌSUS
vaporUS
vaporO

ē EXvaporo

PRēvaporo
vapor³ĀRIUM
vaporat¹IO

ēvaporatio
ēvaporat¹IVUS
vaporat¹US

vain talk, prittle-prattle (see at loquor)
fallacy or deceit, foolish pride, levity or
inconstancy—falsehood, emptiness or
vain-boasting—flattery—pride or am-
bition

vanity, foolish pride
falsehood, vain boast
in vain (perhaps it should be divided)
I vanish away (whence evaniturus
here)

vain, fading, perishable
about to vanish away
I wear off, vanish—come to nought
I vanish away—decay, fade, am con-
sumed, perish, grow out of esteem
I vanish away again
I fan or winnow corn
I fan or winnow corn—cast out of
doors

a fan to winnow corn with, a seed-
hopper

I deceive, beguile
a little fan to winnow corn with (see
under varus)

cast out of the fan (after winnowing)
—some read vallo fractus, some vallo
factus

I fan or winnow corn (see under
varus)

used anciently for vapor-oris
an exhalation, a vapour, a reeking, a
steam—heat, drought—flammeus
vapor, fire

like a vapour
after the manner of a vapour
vaporous, light and transitory
that makes or stirs up vapours, &c.
vaporous, full of vapours
vaporous

I find out vapours, evaporate, smoke—
heat or warm with steam, dry up—
am scorched, perfume by the smoke of
or otherwise (rem re)

I evaporate—cause to evaporate

I perfume beforehand

a stew or stove, place to receive vapours
a reeking or steaming, a casting of va-
pours

a steaming out, an evaporation
that causes evaporation

exhaled, dried up with heat, hot,
scorched

Aug.
Cic.
Tac.
Curt. Flor.

Ammian.
Plaut.
Tert.
Gloss.

Sen.
Lactant.
Cic. Ov.
Ov.
Cic.
Ov.
Varr. Lucil.
Varr. Pomp.

Col.

Accius.
Varr.

Fest.

Plin.

Lucr.
Cic.
Col. Varr.

Aug.
Aug.
Aug.
Stat.
Apul.
Prud.
Plin.
Col.
Lucr.
Virg.
Solin. Tert.
Cael. Aur.
Cic.
Plin.

Sen.
Cael. Aur.
Col.

† Vapos comes from εἶναι, putrefaction (changing ν into α, after the Ionian manner, which renders ν, a short α, whence εἶναι, and then changing the initial ε into its equivalent υ); vapos then serves to express, primarily, an exhalation or a vapour, because putrified bodies or liquids send forth exhalations or vapours. Now, exhalations bear a resemblance of smoke, and present a notion of heat; so vapor expresses also a reeking or steam; then heat, whence drought, and even fire: besides, vapidus which must have been formed from vapes (itself from vapos), proves that the notion of putrefaction or corruption must have been attached to vapos or vapor and vapes, &c.

<i>vaperare</i>	with exhalation	Ammian.
<i>vapEO</i> ²	I evaporate, am corrupted or rotten or spoiled	obsolete
<i>vap²IDUS</i>	ill-tasted, musty, flat—vile or corrupted	Col. Perf.
<i>vapide</i>	with an ill smack or savour, dully or weakly	Suet.
<i>vapidITAS</i>	ill-tastefulness, mustiness	Plaut.
<i>VAPPA-æ</i> ^f	palled wine, dead drink, poor tiff—a mean fellow	Plin. Hor.
• <i>VAPŪLO†</i>	I suffer by blows or stripes—I suffer by being beaten or tossed by the wind	Cic. Sen.
<i>vapul²ANS</i>	suffering or receiving blows or stripes	Petron.
<i>vapul²ARIS</i>	used to suffer or receive blows or stripes	Plaut.
<i>vapulat²OR</i>	that suffers blows or stripes	Gloss.
<i>vapul²O-onis</i>	that deserves blows or stripes	Nief.
• <i>VĀRUS-a-um†</i>	that has crooked legs bending inward, crooked in the form of V, misshapen, shambling, uneven—unlike (one another), various—(see varius here)	Varr. Perf.
<i>vara brachia</i> , clasping arms (because they bend in), Mart.		
PREVARUS	very crooked, that is without order	Apul.
<i>varus-i</i>	a speckle or spot in the face (because it is an imperfection), a small pock or measles or pimple—Varus, the name of several men—the river Var	Celf.
(see vari-orum)		
<i>varus</i> or <i>varrus</i>	a hunter's fork or stake to bear up nets	Hor. Plin. Luc.
<i>VARA-æ</i> ^f	a net-shore, little forks wherewith nets are set up—a rafter or transom—small pock, red pimple (see vari)	Luc. Vitruv. Gloss.
<i>vari-orum</i>	pits or marks of the small-pox or measles	Plin. Celf.
see also varus or varrus	—red pimples or specks in the face—a people of Sarmatia	Plin.
<i>VariāNUS</i>	of Varus—planted or cultivated by Varus—prepared after the manner of Varus	Suet. Plin. Apic.
see under varius here		
<i>vari²ŌL^m</i> or <i>Ōlæ^f</i>	little speckles or pimples, small-pox, measles	Medic.
<i>varix-icis</i> m. and f.	a crooked vein (which swells with melancholy, especially in the legs)	Celf.
<i>varic²Ōsus</i>	having large veins—dropsical	Perf. Juv.
<i>varicose</i>	crookedly, straddlingly	Fest.
<i>varic²ŪLA</i>	a little swollen vein	Celf.
<i>varicus</i> or <i>icitūs</i>	in a straddling manner (see varicus next page)	Apul.
also <i>varitūs</i>		
<i>varicO</i> or <i>or</i>	I go straddling, overpass carelessly	Quinct.
<i>di-varico</i>	I spread my legs wide in walking—set at a distance	Cic. Catu.

† *Vapulo*, according to Sanctius, comes from ἀπόλω for ἀπολλύω or ἀπόλλυμι, an equivalent to *perire* or *perire* for the Æolians, prefixing their digamma, said *ῥαπίλω*, whence the Latins formed *vapulo*, which is properly equivalent to *male ploro* or *doleo*; and, indeed, in Comedies, *vapula* and *peri* are used to express the same thing. In Plautus and Terence, the slaves, called by their masters, answer *vapula*, a contemptuous word equal to *woe*, and be hanged; go to the devil. The proverb *Vapula Papyria* used against those whose threats are despised, arose from this circumstance, that *Papyria* having made a female slave free, the latter, instead of showing gratitude for the favour, told her benefactress, *Vapula, Papyria, i. e. perish, Papyria!* or the devil take thee *Papyria!* This verb, then, not being passive in its meaning, it is wrong, as Sanctius also says, to say *vapulari pueri à præceptore*, as some Grammarians pretend.

† *Πηδός* means *maimed*, *defective in any limb*, and *imperfect in its nature*—π and ς are easily interchanged; and we often see *β* stand for the aspiration; now, as the Æolians often changed *v* into *z*, so *πηδός* may have been changed into *varos*, whence *varus*, because crooked legs bespeak an imperfection.

PRÆvarico (anciently), afterwards prævaricor	<i>I go crooked or straddlingly—play-jack on both sides, shuffle and cut, betray the cause of one to his adversary</i>	Plin. Cic.
TRANSvarico	<i>I step straddlingly, I tremble</i>	Veget.
Dⁱvaricat¹ IO	<i>a spreading wide open</i>	Aug.
PRÆvaricatio	<i>collusion, prevarication, foul play</i>	Cic.
varicat¹ OR	<i>that goes straddling, that transgresses</i>	Ulp.
OBvaricator	<i>that impedes or straddles against</i>	Fest.
PRÆvaricator and rix	<i>that prevaricates or deals false</i>	Cic. Hier.
varic⁵ US	<i>straddling, fetching long strides</i>	Ov.
varO	<i>I bend or curve or make crooked</i>	Aug. de Lim.
OBvaro	<i>I deprave, pervert</i>	Non.
varat¹ IO	<i>a curving or making crooked</i>	Aug. de Lim.
Varro-onis	<i>the name of several Romans (see at bēta)</i>	Quint. Cic.
VALLIS or vallis-is[†]	<i>a valley, a dale—alarum vallis, the arm-hole or arm-pit</i>	Virg.
vall³ ECULA or icula	<i>a small valley—a little trench</i>	Catul.
vallēSTRIS	<i>of or situated in valleys or dales</i>	Fest. Vulg.
CONvallis-is^f	<i>a valley or dale inclosed with hills</i>	Ambros.
CONvallium	<i>a valley or dale inclosed with hills</i>	Liv.
Intervallium	<i>a town in Provence called Entrevaux</i>	Gloss.
VallōNIA-iæ	<i>the goddess of valleys or dales</i>	Gloss.
VALLUS-im	<i>a palisado, long spar of timber, stake to bind vines to—stake or post sharpened at one end (to be driven into the ground)—a trench or rampart</i>	Aug.
“ à varus, i. e. baculus fuscillatus et infirmis,”		Virg.
Scalig. see also under		Tib.
vanus		Cæs.
vallum	<i>a trench, fence, rampart, bulwark</i>	Cæs.
INTER⁵ vallum	<i>space between the palisades in trenches</i>	Cæs.
	<i>—any distance (of time or place), an interval</i>	Liv.
vallĀRIS	<i>of a trench or bulwark</i>	Liv.
INTERvallĀTUS	<i>that has intervals</i>	Gell.
vallESCO³	<i>I throw out of the trench[†]</i>	Fest.
Evallē³ FACIO⁴	<i>I cause to throw out[‡]</i>	Varr.
vallO	<i>I trench about, enclose—fence, fortify</i>	Hirt. Sil.
CIRCUMvallo	<i>I trench about, surround with ramparts, &c.</i>	Cæs.
CONvallo	<i>I trench about or enclose</i>	Tert.
Evallō (see under vanus)	<i>I cast out doors (as if out of the trench)</i>	Varr.
OBvallo	<i>I trench about, fence, fortify</i>	Cic.
PRÆvallo	<i>I fortify before</i>	Hirt.
vallat¹ IO	<i>a trenching or palisading</i>	O& Hor.
CONvallatio	<i>a trenching about or enclosing</i>	Tertul.
Evallatio	<i>a casting out of the trench or door</i>	Veget.
VĀRIUS-a-um	<i>unlike, different, diversified, various, sundry, diverse—spotted, speckled—of divers colours or fashions—changeable, inconstant—that bears several marks of the stripes he has received</i>	Cic.
“ à varus, quodd vari inæquales ac diversi sint,” Ainsw.	<i>very or quite different, &c.</i>	Virg.
PER² varius	<i>a kind of streaked panther</i>	Ter. Flor.
variA-æ^f		Plaut.
		Apul.
		Plin.

[†] So called, because it is here and there fenced or palisaded (Fest.); from *vallus*, which is a diminutive of *varus* or *varrus*.

[‡] But the passage being *vallēscit*; *perierit*, &c. Gesner supposes *vallēscit* should be read *vallēssit* or rather *vallēssit*, which *vallēssit* would be for *vallaverit*, from *vallō*.

⁴ “Retrimenta tibi quæ exierint (i. e. exierint) per posticum evallēfecit.” Here Gesner adds, *locus est à Prometheus si igitur divisim legendum è valle, feci, ut describat Prometheus, quoniam edo hominem formaverit?*

<i>varie</i>	<i>variously</i>	Cic.
PER ² <i>varie</i>	<i>very variously</i>	Cic.
<i>varie</i> ² COLOR	<i>of sundry colours</i>	Jun.
<i>varie</i> ² color or colorius	<i>of sundry colours</i>	Nemes.
<i>varie</i> ² EGO from ago	<i>I do with several colours—am diversified</i>	Auson. Apul.
<i>variegat</i> ¹ US	<i>diversified, variegated</i>	Apul.
<i>vari</i> ² ETAS	<i>difference, diversity, variety, vicissitude, mutability, inconstancy</i>	Cic.
<i>vari</i> O	<i>I diversify, inlay, chequer, interlace—draw with or am of divers colours, mix, streak—vary, change, alter—speak or write differently—differ, vary</i>	Mart.
<i>variatur, there is a difference, people differ, Liv.</i>	<i>I diversify, &c.</i>	Virg.
CON <i>vario</i>	<i>changeable, variable</i>	Cic.
<i>varia</i> ¹ BILIS	<i>varying—of divers colours or fashions</i>	Apul.
<i>vari</i> ² ANS	<i>—changeable—parting and variegating</i>	Apul.
<i>vari</i> ² ANTIA	<i>variety, variance</i>	Lucr.
<i>vari</i> ² ANUS	<i>variegated or often changing colour (said of grapes); but see <i>varianus</i> before</i>	Plin.
<i>vari</i> ¹ IM	<i>in a varying manner</i>	Gell.
<i>vari</i> ¹ IO	<i>a changing, variation</i>	Liv.
CON <i>variatio</i>	<i>a diversifying</i>	Aug.
<i>vari</i> ¹ OR	<i>that variegates</i>	Gloss.
<i>vari</i> ¹ US	<i>varied, changed—wrought diversely, spotted</i>	Cic. Catul.
IN ² <i>variatus</i>	<i>unchanged, unaltered</i>	Arnolph.
⚡ <i>Varduli-orum</i>	<i>a people of Spain</i>	Plin.
<i>vargus</i> or <i>bargus-i</i>	<i>a thief or bad man of foreign extraction</i>	Sidon.
<i>vargi</i> US	<i>of a foreign or barbarous extraction</i>	Gloss.
<i>bargina</i> or <i>barginna-um</i>	<i>a foreigner</i>	Gloss.
VASUM ⁿ or <i>vasus</i> ^m †	<i>anciently used for <i>vas-vasis</i></i>	Plaut. Petr.
<i>vas-vasis</i> ⁿ , contracted from <i>vasum</i> , whence plur. <i>vasa-orum</i>	<i>a vessel or any thing fit to contain (as a cask or pipe, ware, a knapsack or portmanteau or trunk)—<i>vasa-orum</i>, the testicles and yard</i>	Cic.
<i>vas</i> ARIUM	<i>a cupboard or place for vessels or plate, &c.—room or chamber wherein vessels to bathe or washing are put—provision of furniture or money or horses allowed to a magistrate</i>	Plaut.
<i>vas</i> ATUS	<i>well bung</i>	Plin.
<i>Vasatæ-arum</i>	<i>a city of Aquitain; <i>Vasates-um</i>, the people of it</i>	Vitr.
<i>Vasat</i> ICUS	<i>of <i>Vasatæ</i></i>	Cic.
<i>vas</i> ² CELLUS-i	<i>a small vessel or box</i>	Lampr.
<i>vas</i> ² CULUM	<i>a little vessel, &c.—a man's yard</i>	Pauli. Gl.

† “*Avescendo, quod in eo vescae (f. escæ) ponantur, unde vasculum, quasi vesculum.*” Isidor. *Petr.*
vasum comes rather from *Sāw*, Dor. for *Sāw*, fut. i. ind. act. of *τίσκει*; thence *Sāw*, a place to lay things in, a sheath, a case, &c. for the diminutive terminations *culus-cula-culum* occur in many instances wherein the primitive has no *c* in the last syllable; and *S* may easily have been converted into a *v*, since the Æolians said *φάρτα* instead of *θάρτα*. *φ* is equivalent to the Latin *f*, and between *f* and *v*, the only difference is, that the former is uttered with, and the latter without, the compression. Again, if *c* were to be any thing, *vasum* and *vas* might be derived from *άσιν*, which is an equivalent to *uter, culcus*.

† Whence colligere *vasa* (Cic.), to pack up (literally, to collect together the knapsacks or trunks); conclude *vasa* (Cæf.), to proclaim a packing up, or to beat a march; *vinarium vas*, a cask or pipe for wine; *famia vasa*, ware, &c. Cic.

<i>vasculārius</i>	a maker of vessels or plate	Cic.
<i>Vasco-ōnis</i>	an inhabitant of Navarre or Gascony	Juv.
<i>Vasconia-iæ</i>	Navarre, Gascony	Paull.
<i>Vasconicus</i>	of Navarre; of Gascony	Paull.
<i>vascus-a-um</i>	empty, foolish (some say)†	Vitr.
<i>Vasio-ōnis</i>	a city of Provence, now Vaison	Plin.
<i>VASTUS-a-um†</i>	waste, desolate, uninhabited, barren, huge, big, wide, broad, large, enormous, insatiable, covetous—immoderate (in his views)	Cic.
<i>devastus</i>	very great, vast	Sall.
<i>vastæ</i>	hugely, vastly, widely, &c.	Apul.
<i>vastificus</i>	that lays waste or destroys	Cic.
<i>vastitas</i>	destruction, desolation, ravage—hugeness, vastness—excessiveness	Cic. Col.
<i>vastities</i> or <i>itudo</i>	destruction, ravage, &c.	Plin.
<i>vastulus</i>	somewhat huge, &c.	Plaut. Cato
<i>vastesco</i>	I lie or grow waste, become desert	Apul.
<i>vasto</i>	I waste, destroy, ravage, plunder—vex or torment—bereave	Cic. ap. Non.
<i>ve</i> or <i>evasto</i>	I lay waste, spoil, destroy	Cic. Sall.
<i>pervasto</i>	I lay waste, destroy, spoil	Virg.
<i>vastus</i> <i>abundus</i>	ravaging, destroying	Liv.
<i>vastatio</i>	a wasting or destroying or pillaging	Liv.
<i>de</i> or <i>evastatio</i>	a laying waste or spoiling	Ammian.
<i>vastatio</i> <i>or</i> <i>andrix</i>	a laying waste or spoiling or destroying	Liv.
<i>de</i> or <i>evastator</i>	that wastes or destroys	Aug.
<i>vastatorius</i>	that lays waste or spoils, &c.	Aug. Littl.
<i>vastio</i>	destroying or wasting, serving to waste	Ov. Sen.
<i>*vates-is</i>	I destroy, ruin, &c. whence <i>vastitatus</i>	August.
	a prophet or prophets—a poet or poets	Ammian.
	—an interpreter—one well skilled in his profession	Cic. Col.
<i>vatica-æ</i>	herb causing him who drinks it to be frantic	Val. Plin.
<i>ad</i> or <i>atvatica</i> or <i>atvatuca-æ</i>	a city so called	Apul.
<i>advatici-orum</i>	a people so called	Cæs.
<i>vaticanus</i>	a hill of Rome so called—of the hill <i>Vaticanus</i>	Cæs.
<i>vaticinOR</i> (from <i>cano</i>)	I prophesy, foretell, talk idly or frantically	Hor. Cic.
<i>prævaticinor</i>	I prophesy or foretell	Cic.
<i>vaticinatio</i>	a prophesying or soothsaying	Sariss.
<i>vaticinator</i>	a soothsayer or foreteller	Cic.
<i>vaticinatus</i>	having foretold	Ov.
<i>vaticinium</i>	a prophecy, a presage	Luc.
<i>vaticinus</i> <i>or</i> <i>ius</i>	prophesying, of prophesying or prophets	Plin.
<i>uberius</i>	for <i>huberius</i> ; <i>uberrime</i> for <i>huberrime</i>	Ov. Liv.
	see <i>uberim</i> at <i>humor</i>	Cic.

† But where *vascus*, &c. occurs, it seems generally to stand for *vastus*, except in *tibia vascæ*, where, according to Vossius, *vascæ* comes from *ἀσκήω*, I exercise, instruct, make neat or polish, whence *ἀσκητιὰς*, abstractedly, *ἀσκητις*, and, with the digamma prefixed and suppressing *i*, the Latin *vascus*.
 ‡ *Foris à vaco*, Perot but *Càssa*, Dor. is found for cavity or hollows, from *Càssa*, a valley or low place of briars, which presents the idea of a desolate and barren place; and *Càssos-tes* means a den or cavern or cave, which also suits very well the notion of uninhabited places. Hence, I say, that *vastus* may have arisen from *Càssa*, by changing the last *c* into *t*, after the Attic manner, and *c* into *v*.
 § As if so hollow and deep as not to be filled.

<i>uber</i> O	<i>for uberto or huberto; whence uberatus</i>	Pallad.
<i>exubero</i> (see p. 421, Vol. I.)	<i>for ubertatus</i> I abound, am plentiful, overflow— <i>cause to abound</i>	Virg. Col.
<i>EXUBERANTIA</i>	<i>exuberance, too great abundance</i>	Gell.
<i>EXUBERANTIO</i>	<i>an abounding or overflowing—a saying more than is strictly true</i>	Virg.
* <i>UBI</i> , ὅπου, ἔπου, ἔπου	<i>where, in what place—in what part (gentium, terrarum, &c.)—when—from whom or which, whence, after that or as soon as</i>	ad Herenn.
<i>ubi loci, in what state or condition, Plaut.</i>	<i>whether any where (c is here for qu of quis, &c.)</i>	Virg. Cic. Ter. Cic.
<i>ECCUBI</i>	<i>left in any place (c for qu of quis, &c.)</i>	Gloss.
<i>NECUBI</i>	<i>Nunc ubi meam benignitatem sensit in te claudier?—Did you ever find me backward in making presents?</i>	Liv.
<i>NUNCUBI</i>	<i>if in any place (c for qu of quis, &c.)</i>	Ter.
<i>sicubi</i>	<i>wheresoever</i>	Ov. Hor.
<i>ubi²CUMQUE</i> or <i>ubi¹cunque</i>	<i>for when, for as soon as</i>	Lucr.
<i>ubi enim, ὅπου γὰρ</i>	<i>wheresoever you please</i>	Sen.
<i>ubi²LIBET</i>	<i>where? in what place?</i>	Cic.
<i>ubi²NAM</i> (gentium)	<i>which way soever, wheresoever</i>	Apul.
<i>ubiquaque</i>	<i>every where, in every place—universally, with regard to every thing—wherever</i>	Mart. Hor.
<i>ubique</i> (the i is long) <i>Liv. has used ubique for et ubi</i>	<i>through every part</i>	Dig.
<i>PERUBIQUE</i> (orbis)	<i>wheresoever</i>	Ter. Cic.
<i>ubiUBI</i>	<i>any where you please—in any matter or affair</i>	Sall. Ter.
<i>ubi²VIS</i>	<i>a people of Germany (from ūv, non, and vis)</i>	Tac.
☞ <i>Ubi²-orum</i> , ὅπου	<i>a people of Aquitain</i>	Plin.
<i>Ubisci-orum</i>	<i>a noble and prudent Trojan so called—a neighbour (from ex for ūv, and ἀδύω curo)</i>	Hom. Juv.
<i>Uc²alëgon-tis</i>	<i>a people of Dauphiné in France</i>	Plin.
<i>Uc²ENI-orum</i> (ivos, ancient)	<i>a city of Spain (as if not lonely)</i>	Plin.
<i>Uc²IA-ix</i> (ivos, ia, ter, alone, lonely)	<i>a town of Andalusia</i>	Hirt.
<i>UCUBIS-IS</i>	<i>inhabitants of Ucubis</i>	Hirt.
<i>Ucubenses</i>	<i>a people of Scythia (perhaps from udus, or perhaps from ūv and divos—see under dīdo)</i>	Plin.
<i>Udini-orum</i>	<i>I make moist (see under udus, p. 422, Vol. I.)</i>	Paull.
<i>INXD</i> O	<i>either, or (this vē is always annexed to some other word)</i>	Cic.
* <i>VĒ</i> , ἢ (see the primitive vē)	<i>or, and—particularly, especially—even as, at least—nay (with indignation), even</i>	Virg. Nep. Ter. Cic.
<i>VEL</i> (contracted from ἢ and ἔλλο); <i>vel sometimes stands for velina tribus</i>	<i>either (for the first), or (for the second)—both (for the first), and (for the second)</i>	Plaut. Nep.
<i>vel</i> (with its correspondent vel)		

*VĒ, a forced contraction of <i>Caio</i> , is an inseparable particle equal to <i>ve</i> ² <i>NUCŪLUS</i> (or <i>veniculus</i>)	a little or but little, somewhat, rather; and, ironically, much or very much, too much†	Col. Plin. Gloss.
<i>ve</i> ² <i>PENIS</i> is ^m	having large or many stones (said of a sort of grape-vine called <i>venucula</i> or <i>venicula</i> , &c.)	Gloss.
*VĒGO ² -u	a little or poor tail or yard &	Enn. Lucr.
	I stir up, move—make brisk or mettlesome—I am lusty and strong or sound and whole (but, for this, some read <i>vigeo</i>)	Varr. Sall.
<i>veg</i> ² <i>ES</i> -ējis ^e	brisk, lively (some read <i>vigena</i> , see <i>vigeo</i>)	Liv.
<i>Vegetius</i>	an author on the military art and farriery	
<i>vegetus</i>	lusty, brisk, lively, sound, flourishing—fine, seasonable	Cic. Plin.
<i>veg</i> ² <i>O</i>	I quicken or enliven, make lively or lusty	Gell.
CON <i>vegeto</i>	I quicken or enliven, give vigour	Augustin.
<i>vegeta</i> ¹ <i>BILIS</i>	that has life and grows, that may be made to grow	Ammian.
<i>vegeta</i> ² <i>MEN</i>	vital spirit	Prud.
<i>vegeta</i> ¹ <i>O</i>	a quickening, vegetation	Apul.
<i>vegetat</i> ¹ <i>OR</i>	that quickens or enlivens	Auson.
*VĒHC ² <i>q</i> -vexi- <i>vestum</i> (anciently <i>vexum</i> , whence <i>vex</i> ¹ <i>o</i> , &c.); <i>venitur oratio</i> , the speech floats, Cic.	I convey (by land or water), carry (any manner of ways)—travel or ride (in this sense, it is chiefly used in the passive)	Ov. Suet.
<i>A</i> ² <i>veho</i> (loco)	I carry or convey away	Ter.
AR or AD <i>veho</i>	I carry or convey to	Cato Cic.
CIRCUM <i>veho</i>	I carry or convey about or around	Cæf.
CON <i>veho</i>	I carry or convey	Liv.
DĒ <i>veho</i>	I carry or convey (see <i>devehus</i>)	Plin.
Ē <i>veho</i>	I carry out, export—extol, lift up, exalt, promote	Plin. Sen.
EX <i>veho</i>	I export, convey out	Id.
IN <i>veho</i>	I import—carry or bear, bring in or upon, inveigh or rail against (the latter in the part. present only)	Plin. Cic.
invehor (in quem), I inveigh against, Cic.		
SUPERIN <i>veho</i>	I convey over	Avien.
PER <i>veho</i>	I carry along, convey—raise up to	Liv. Curt.
PRÆ <i>veho</i>	I carry before	Tac.
PRÆTER <i>veho</i> (rem)	I carry or convey over or beyond	Cic.

† Hence *ve* denotes a deficiency or defect, and sometimes is equal to ill-formed in regard to, on account of these *ve* comes too much or not sufficiently; but though *ve* chiefly denotes diminution, and means, consequently, a little, &c. yet, as rather, somewhat, &c. are often used ironically, so *ve* is often equivalent to too much or to an excess, &c.

Some read even *venniculus*, some *vermiculus*; and some, deriving it from *venula* under *vena*, read *venunculus*; for *veniculum* or *venniculum*, read for *vermiculum*, and see the adjective *vermiculus* at *verto*, this far *vermiculus* being, most likely, from that bright and ruddy wheat called *robustus*.

¶ In "Drauci Natis sui vocat pipinam" (Mart.), some read *vepenem*; but *ve* would be short here, whereas it is long in all other compositions.

¶ *Veget*, in composition (from *ἔγω*, a contraction of *ἐγώ*, see *egiro*), means inciting, pushing forward, promoting, &c. as in *ἐγεγυδαίματος*, *ἐγεγυδαίχτος*, *ἐγεγυδαίματος*. Now, by prefixing *v* to this composition, both for the under aspiration, and on account of *g* to be suppressed, we get *vege*, which, with *lu* (I am), will form *vegevo*, to incite. I am inciting, that is, I stir up, move, make brisk, &c. but perhaps *vegevo* comes from *ἀγω*—see *viges*.

¶ *Ve* is *ve* ab *ἐγώ*—*ἐγώ*, Ainsworth; but as *veho* has for its Greek correspondents, *ἀγω*, as well as *ἐγώ*, it may as well be said to come from *ἀγω*.

PRŌVEBO (ad rem)

RĒVEBO
RETROVEBO
SUBVEBOSUPERVEBO
TRA, TRANSVEBO

VECTIARIUS

VECTIBILIS
PRŌVECTIBILIS
VECTICULARIUS
VECTIGAL-ĀLISⁿ
VECTIGALĀRIUSVECTIGĀLIS
VECTIO
ADVECTIO, OR US-ŪS
CIRCUMVECTIO, OR US-ŪSCONVECTIO
ĒVECTIO, OR US-ŪS
INVECTIO, OR US-ŪS
PRÆTERVECTIO
PRŌVECTIO, OR US-ŪS
SUBVECTIO, OR US-ŪS
TRANSVECTIOVECTIS-IS^m
see vectarius and vecti-
cularius beforeADVECTIVUS OR ICIUS
INVECTIVUS OR ICIUS
INVECTIVUSINVECTIVĀLITER
VECTUS
VECTONES OR VETTONES-UM
VECTONICA OR VETTONICA OR
VĒTONICA OR BĒTONICA
VECTOR
VECTRIX^f, that bears, &c.
Paull.ADVECTOR
CONVECTOR
INVECTOR AND RIX
PERVECTOR
SUBVECTOR
VECTERIUS
VECTŪRA
VECTURARIUS
INVECTIVUS
ĒVECTUS
CONVECTUM
VECTO

I carry on or forth—advance, promote, expose Plaut. Cic.
I carry or bring back—import Virg. Plin.
I carry or bring or convey backwards Sen.
I carry or bring up, convey in a ship or wain Plin.
I carry or convey up or upon Catul.
I carry or convey over, export—ride by or beyond Tac. Suet.
that works with a lever (from vectis here) Virg.
that may be carried or conveyed Sen.
that may be carried forth, that advances Fulg.
a house-breaker (from vectis here) Cato
freight, toll, a revenue, an income Cic.
that receives a toll or custom-house officer Firmic.
that pays custom, tributary Cic.
a carrying or conveying, a riding Cic.
a carrying or conveying to Plin. Tac.
a carrying or conveying around, a revolving Cic. Enn.
a conveying or transferring Ammian.
a carrying or conveying by ship, &c. Apul. Plin.
a bringing, an inveighing Cic. Plin.
a passing or riding or sailing by Cic.
a carrying forth, an advancing, &c. Laet. Sid.
a conveying or transporting Caes. Tac.
a carrying or passing over—solemn cavalcade Cic. Liv.
a bar or spar, lever to lift or bear Liv.
with—a betty or engine to force open Hor.
a door—the life of Wright Plin.
brought or imported, foreign Sall.
brought in, not of the country Plin.
inveighing or railing—invectiva-æ^f, an Ammian.
inveective, a railing speech Jun.
with inveectives, by railing speeches Sidon.
the name of several Romans Tac.
a people of Portugal Luc.
the herb betony (found by the Vectones or Vettones) Gloss. Sym.
a bearer or carrier—passenger in a ship Plin. Sall.
—waterman or mariner Ov. Quint.
that brings or carries or conveys to Virg.
a fellow-passenger in a ship Apul.
that imports or brings in Cic.
that carries or brings along or conveys Sym. Amb.
that carries or brings up or conveys Symmach.
fit to carry or serving for carriage Avien.
carriage or postage—freight, fare Caes.
belonging or concerning postage or freight Cic. Gloss.
not carried out, not conveyed out (doubted) Theod. Co.
carried apart or aside (doubted) Virg.
provision or ammunition in a magazine Petr.
I often carry Liv.
Virg.

ADVEſto
CIRCUMVEſto
CONVEſto
DEVEſto
EVEſto
SUBVEſto
SUPERVEſto
VEſta¹ DILIS
VEſta² BULUM or cūlum
VEſt³ ARIUS

VEſtat¹ IO

VEſt¹ ITO
V. h³ A-æ^f
(ſee the note on villa here)
VEſtATIO-ſtis^f
VEſtELA-æ^f
VEſtes or is-iſ^f
VEſtia-æ^f

VEſticULUM
VEhicul¹ ARIS or ārius
VEhiculatio
VEIA-æ^f

VEii or VEji-orum
VEiens or VEjens-tis

VEientANUS or VEjentanus
VEientINUS or VEjentINUS
VELABRUM

VELabrenſis
VELES-itis†

VELit¹ ARIS or VELitricus
VELitOR
VELit¹ IM
VELit¹ IO
ADVELitatio
VERBIVELitatio
VELIA-æ^f

VELienſis or VELINUS
VELITRÆ-arum
VELitERNUS
VELLA or vela-æ^f

VELLĀTŪRA or VELatura
VELLAUNI or VELAuni
VELĒDA or VELĒda

VELLEIUS Paterculus

I often carry or bring to
I often carry out
I often carry or convey or bring
I bring or convey down
I frequently export
I often carry or convey
I often convey or carry upon
that may be carried or conveyed
a carriage or conveyance, a waggon
of or concerning carriage or conveyance,
of a waggon
a being carried, a riding, a going in a
coach or ſhip
I often carry or convey
a highway for carriages, a cart or
waggon
a conveying, portage, freight
a cart-load (of any thing)
a cart-load (of any thing)
a cart-load (of any thing); ſome read
vela, as if vehela—ſee vella here)
a cart, waggon, coach, vehicle
of or concerning cart or vehicles, &c.
a conveying by cart, &c.
a Roman family ſo called—a witch ſo
called
a city of Tuscany
an inhabitant of Veii, of or belonging
to Veia
of or belonging to Veii or Veji
of Veii, &c. Vejentina tribus
a place in Rome ſo called (à vehendo,
Varr)—a fan to winnow corn
of Velabrum
a nimble ſoldier wearing light harneſs,
a ſkirmiſher
belonging to light ſoldiers
I ſkirmiſh, brawl or bicker in words
ſkirmiſhing or by jumping up and down
a ſkirmiſhing, a quarrelling
a brawling or bickering in words
a quarrelling about words
a town of Lucania—a part of Rome ſo
called
of or pertaining to Velia
a city of the Velſci
of or belonging to Velitræ
anciently for villa (quò vehunt et undè
vehunt)
a conveying or carrying by cart, &c.
a people of Aquitain
a virgin or deity ſo called (among the
Germans)
a learned Roman hiſtorian and a good
ſoldier

Tac.
Plaut.
Virg.
Sedul.
Gloſſ.
Virg.
Tert.
Sen.
Gell. Tert.
Varr.

Suet.

Arnob.
Varr.

Cod.
Capitol.
Col.
Feſt.

Cic.
Dig. Capit.
Spanh.
Gloſſ. Hor.

Ov.
Cic.

Hor.
Cic.
Prop.
Feſt.
Mart.
Liv.

Sall. Sidon.
Cic.
Gell.
Plaut.
Feſt.
Plaut.
Hor. Varr.

Cic. Virg.
Suet.
Liv.
Varr.

Varr.
Cæſ. Plin.
Tac.

† From *veho*; for Livy, in deſcribing them, ſays, “Eos ſingulos in equos ſuos accipientes equites aſſueſcerunt
et vehi poſt ſeſe et deſtitire perniter, ubi ſignum datum eſſet, &c.” Some, however, derive *veles* from *velum*, which,
they ſay, comes from *volo*—ſee *velum* here.

VELLOCASSES or **Velo-**
casses-ium
VELOX-ōcis†

‡ **PRÆ**velox

velocITAS

velocITER

VELUM-i†

velARIS

velARIUM-ii

velARIUS

vel^oFER

vel^oFICO or fico†

velificANS

velificat^oIO

CONvelificatio

velificat^oUS

velificIUM

velificUS

velO

AD^ovelo

CIRCUMvelo

CONvelo

DE^ovelo

PRÆvelo

RE^ovelo

vela^oMEN

REvelamen

vela^oMENTUM

DE^ovelat^oIO

RE^ovelatio

velat^oO

REvelat^oOR

REvelatorIUS

vela^oTRUM

EX^ovelat^oUS

IN^ovelatus

REvelatum

VETĒRINUS-a-um

as if veheterinus or vec-
terinus

veterinARIUS

VEXILLUM, as if vexu-
lum

a people of Normandy

nimble, swift, quick, fleet, rapid—hasty,
speedy, ready

very swift or nimble

nimblest, swiftness, agility

nimbly, swiftly, rapidly

a sail—a curtain or hanging, a veil
of a sail or curtain or veil

sail-cloth (chiefly in the plural)

that lets down or draws up curtains

that carries sails

I hoist up sail, sail forth—pass along
by water—seek or endeavour after,
court

hoisting up sail or sailing

a hoisting up or making sail, a voyage

a sailing together

sailing—sailed over

the art of sailing, a hoisting up sail

performed with sails spread

I veil over, hide—clothe, adorn

I veil, cover

I wrap up, envelop

I cover

I unveil

I put a veil before

I unveil, uncover, reveal

a covering or garment, veil, carpet,
coverlet—skin of a beast—the bag or
bladder of a swelling

a revealing, revelation

a garment, a covering of any thing—a
branch of olive tied with ribbands

a revealing, a discovering

a revealing

secretly, covertly

a revealer

revealing, serving to reveal

a veil or covering

uncovered, stripped

not wrapped up, not covered

what has been winnowed

that bears burdens, used in carriage;

vetĕrinus-i, a beast of burden

of or belonging to beasts of burden or to
farriers; substantively, a farrier or

horse-doctor, one who lets horses to
hire

a standard or flag, an ensign—soldiers
under it

Plin.

Virg.

Ov.

Plin.

Cic.

Ov.

Virg. Cic.

Plin.

Juv.

Gruter

Prop.

Plin. Prop.

Cic.

Flor.

Cic.

August.

Prop. Juv.

Hygin.

Plin.

Tac. Ov.

Virg.

Ov.

Gell.

Ov.

Claud.

Ov.

Ov.

Tac. Cell.

Zeno Ver.

Luc.

Liv.

Litt. ex Cal.

Tert.

Tert.

Tert.

Tert.

Prop.

Mart. Cap.

Fest.

Plin.

Col.

Caes. Stat.

† From *velox*, since the soldiers called *velites* were remarkable for their swiftness or nimbleness. However, Gesner says, “*à velando, quasi velox, nisi quod modus syllabæ mutatus: cum velox priorem produceret.*”

† Gesner, on this, says, “*Textile illud, quo ventum capiat navis, et protrahitur vel vehitur adeo, ut à vehendo vehelum, ac deinde velum dictum esse videri queat, quale de veheli, vela, villa, ex Varrone, voce vella obscurum videmus: sic à premendo prelum est, &c.* Then he adds *malum quæ mandit; ala, quæ agit; velum, quod vela.* I see not how to object to these derivations, but that Cicero has given others; see the note on *talus*.

vexill^{AR}RIUS
 vexill^{AT}IO
 vexill^{IF}ER
 CONVEX^{IO}, or us-ūs
 CONVEXUS-a-um
 DE^{VE}XUS
 E^{VE}XUS
 SUB^{VE}XUS
 CONVEXIT^{AS}
 DE^{VE}XITAS
 VEX^{IO}
 CONVEXO
 DE^{VE}XO
 DI^{VE}XO
 vexa^BILIS
 vexabi^LITER
 vexa^MEN
 vexat^{IO}
 DI^{VE}XATIO
 vexat^{IV}US
 vexat^{OR} and rix
 PR^{AE}VE^{XAT}US
 VIA-via^f
 "à vehendo, primum
 veha, inde via," Varr.†
 vi^{AL}IS
 quadrivialis or quadrivialis
 tri^{VI}ALIS
 tri^{VI}ALITER or triviatim
 OB^{VI}AM
 PER^{VI}AM
 vi^{AN}S
 Vi^BILIA-ia
 vi^DDULUM⁹ or dulus^{m†}
 vi^OCURUS
 A^{VI}US-a-um
 ambivius
 bivius

a standard-bearer—a garrison soldier
 the horse or cavalry, a troop
 a standard-bearer
 a bending downwards, an arching
 bending down, arched, convex; con-
 vexum-i, an arch
 declining or drawing downwards, shel-
 wing
 bending or drawing upwards
 bowed upward like an arched roof
 a bending downward, convexity
 a bending down, a sloping
 I toss up and down, disturb—harass,
 vex—tease, molest—plague, torment
 I vex or trouble on all sides
 I vex, trouble, disquiet—(devexatus,
 Cic.)
 I vex, infect, harass—waste, consume
 disturbing, molesting, tormenting
 in a disturbing or tormenting manner
 a vexation, a teasing
 a tossing or driving here and there,
 a teasing or harassing—vexation,
 trouble
 molestation, torment
 that disorders or disquiets
 that harasses or plagues
 troubled or molested before
 a way or passage, broad street in a
 causeway, an access, a manner or
 mean or fashion, a rule or method or
 course—a track, a journey or voyage
 —a vein or pore—a rod or sprig
 wrought in a garment
 of or belonging to the highway
 consisting of four ways
 trivial, common, ordinary
 in a trivial manner
 meeting in the way—against, opposing
 —at hand or to come at—obviam
 itio, a going to meet
 to be come at or passed through
 a traveller or that is on the road
 the goddess of ways or roads
 a traveller's bag, a hawking-bag (it
 is thought)
 a surveyor of the highways
 without way, unpassable—avia-orum,
 places without roads or paths
 leading two ways; whence a Roman so
 called; and ambivium, the meeting
 of two roads
 leading two ways, of two fashions
 —bivium, the meeting of two
 ways

Liv. Patere.
 Suet.
 Prud.
 Gell. Gloss.
 Virg.
 Lucr.
 Mart. Cap.
 Liv.
 Plin.
 Plin.
 Hor. Nep.
 Juv. Cic.
 Gell.
 Laët.
 Cic. Plaut.
 Cael. Aur.
 Cael. Aur.
 Lucr.
 Col.
 Cic.
 Aug.
 Cael. Aur.
 Cic. Prud.
 Cael. Aur.
 Cic.
 Ov.
 Lucr. Tib.
 Plaut.
 Gloss.
 Suet.
 Arn. Capel.
 Ter. Tac.
 Plaut. Cic.
 Plaut.
 Bibl.
 Arnob.
 Plaut.
 Varr.
 Hor. Tac.
 Varr.
 Virg.
 Varr.

† Some, however, derive *via* from *via*, a street, *v* coming before, as in *vinum* from *vinus*; others from *le* for
 I go.
 † *Dulus* or *dulus*, from *tolle* for *tolle* (Court de Gebelin.)

DE⁴viusIN⁵vius

MULTIVIVS

OBVIVS

PERVIVS

IM⁵pervivs

PRÆvivs

QUADRIVIVS or quadruvivs

TRIVIVS

viO

DE⁵vioIN⁵vioOB⁵vioPRÆ⁵vioTRA⁵vio

VIARIUS

VIAT⁵ICUS

VIATICUM

VIAT⁵ICULUM

VIATICOR

VIATICAT⁵USVIAT⁵OR and rix

VIATORIVS

VILLA-Æ†

VILLARIS

VILLAT⁵ICUSVILLICUS (or. vilicus,
Gloss.)

SUBVILLICUS or subvilicus

VILLICA

VILLICO or or

VILLICAT⁵IOVILLIC⁵O-ONIS^mVILL⁵ULA

out of the way or road, erroneous—
wandering, straggling, bewildered—
uncouth, unbaunted—dwelling or
lying out of the way
without way or road, unpassable
that has many ways, manifold
meeting in the way—opposing, hinder-
ing—hostile—going against, opposite
—exposed to, obnoxious, offering itself
—free, easy, forward—affable
passable, easy to be passed; pervium, a
thoroughfare
impassable
leading the way, going before
whence quadrivium or quadruvium,
the meeting of four ways
whence Trivia-æ, Diana (as presiding
over highways)—Triviæ lacus, a
lake of Italy; Triviæ lucus, a place
in Latium or Campania—trivium,
the meeting of three ways, place of
common resort
I travel, go through
I go out of the road, deviate
I march or go
I meet in the way—resist, prevent
I go before, lead the way
I pass through
of or belonging to ways or roads
pertaining to a journey
provision for a journey—one's estate or
substance
small provision for a journey, &c.
I provide necessaries for a journey or am
provided, &c.
furnished with necessaries for a journey
that travels—viator, a serjeant or
beadle or pursuivant
serving for travelling, of travellers
a farm-house, a country-house
of or belonging to a farm or country-
house
of or brought up in the farm, &c.
a husbandman or farmer—the bailiff
of the manor, a steward (even in the
city)
an under-steward
a farmer's wife, woman that keeps the
dairy
I manage a farm
the managing of a farm, a steward-
ship
a husbandman or farmer, a steward
a little farm or manor-place

Cic.

Sil.

Ov. Liv.

Virg.

Apul.

Cic. Lucr.

Tib. Sall.

Virg.

Tac. Plin.

Tac.

Ov.

Ov.

Catal.

Ov.

Virg.

Cic.

Plaut.

Macr.

Solin.

Veg. Quint.

Ambros.

Lucr.

Cic.

Plaut.

Cic. Hor.

Apul.

Plaut.

Plaut.

Cic. Capel.

Cic.

Plin.

Liv.

Plin.

Col.

Varr.

Cic.

Inscr.

Juv.

Apul. Auson.

Col.

Apul.

Cic.

† ^{sc} Villicus appellatus à villa, quod ab eo in eam convectuntur fructus, et coeunt cum venientibus à quo
etiam nunc quoque viam viam (s. vebam) appellant; et vellam non villam, quo vebunt, et unde vebunt,
Some however say, that villa is as if vicula—see vicus.

*VELLO [†] + velli or vulsi- vulsum, sometimes volsum avello (à or de or ex quo) CONvello	I pluck, snatch, tear away—pull, tug— pinch or gnaw I pluck off, pull or drag away, part I pluck up by the roots, unloose—rend or pull up—tear asunder, destroy, remove or deprive, unsettle, rescind, disannul, confute, disapprove—weaken I pull away, pluck off I pull to pieces, loose—binder, deprive of —take away by force I pluck out or pull off, root up, abolish— twitch—deliver or rescue I pluck or pull here and there I pinch, twitch—fret, afflict, disparage, decry—excite or raise I tear away before I pluck or pull or tear off or out, extir- pate—plough or break up I tear or pluck up for vellus (some read velumen) a fleece of wool, hairy skin of a beast, leaf of a tree (chiefly plural)—a thin bright cloud like a fleece of a fleece a surgeon's instrument to pluck out dead flesh—tweezers a sprig or shoot torn from the tree a plucking away or pulling up a plucking or shrinking up, convulsion of the nerves a pulling to pieces or asunder a plucking or pulling out a pulling or plucking off convulsive that plucks or pulls up that pulls asunder that plucks or pulls out a pulling or plucking up tugged, plucked—drawn out (see volfus here) not destroyed not parted, inseparable half plucked, &c. plucked, pulled convulsions in a manner not plucked I pluck, twitch, pinch—pull off hair or feathers—nip, carp, rail by plucks or twitches a plucking or nipping or twitching, a carping a bird that plucks its feathers whose hair is grubbed up by the roots with tweezers, smooth, sleek	Virg. Cic. Ov. Ov. Virg. Cæs. Cic. Cels. Plaut. Virg. Hor. Cic. Cic. Ov. Sil. Plin. Val. Cic. Hor. Tertul. Cic. Ov. Lucil. Scal. Varr. Ov. Luc. Ascon. Cels. Plaut. Iren. Plin. Plin. Gloss. Cic. Plin. Gloss. Plin. Aug. Gloss. Varr. Quint. Lucr. Cod. Macr. Mart. Cap. Gell. Gloss. Theod. Quint. Plaut. Cic. Sisenm. Sen. Plin. Fest. Mart.
DĒvello DĪvello Ēvello (exvello, Litt. ex Plaut.) INTERvello PERvello PRÆvello RĒvello SUBvello vellIMEN or umen-inis vellUS-ĒRIS ^a “ lana ovium, à vel- lendo dicta,” Varr. vellEREUS or velleus vuls ¹ ELLA or volfella-æ vuls ¹ IO āvulsio CONvulsio DĪvulsio Ēvulsio RĒvulsio CONvuls ¹ IVUS A ¹ vuls ¹ OR DĪvulsor Ēvulsor vuls ¹ ŪRA vuls ¹ US-a-um IN ¹ CONvulsus IN ² DĪvulsus sĒmivulsus SUBvulsus or subvulsus CONvulsA-ORUM ^a IR ¹ Ēvulse VELLICO vellicat ¹ IM vellicat ¹ IO, or us-ūs vols ¹ GRA-Æ ^f vols ¹ US		

[†] From ἑλάν for ἄλγος (see *hæres*), whence ἑλάναι, a. 2 conj. med. and ἑλάν, that takes or snatches, that has taken away, &c. The Greek correspondent of *vello* being ἑλάν, perhaps *vello* arose from this, by changing [†] into v. Court de Gebelin derives *vello* from *pellis*.

Volsinium
Volsiniensis
Volsinius or *Voltinius*
volta-æ^f

• **VĒNA**-a^f
 "ab i; fibra, in acc.
 na," *Ansæu.*

crassivenium

INTERVENIUM

ven⁷OSUS

VENOX-ōcis

ven³ŪLA-a^f

• **Vēnāfrum**
Ven-frānus

• **VĒNENUM**-i^a
ānu means, as well as
ānu, to prepare and
 accomplish, consume,
 destroy, kill. Perhaps,
 then, *venenum* comes
 from this, by prefixing
 v, and changing a into e†

venē⁹FICUS

TIIVENEFICUS

veneficiūm

venem⁹FER

venem⁷OSUS

venenO

venen⁵ARIUS

venenat¹US

• **Vēnētus**, *īvro*; (*veneti*,
Ec. is under hēnoo)

• **VĒNIA**-ia^f†

veniĀLIS or **ābĭlis**

• **VĒNIO**-veni-ventum§
venitur, somebody comes,
 people or they come, *Cic.*

ADVENIO

a city of Tuscany
 of *Volsinium*
 of *Volsinium*

a monster (among the *Volsinians*)

a vein, natural disposition or humour of
 a person—a vein of stone or metal,
 &c.—a vein of the earth—the grain
 of wood, a pulse or artery—a vein
 or style of writing—the bubbling or
 rising up of water—a man's yard
 the worst sort of maple-tree with large
 veins

the middle space between the veins of the
 earth

full of veins or strings—gouty, swollen,
 blouted

that searches the veins or springs of
 water

a small vein

a city of Campania

of or belonging to *Venafrum*

venom, poison, any medicine (but chiefly
 strong or bad), witchcraft, sorcery
 —preparation or mixture for embalm-
 ing a body, any thing noxious (as
 fleas, the stinging of bees, the plague,
 a disease, &c.)—ointment or paint—
 a dying or colouring, or a colour—
 any thing unpleasant (as sea-water)

—*venenum terræ*, a sort of herb

poisonous or that poisons—a poisoner or
 forcerer, an impostor—*venefica-æ*,
 a poisoning wench, a forceress or
 witch

that poisons or bewitches in a superla-
 tive manner

a poisoning—sorcery, witchcraft
 bearing poison, venomous

venomous, poisonous
 I poison—I dye

a poisoner—of a poisonous quality
 poisoned, envenomed—poisonous, in-
 fections

of Venice—died in a Venice blue

pardon—leave, permission or licence—
 favour, courtesy

pardonable
 I come, arrive, come to be or become,
 spring or grow, accrue, proceed—go

—chance or happen to be, come to pass
 I come to, arrive, approach

Ptol.

Liv.

Cic. Glau.

Plin.

Cic.

Virg.

Hirt. Plin.

Juv.

Ov.

Mart.

Plin.

Vir.

Plin. Pers.

Liv.

Celf.

Hor.

Hor.

Cic.

Luc.

Ov.

Manil.

Virg.

Plin.

Solin. Cic.

Ov.

Plaut.

Tac. Cic.

Ov.

Varr.

Hor. Gell.

Suet. Tert.

Hor. Plin.

Prop. Juv.

Cic. Ter.

Nep.

Amm. Sid.

Cic.

Nep.

Plaut.

Ter.

† For even when *venenum* is said of a medicine, it implies such a strong one, as will either cure or kill
 whence *venenum* passes to things either noxious or nauseous in their preparation, or in the effect they produce.

‡ From *ānu* for *ānuat*, I remit, forgive, &c. whence perhaps *ānu*, sorrow, grief.

§ From the infinitive *venio* (Scaliger), see *hano*; but it seems to me that *venio* comes simply from *ven*,
 among, before or in the presence of, and *io* for *eo*, I come or go with *v* prefixed, as we saw at *vapulo*.)

ANTEVENIO	<i>I come before, have the start of, pre-</i>	Sall.
	<i>vent, surpass, excell</i>	
CIRCUMVENIO	<i>I come about, besiege—surround, encom-</i>	Liv. Hor.
	<i>pass—flow about—deceive, beguile</i>	Virg. Cic.
CONVENIO (cum quo er inter quos, de re, quem)	<i>I come or resort (with others), assemble,</i>	Cic.
convenit, it is meet or agreed or resolved upon,	<i>convene, suit, fit, besit, go to or call</i>	Plaut.
Cic. pax convenit, a peace is agreed upon,	<i>upon—come or go to a place, sue in</i>	Plin.
Liv.	<i>law or convene before a judge—</i>	Ter.
	<i>couple (as male and female)—agree</i>	
	<i>or accord together</i>	
DISCONVENIO	<i>I disagree, am unlike</i>	Hor.
RECONVENIO	<i>I enter an opposition against a thing</i>	Ist.
CONTRAVENIO	<i>I come against, oppose, cross</i>	Cic.
DEVENIO (ad or in rem)	<i>I come down to—chance or happen</i>	Cæs. Cic.
Evenio	<i>I come out or proceed—I happen by</i>	Hor. Cic.
evenit, it happens or falls out, Ter.	<i>chance, come to pass, fall out—fall to</i>	Sall.
	<i>one's lot</i>	
INVENIO	<i>I find, find out, meet with, invent or</i>	Ter.
	<i>devise, get, obtain, discover</i>	
ADINVENIO	<i>I invent or devise</i>	Cic.
REDINVENIO	<i>I find again</i>	Tert.
INTERVENIO (cui)	<i>I come in the mean while—come upon</i>	Cic. Ter.
interventum est, some-	<i>unawares—come or pass between—</i>	Tac.
body came suddenly, Ter.	<i>intervene, hinder—intercede, inter-</i>	Liv. Suet.
	<i>pose—happen now and then</i>	Plaut.
	<i>I come or enter into</i>	Gloss.
INTROVENIO	<i>I meet or come to one by chance, happen,</i>	Cic.
OBVENIO (cui)	<i>occur, fall to by lot—come or de-</i>	Varr.
	<i>scend to</i>	
PERTVENIO	<i>I come to or arrive at, obtain, get</i>	Cic.
POSTVENIO	<i>I come after</i>	Plin.
PRÆVENIO	<i>I come before, prevent, anticipate, ob-</i>	Liv.
	<i>viate</i>	
PRŌVENIO	<i>I come forth—proceed, grow, am pro-</i>	Plaut. Plin.
	<i>duced—come to pass</i>	Cic.
REVENIO	<i>I come again or back, return</i>	Cic.
SUBVENIO	<i>I come to one's assistance, help, succour</i>	Cic.
SUPERVENIO	<i>I come unlooked for, come suddenly—come</i>	Liv. Cels.
	<i>upon or after (another thing)—rise</i>	Hor.
	<i>or grow up above, leap upon (as the</i>	
	<i>male does the female)</i>	
TRANSVENIO	<i>I come or go beyond</i>	Tert.
ADVEN ³ A-Æ	<i>a foreigner, a stranger</i>	Cic.
CONVENA	<i>a stranger who (with others) comes to</i>	Cic.
	<i>dwell in one place</i>	
TRANSVENA	<i>a foreigner, a stranger</i>	Tertul.
CONVENI ⁵ ENS	<i>gathering or assembling together—suit-</i>	Lucr.
	<i>able, meet, agreeable, proper, conven-</i>	Cic.
	<i>ient</i>	
IN ³ CONVENIENS	<i>disagreeable, unfit, unsuitable</i>	Cass. ad Cic.
DIS ³ CONVENIENS	<i>unfit, unsuitable, that agrees not</i>	Last.
CONVENI ⁵ ENTER	<i>conveniently, agreeably, suitably, fitly—</i>	Cic.
	<i>seasonably</i>	Liv.
IN ³ CONVENIENTER	<i>inconveniently, unsuitably</i>	Aug.
CONVENI ⁵ ENTIA	<i>agreeableness, accord, conformableness</i>	Cic.
DIS ³ CONVENIENTIA	<i>unsuitableness, &c.</i>	Tert.
IN ³ CONVENIENTIA	<i>unsuitableness, indecency</i>	Gloss.

OBVENTIENTIA	
Ven ⁵ ILIA	
CONVENNO-ŌNIS	
IN ⁵ INVENT ¹ IBILIS	
CONVENT ¹ ICŪLUM	
vent ¹ IO	
CIRCUMVENTIO	
CONVENTIO	
RĒCONVENTIA	
INVENTIA	
ADINVENTIO	
INTERVENTIA	
OBVENTIO	
PERVENTIO	
PRÆVENTIO	
CONVENTIONĀLIS	
ADVENTITIUS er icius	
CONVENTITIUS	
INVENTITIUS	
OBVENTITIUS	
INVENT ¹ IUNCŪLA	
ADVENT ¹ OR	
CIRCUMVENTOR	
INVENTOR and rix	
ADINVENTOR	
INTERVENTOR	
PRÆVENTOR	
SUBVENTOR	
SUPERVENTOR	
ADVENTORIUS	
CIRCUMVENTORIUS	
ANTEVENT ¹ ŪLUS	
BENEVENT ¹ UM	
CONVENTUM	
ĒVENTUM	
INVENTUM	
ADINVENTUM	
MALEVENTUM	
EXVENT ¹ US-a-um	
ADVENT ¹ US-ūs	
CONVENTUS-ūs	
ĒVENTUS-ūs	
INVENTUS-ūs	
INTERVENTUS-ūs	
OBVENTUS-ūs	

a thing happening by chance	Tert.
Neptune's wife so called (with regard to the coming-in of the tide)—the wife of Latinus	Varr. Virg.
a fellow-traveller (perhaps we should read combenno—see under benna)	Apul.
that cannot be invented	Tert.
a little assembly, a conventicle	Cic.
a coming	Plaut.
a beguiling or deceiving	Aug.
a convention or meeting of people—a covenant	Varr. Sen.
a mutual or reciprocal covenant	lct.
a thought or a finding—invention	Cic. Quint.
an invention	Modest.
a suretyship, inter-vention or intercession	Cod. Theod.
what falls to one, revenue	Dig.
a coming at, an obtaining	Mart. Cap.
a coming before, anticipation	Quint.
of or belonging to covenants	lct.
accidental, adventitious, foreign, coming from some other person	Cic.
that has agreed (it is thought) ; but, in patres conventiū, some read commentitiū, some commentī	Plaut.
found (as a foundling)	Gloss.
accidental, happened by chance	Tert.
a little invention	Quint.
a guest, one that comes or arrives	Apul.
that beguiles or deceives	Lampr.
that finds or devises or invents	Cic.
that invents or devises	Cypr.
that comes in and interrupts, a visitor	Cic.
that comes first or anticipates	Ammian.
that comes to assist, that succours	Inscr.
that comes suddenly or unexpectedly for the arrival of one, congratulatory	Ammian.
for deceiving, deceitful	Mart.
that advances or approaches	August.
a city of Italy	Apul.
a covenant, compact, league	Plin.
an event, the issue	Cic.
an invention, a device	Cic.
a curious invention	Tert.
a city of Italy, called afterwards Bene-ventum	Plin.
read cruentus	Veget.
an arrival	Tert.
a convention or meeting of people, pack or crew, covenant, bargain—district or country—assize or session	Cic.
an issue or event, an end, sequel, incident	Plin.
—a god worshipped by husbandmen	Cæf.
an invention, a device	Cæf.
a coming between or in the mean while or unawares, interruption—an inter-posing or intervening	Varr.
a thing happening by chance	Plin.
	Suet.
	Tertul.

PRÆventus-ūs
PRŌventus-ūs

RĒventus-ūs
SUBventus-ūs
SUPERventus-ūs

VenŪLUS
vent¹O

ADvento

CONvento

PRŌvento

SUBvento

INvent⁵ARIUM

ADventat¹IO

vent¹ITO

VĒNUS-ĕris[†]

“à veniendū quōd ad omnes veniat,” *Ainsw.*
I would rather derive it from *Ēivw* or *Ēivw*, whence *Ēivmāw* or *Ēivmāw*, *venerem* appetō; but *Court de Gebelin* will have its origin to be the same as that of *Ēivst*

venerĀRIUS

venerĒUS or ius

(*Veneria civitas*, a city so called, *Sidon.*)

vener⁹PETA

vener⁷ŌSUS

venerŌ

vener⁵ANS

venerŌ

venerOR†

ADveneror

DĒveneror

venera¹BĪLIS

venerabilĪTER

vener⁵AEUNDUS

vener⁵ANS

vener⁵ANTER

venerat¹IO

venerat¹OR

venerat¹US

a preventing or an anticipating
yearly increase, income, revenue, store,
abundance—good success

a coming back, a return

a coming upon suddenly

a coming suddenly or unawares

an ambassador of *Turnus* so called

I come to or approach

I come to—approach, draw near

I often come to an assembly

I come forth and appear

I come and assist

an inventory

a coming to or approaching

I frequently come or go

the goddess of love and mirth and beauty

and gracefulness, the patroness of

lewdness, the morning star—the god-

dess of gardens—love—a mistress or

sweetheart—lust, venery—a lustful

woman, a charm or temptation—

comeliness, becomingness—a cast or

chance at the game cockal—*Veneris*

mensis, April—*Veneris crinis* or

gemma, a sort of amethyst

lecherous, venereal (some read *venerereus*)

of or belonging to *Venus*, lecherous, ve-

nereal; *venerius jactus*, a lucky cast

—*venerea* or *ia-æ*, a sort of shell-fish

that seeks *Venus* or lewd women

lustful, lewd

I do the act of venery (see lower)

that is in the act of venery (see lower)

I worship or honour

I adore, worship—honour—I pray unto,

supplicate—I am adored or wor-

shipped

I adore, supplicate

I worship, honour, revere

venerable—revering

venerably, reverentially

respectful, in a reverend posture

worshipping, revering (see before)

with veneration or reverence

worship, reverence, veneration

that worships or adores or reverences

adoring, &c.—adored, &c.

Tert.

Plin.

Cæf.

Macr.

Gloss.

Plin.

Virg.

Fest.

Cic. Tac.

Solin.

Næv.

Plaut.

Ulp.

Iren.

Cic.

Cic.

Varr.

Sen. Virg.

Ov. Juv.

Quint. Suet.

Ov.

Plin.

Petron.

Cic.

Plin.

Gloss.

Gloss.

Gloss.

Hygin.

Plaut.

Cic. Tac.

Plaut. Apul:

Varr.

Ov.

Liv. Valer.

Val. Max.

Liv.

Virg.

Tert.

Cic.

Ov.

Ov. Hor.

† He says, at *divos*, that *divos* comes from an oriental word equal in value to *ben*, the graces; in Chinese, *bin*, pleasure; and hints that *divos* is therefore a sort of adjective, as if *that rejoices the heart, agreeable, pleasant, delightful*, whence *Venus* and *venustus*: yet, in his Etymological Dictionary of Latin, he says *Venus* comes from *div*, pronounced *ven*, which he gives as meaning *eye, brilliant, beautiful*, &c. and at the syllable *an* (*cerule*), he mentions, *on, oen, ain*, as equivalent: in his Etymological Dictionary of Greek, at the syllable *ain*, which he makes arise from *an, on, ain* (*elevated*), he gives *ainos* as arising from the latter, and meaning the action of extolling a person or thing, praise, eulogy, flattery, adulation, speech, a saying or proverb, a parable or enigma; whence *ainos*, I praise, &c. Now, as we praise only that which can be looked upon as agreeable, either physically or morally, it seems that *divos* and *ainos* actually descend from the same parent; therefore, *amānus* must come from *ain* for *ainos*, and *divos* for *ainos*.

‡ “*Venerari, à veneri; observantiā proseguat ab venerem, i. e. veneratam*,” Scaliger.

VĒNUSIA-æ or Venu- sium-i ^a	a city of Apulia	Plin. Clod.
VenusINUS	of or belonging to Venusia	Hor.
VĒNUSTUS-a-um	comely, graceful, genteel, amiable, lovely,	Cic.
from Venus, according	fine, gallant, pleasant—Venuſta-æ ^f ,	Apul.
to Cicero; and, indeed,	a sort of herb	
it is as onustus from		
onus; (see the note on		
Venus)		
IN ³ venustus	unhandsome, graceless, indecent—un- lucky in love	Catul. Ter.
PER ² venustus	very handsome, very comely	Sidon.
venustAS-âtis ^f	comeliness, beauty, elegance, loveliness,	Cic.
	grace in speech and utterance—good	Ter.
venuste	fortune, felicity	
	handsomely, with grace, elegantly—	Quint.
IN ³ venuste	luckily	Cic.
venust ³ ŪLUS	unhandsomely	Gell.
venustO	somewhat handsome or comely or pretty	Plaut.
CONvenusto	I make handsome or embellish	Næv.
DĒvenusto	I embellish	Sidon.
VĒNOR†	I deface, spoil	Gell.
	I hunt or chase (beasts, fish, &c.)—seek	Virg. Cic.
	after—go about to get a thing craftily,	Hor.
PERvenor	aspire at	
vena ¹ BŪLUM	I hunt all over, seek anxiously	Plant.
Ven ¹ ANTO ³ dūnum	a hunting-poll, hunter's staff, bear-spear	Plin.
venat ¹ ICUS	the town of Huntington	Leland.
venat ¹ IO	of or for hunting	Cic.
	a hunting or chasing—venison or beasts	Cic. Celf.
venat ¹ ITIUS or icius	hunted	
venat ¹ OR and rix	caught in the chase	Ammian.
	that hunts or chases, that searches or	Cic. Ov.
venatorIUS	enquires	
venat ¹ ŪA	of or for hunting or huntsmen	Plin.
venat ¹ US-ūs	a hunting, a chasing	Plaut.
*VĒNTER-tris ^m	a hunting or chasing—a fishing	Cic. Plaut.
“ab īrigo, intestinum	the belly, all the cavity from the dia-	Juv.
præponendo digamma”	phragma to the pubes—any swelling	Virg.
Ainsw.	or projection like it, the stomach—	
	the fetus in the womb†—capacity	Ov.
	(of memory)	Mamert.
ventrĀLIS-is-e	of the belly—ventrale-is, an apron or	Macr.
	other garment for the belly	Plin.
ventri ³ COLA-æ ^m	that worships his belly	Aug.
ventricŌSUS	big-bellied (this is chiefly read ven- triosus)	Plaut.
ventr ³ ICŪLUS	a little belly—the stomach—the ven- tricle (as of the heart)	Juv. Celf.
ventriculĀTIO	the wringing of the belly	Cic.
ventriculŌSUS	wringing the guts	Cæl. Aur.
ventri ³ FICATIO	fortificare ventrificationem read for- tificari venter fricatione	Cæl. Aur. Celf.
ventri ³ FLUUS	that purges, laxative	Cæl. Aur.
ventri ³ IGO for ago-as	I make a belly	Plin. Val.

† Perhaps as if *belor*, from *Cleo*, an equivalent to *nado*, and *lmg*, an equivalent to *capture*.

‡ Not the womb itself, as Ainsworth gives it; but it is the fetus, because it causes a projection or swelling.

SUB-VENTRILE

ventri⁹LOQUUSventrōsus or iōsus or
uōsus

•VENTUS-im

“ab ἀνέμῳ-ἀνεμος, blow-
ing,” Perot.†

SUB-VENTĀNEUS

VentIDIUS

venti⁹LO (see lo)

Iventilo

ventila¹BRUMventil¹ABUNDUSventila¹IO

Iventilatio

ventila¹ORventi⁹LOQUUSvent⁷ōsus

ventosa

ventos¹ALIS

ventose

ventos¹ITAS

ventosO

vent⁸ŪLUS•VENUM-in or venus-ūst
(ven or venum, in comp.
see do)ven¹ALISvenal¹ITASvenal¹ITERvenal¹ITIUS or icius

venalitiūm or iciūm

venalitiARIUS, &c.

vendITARIUS (see vendo
at do)REVENEO⁴ (see venco at
eo)VENUNDATIO (see ve-
nundo at do)the udder of a cow or hinder teats of a
sowthat seems to draw his words from his
belly

round and prominent, ger-bellied

wind, empty air, applause—storm, tem-
pest—ventus textilis, riffany, lawnwindy or of the wind, addle (said of
eggs)

a Roman so called

I blow or fan—winnow—blow the
coals or excite or provoke—flourish
before fighting

I winnow or fan

a fan to winnow with

winnowing or fanning

a fanning or winnowing

a fanning or winnowing

that fans or winnows—a juggler

that blows as he speaks

windy, full of wind—exposed to the
wind, light or swift as the wind—
inconstant

a cupping-glass

of or concerning cupping

in a manner full of wind

a being full of wind—a boasting or
boasting

I cup or apply the cupping-glass

a little wind

a purchase, thing purchased or sold

to be sold, set to sale, venal—a
slave

venality

saleably, in a venal manner

pertaining to sale, set to sale, dealing in
slaves

things or slaves to be sold

that sells slaves, &c.—belonging to a
buckster, &c.

used to be or that may be sold

I am sold again

a selling

Marc. Emp.

Tertul.

Plin. Plaut.

Gloss.

Cic. Hor.

Petr.

Gloss.

Gell.

Juv. Plin.

Cic. Sen.

Plin.

Col.

Varr.

Plin.

Aug.

Col. Quint.

Sarisb.

Plin. Virg.

Cic.

Papias.

Oët. Hor.

Apul.

Apul. Fulg.

Const.

Ter.

Liv. Apul.

Cic.

Suet.

Sidon.

Sen.

Suet.

Petron.

Ulp.

Plaut.

Gloss.

Gloss.

† Some, however, derive *ventus* from *venio*, wind being air that comes with impetuosity, or air in commotion.
 ‡ From ἀνέμῳ, an equivalent for *capio* and *aufero*; for the thing purchased is taken away. Hence *veneo* means, properly, I go as a purchaser or thing sold, that is, I am sold; and so does *venum eo*; and *venundo* means, properly, I give as a purchase or thing sold. Now, *veno exercere aliquid*, in Tacitus, means to have something for sale;—this latter, as well as *venui habere*, in Apul. proves that *venum* is not, as some have thought, the supine of *venire*, for it should be *ventum*, whence *venitus* (see under *eo*). If my derivation be right, it will follow of course, that those are not wrong, who write *venum*, *venio*, &c.; instead of which, *venum* and *venio*, &c.

VĒPRES-is^m †vĕpre^sCULA

vĕprĒTUM

•VER-vĕris^s †vĕr^sCŪLUM

vĕrnĀLIS

vernus (see lower)

vern^oCŌMUSvern^oFERvern^oLĀGO-inis^fvern^oROSEUSvern^oX-icis^f

vernŪLUS

Pri-vernū-i

Pri-vernās-atis

Pri-vernūs-a-um

Pri-vernus-i

vernO

PRĒverno

vernāt³ILISvernāt¹IOVERNA-x^c ||

vernĀCŪLUS

vernĀLIS (see before)

VernalĪTER

vernĪLIS

vernĪLITAS

vernĪLĪTER

vern³ŪLA^c

vernulUS

(see before)

a thorn or thorny-bush, briar or bramble,
a hedge of thorns or brambles—ve-
pres-ium, thorns, brambles, thorny-
bush or thorny-bushes

a little briar or bramble

a place full of briars, a bramble-bush
the spring-timea little spring, a word of endearment
vernal, of spring—youthful (Pseudo
Corn. Gall.); but see under verna
here)of or belonging to spring, vernal—ver-
num-i, the spring; hence vernō, in
the spring-time

verdant, that blows

verdant or flowery, grown in the spring
a sort of thistle

smelling of spring-roses

the gum of the juniper-tree, varnish^svernula avis, a bird that sings in the
spring (it is thought by some; but see
under verna)

a city of the Volsci in Latium

of or belonging to Pri-vernū

of or belonging to Pri-vernū

a name of Italus

I spring, am verdant, flourish, bud,
sprout out—sing cheerfully (as birds
in the spring)—swarm (as bees do)
—get a new skin (as snakes do)

I spring before or early

that will make plants spring or grow
a renewing or growing, skin cast by the
snake

one born in the house from a man-slave

or a maid-servant, a bond-man, a
bond-woman—born or brought up or
growing in or near the house, proper
and peculiar to the spot or countryborn in the house, belonging or proper
and peculiar to the spot or country—
petulant, scoffing *

servile, belonging to slaves (doubted)

servilely, like a bond-slave (doubted)

servile, fawning, like a slave, saucy

servile carriage, saucy language—an
affected civility

flavishly or flavish-like

a little bond-slave or servant; vernulæ

libelli, merry books, pleasant jests

servile, flippant, petulant—vernula avis,
a bird home-bornCol.
Cic.

Cic.

Col.

Plin.

Plaut.

Manil.

Ov.

Plin.

Mart. Ca

Mart. Ca

Apul.

Tert.

Dod.

Gloss.

Virg.

Cic.

Cic.

Virg.

Mart.

Ov.

Col.

Plin.

Plin.

Cassiod.

Plin.

Plaut.

Mart.

Cic.

Tac.

Petr.

Hor.

Tac.

Quint.

Sen.

Sen.

Mart.

Petr.

Rutil.

† Perhaps from vĕpĕw, I inflame, swell; whence vĕgnos, 3. sing. aor. 1. ind. act. which, with vĕpĕ fixed, may have formed vĕpres; for the stinging of thorns occasions a sort of inflammation or swelling.

† From the Æol. Cĕg for iag or ĩg-ĕgog.

§ "A verno tempore, quo fluere solet lacryma juniperi," Ainsworth. But the author of *Le Jardin du Roi* Grecquet, at vernis, says from Cætan for Cætanum, which the barbarous Grecians used to express amber.

|| "Verna, qui ex ancillis civium Romanorum vere nati, quod tempus anni naturale factura est," Fest.

Vernodubrum-ī ⁿ	a river of Catalonia	Plin.
Veragri-orum	a people of Gaul	Cæs.
veratrum	the herb bellebore	Lucr.
verbenna-æ ^f	land ploughed or turned in the spring (it is thought; but Vulcanius reads ver-vactum)	Gloss.
Vercellæ-arum	a city of Piedmont	Plin.
Vercellensis	of Vercellæ	Plin.
*VERBERO†	I whip, lash—strike, verberate, beat, rate and chide, check, reprove	Liv. Cic.
ADverbero	I beat or lash soundly, &c.	Stat.
CONverbero	I beat or strike—lash or reprove	Curt. Sen.
DĒverbero	I beat sorely	Ter.
DĪverbero	I strike or bang here and there, cut, cleave	Virg.
Ēverbero	I beat or strike, slap	Quinct.
OBverbero	I beat about or around	Apul.
RĒverbero	I strike or beat back, reverbate	Sen.
TRANSverbero	I strike through	Virg.
verber-ētis ^a	a wand to beat with, scourge, whip— a stripe, blow, lash, jerk—stroke, blow or bang—blast of wind—re- proach, taunt	Ov. Ter. Luc. Lucr. Hor.
verbera ¹ BĪLIS	that may be or deserves to be beaten	Plaut.
verberat ¹ IO, or us-ūs	a beating or striking, impulsion, reproof, check	Cic. Plin.
CONverberatio	a beating or striking	Aug.
DĪverberatio	a striking or banging	Mart. Cap.
verberat ¹ OR	that beats or lashes	Prud.
DISverberat ¹ US	read diverberatus from diverbero	Lact.
verber ² EUS	that deserves beating	Plaut.
verber ³ O-ONIS	a rogue or rascal deserving to be beaten	Plaut.
TRiverbero	an arrant rogue hardened to blows	Gloss.
verber ⁴ OSUS	a rogue or slave deserving blows	Gloss.
SUBverber ⁵ USTUS (ustus from uro)	marked or branded with stripes	Tert.
verber ⁶ ITO	I often beat or lash	Cato
VERBUM-ī ⁿ , from verbero, as if verber ⁷ um]	a word, mere sound or mere word to no effect, talk, prating, a speech or saying—a proverb—a verb (as a part of speech), the word wherein all the force of the speech lies	Cic. Plaut. Quinct.
verbĀLIS	verbal	Fulg.
verbi ⁸ FICATIO	a discoursing	Cæcil.
verbi ⁹ GĒNA-æ ^m	Christ, the word incarnate	Prud.
verbi ⁹ GERO	I talk, discourse, carry words about	Apul.
verbi ⁹ LEVIS	inconsiderate in his speech	Prop.
verbi ⁹ LOQUIUM	a discourse, mere talk	Fulg.
ADverbium-ī ⁿ	an adverb	Quinct.
DĪverbium	the first part of a comedy	Liv.

† Perhaps ver is here from *āre* (the air), and *bero* is for *pero* (from *πείρω-μεν*, I penetrate, pass through, pierce, cut my way through, reach or come up to, surmount); but perhaps, as *εἰς-αἶρος* comes from *εἶρος*, with reduplication of the first syllable, so *εἰς-αἶρος* *ω*, meaning the same as the Latin *gravo*, *degravo*, *deprimo*, *depreco*, might, by the reduplication of the first syllable, have become *εἰς-εἰς-αἶρος-εἰς-αἶρος*, then *εἰς-εἰς-ω*, and, finally, changing the first *ε* into its equivalent *υ*, have been softened into *verbero*.

‡ "Quod autem verberet," Pap. "à verberatu, quod verberato lingua intra palatum aëre omnis oratio promatur," Meiner. Those derivations agree, and seem better than this of Varro's—"à veritate quod verum nos loqui solemus."

PRÆverbium
PRÖverbium
ADverbialis
PRÖverbialis
ADverbialiter
PRÖverbialiter
seminiverbius-i
 verb⁷ÖSUS
 verbosE
 verbosITAS
 verb⁸ÜLUM
VEREO†
 verEOR²-veritus sum

ADverecor
 REverecor (rem or quem)
IR³REverecor
SUB³verecor
 ver⁵ECUNDUS

 IN⁵verecundus
SUB⁵verecundus
 verecunde or iter
 IN⁵verecundE
 verecundia

 IN⁵verecundia
 REverecundITER
 verecundOR
 verecund³ANS
 ver⁵ENDUS
 verendum est, it is to be
 feared, Cic.

 ver⁵ENS
 REverens
IR³REverens
 ver⁵ENTER
 REverenter
IR³REverenter
 REverentia (cui)

IR³REverentia
 verit¹US (cui rei)

 REveritus
 VERETRUM
 veretr³ICULUM

 veret³ILLUMⁿ or illa^f

a prepositive particle
 a proverb, an old saying, an adage
 adverbial, of the nature of an adverb
 proverbial
 adverbially
 proverbially
 an apostle
 full of words, talkative, verbose
 with many words
 a long speech
 a little word
 I fear, stand in awe of, reverence
 I stand in awe, reverence, fear (quem
 or rem, sometimes cujus, sometimes
 cui, sometimes à quo, also with ut
 or ne and the subjunctive)
 I fear or stand in awe of
 I stand in awe of, fear—revere
 I reverence not, show no respect to
 I fear or reverence a little
 bashful, shame-faced, modest, demure—
 red, ruddy
 shameless—impudent
 somewhat shame-faced or bashful
 bashfully, modestly
 shamelessly, impudently
 bashfulness, modesty—a reverend re-
 gard
 shamelessness
 reverentially, respectfully
 I am bashful or modest, I am ashamed
 that is bashful
 to be revered, reverend, awful—
 verenda-orum, the privy parts (as
 they cannot be named without bash-
 fulness)
 fearing, reverencing
 fearing, revering—reverent, respectful
 immodest, rude, uncivil
 with respect
 respectfully, reverently
 irreverently, rudely
 fear or concern for—awe, reverence—
 regard, respect
 rudeness, irreverence
 that has feared or been in doubt
 about
 standing in awe, ashamed, regarding
 a man's or woman's privy part
 a little privy part (some read veretri-
 cillum)
 a sort of shell like a woman's privy part

Varr.
 Cic.
 Diom.
 Gell.
 Diom.
 Ammian.
 Sarisb.
 Cic.
 Cic.
 Prud.
 Hier.
 Prisc. & Gell.
 Cic.

 Accius.
 Ter. Cic.
 Dig.
 Cic.
 Cic.
 Hor.
 Cic. Plant.
 Gloss.
 Cic. Non.
 Sen.
 Cic. Liv.

 Tert.
 Enn.
 Cic.
 Cic.
 Ov.
 Plin.

 Cic.
 Cic. Tac.
 Tert.
 Sedul.
 Plin.
 Plin.
 Ov. Plin.
 Cic.
 Tac.
 Cæf.

 Liv.
 Suet.
 Petr.
 Apul.

† *Peromandui*, placed after *verus*, and represented in Greek by *περὶ μανδύος*, shews that *ve* prefixed stands for the aspiration attending *g*; hence *verus* may come from *per*, considered as an equivalent for the verb *labor*; and, indeed, he who is struck with awe, is like one who is ready to faint, &c. That the active *vereo* must have existed, is clear, in "Ubi maluit, metui se, quam vereri à suis," *Afranius*. Whence, in *August. C. D. 6, 9*. "ut dīpēō *Θεός* dicat timeri deos, à religiofo tantum vereri ut parentes." But the deponent *verecor* has prevailed,

•VERGO³-verfi-versum†
(ad or in rem)

CONvergo
pE or Divergo
Evergo
INvergo
REvergo
SUPERINvergo³ENS
DEvergo³ENTIA
verg³ILIAE-iarum†
AQUIvergo³IUM

Divergium
Evergobretus

•VERRO³-verri or verfi-
versum§

Averro
CIRCUMverro

CONverro
DEverro

E or EXverro

PRÆverro

REverro

verro³A-æ^f

DEverra

EXverraE or iæ f. pl.

verro³ES-is^m

Verreus

Everriator

verriculum

CONverriculum

Everriculum

verriculatus

verrinus

CONverritor

I decline, bend or lie or look toward Cæf.
—sink—pour out (venenum, &c. Hor. Lucr.
cui)

I bow or bend (with another or others) Vitr.
I decline or incline downward Apul.
I cast or send forth, pour out Liv.
I pour in or upon, incline towards Virg.
I incline back Cl. Mamert.
pouring upon Ov.
a bending or inclining down Gell.
the seven stars—glow-worms Liv. Plin.
a trench to make the water verge or Innocent.
run

the parting of a river into two streams Front.
a sort of magistrate (among the Hedui Cæf.
or Adui) created yearly

I impel, draw or push along, rake— Lucr.
scour, brush, sweep, make clean Plaut.
I sweep away Macer.

I sweep or scour around—(whence the Cato
participle circumverfus)

I sweep or brush, I thresh or beat Plaut.
I sweep or scrub Col.

I sweep or brush or scrub clean—sift or Cic. Sen.
examine

I brush or sweep before Ov.

I sweep back or over again Plaut.

an altar where they prayed that no Glosf.

Agrippa should be born Augustin.
a sort of goddess Felt.

the sweeping or purging of a family Col. Cic.
out of which a dead body was carried

a boar-pig (à verrendo, Varr.)—a

urname of the Cornelius's

of or concerning Verres; hence Verrea Cic.

lex; and Verrea-orum, festivals in

honour of Verres

the heir who performs the ceremony of Felt.

purging a family after a dead body is

carried out

a sweep net, drag, flew—a javelin|| Valer. Veg.

a broom or brush to sweep with Firmic.

a drag net or sweep—an extortioner or Ulp. Cic.

extortion

made like a drag-net Col.

of or belonging to a boar-pig—of Verres Plin. Cic.

that sweeps Apul.

† Ver seems to stand here for *versus*, and go to be a contraction of *ago*; and, indeed, according to Diomed. the
verit was anciently *verxi* instead of *verfi*, *ago* coming from *ἀγω-ἄξω*. The Greek correspondent of *vergo* is
some, however, derive *vergo* from *verto*, which see.

Some however derive *vergilæ* from *ver*, because this constellation rises in the equinox of spring.
Equis-ω, fut. *icō*, means *I move on, impel, am impetuous, run or flow, repel, stop (myself or others), desist,*
draw or retire; *icō* means *impetuosity*, &c. By prefixing *v*, as in *vaspulo*, and doubling *g*, one easily per-
ceives that *verro* may be formed from *icō*; and, indeed, it seems that, primarily, *verro* was applied to the
oars rushing with impetuosity upon the sea or land; as in Lucr. 1. 278. "*Venti mare, terras et nubila cæsi*
erant." *Verro* next was applied to the oars which act with an impelling force upon the waves; and, finally,
it came to express, figuratively, *I sweep or brush or scour*, because, in doing this, one imitates the wind which
sweeps every recess and clears it of its dust. Ainsworth thinks that *verro* may come from *icō*—see *oryo*.

But many read *vericulum* or *veruculum*, in Veget.—see under *veru*.

vers¹US	brushed or swept (but <i>versus</i> is also the participle of <i>verto</i>)	Virg.
CONversus	cleaned (see also <i>convertito</i> at <i>verto</i>)	Cato
Eversus (see <i>evertō</i> at <i>verto</i>)	brushed, scrubbed, robbed, pillaged	Cic.
CONverse	neatly, cleanly (see also at <i>verto</i>)	Catul.
VERruca-æ^f	a wart (from <i>verro</i> , I push forth or along)	Plin.
verruc¹ARIA-æ^f	the herb wartwort or turnsole	Plin.
verruc¹OSUS	full of warts, full of bullocks, rugged	Cic.
verruc¹ULA	a little wart	Col.
*VERTO³-ti-sum†	I throw or cast down, overthrow, destroy, turn upside down (whence I plough, dig or cast up; crateras <i>vertere</i> , to drink, to cope), turn (from one side to another, <i>rem ad rem</i>)—I transform (<i>rem in rem</i>)—I change (actively, <i>rem in rem</i>)—I change (neutrally, as if I am changed or altered, <i>in rem</i>)—I translate (e. Græco, Græca in Latinum, fabulas)—I dye or colour (<i>rem</i>)—impute or regard as or interpret (<i>rem in rem</i> or <i>cui rei</i>)—borrow of one to pay another—turn out to be, fall out or prove to be	Virg.
AB or A⁴verto	I turn away—turn, drive away—beat back—convert to another use, misemploy—abstain	Plin. Suet.
ADverto or adverto	I turn to or towards—I advert, turn or apply the thought to any thing or person	Suet.
ANimadverto from animus	I mind, observe, perceive, remark, take notice of, consider, animadvert, chastise, punish	Virg.
ANTEverto (cui)	I out-go, out-strip—prevent or am beforehand with—prefer	Ter. Tac.
CIRCUMverto	I turn round—I cheat, defraud	Plaut.
CONverto	I turn about or whirl, turn towards, transform, translate—change—apply or give my mind to a thing	Ov. Plaut.
CONTRōverto	I am in a controversy (the word is not approved)	Cic.
Dēverto or deverto (also used for <i>diverto</i>)	I turn away or aside (neutrally)—I impede or hinder	Aut. Vich.
Dīverto or diverto (divertor or divortor, I take up my lodging, Liv.)	I turn away or aside (neutrally), take up as my inn or lodging, digress, go from my purpose—disser—lead or turn aside (actively)	Cic.
EX or Evertō	I overthrow, destroy, batter or beat down, subvert, overset, dig down, confute, confound—turn upside down—turn out of	Plaut. Lucr.

† From *νίπτω*, fut. *νίπτω*, I throw down, overthrow, lay waste, &c. whence *νίπτω*, *νίπτω*, to account for *verto*. *ν* and *ε* are letters which differ but little; and, as *b* is found to stand for an aspiration, as well as *v* and *f*; so *ν* may be changed into *v*. Again, as the aspiration is often dropped in Greek compositions, so its equivalent *v* is dropped in *alorsum*, *deorsum*, *quorsum*, *seorsum*, *retrosum*, &c. As to *θ*, we have seen repeated instances of its being changed into *t*.

INVERTO	I turn upside down, invert, change— —turn in—turn the inside out—turn up (the ground)	Hor. Cic. Plin. Virg. Petr. Plaut; Tac.
INTERVERTO	I embezzle, pilfer—interlope, coax or chouse (one out of a thing)—spend or consume	
OBVERTO	I turn towards or against, stand or am situate towards, turn about	Virg.
PERVERTO OR PERVERTO	I overthrow, batter down, turn upside down—ruin, undo, corrupt, pervert, bring over to a party	Plaut. Nep.
PRÆVERTO OR PRÆVERTO (prævector, &c. is used deponently and passively)	I get before, out-run, prepossess or pre-occupy—am beforehand with, obviate, prevent—prefer or out-weigh, restrain or call back	Virg. Liv. Plaut.
PRÆTERVERTO	I turn by, turn upon or against	Plin.
RÉVERTO	I turn back, tumble over, revolve, return; revertor (depon.), I come back or again, return	Cic.
SUBVERTO	I overthrow, subvert, undo—turn over or upside down—cast (one) away by false accusation	Sall. Col. Tac.
TRANSVERTO	I turn athwart or across or away	Firmic. Luc.
VERMEN-ĪNIS†	whence vermina-orum, the griping of the guts, as if gnawed by worms	
VERMIN'ŌSUS	full of worms, troubled with worms, worm-eaten	Plaut.
VERMINO	I am troubled with worms—breed worms—ache, prick, shoot; verminor (passively), I am griped—(depon.) I pinch or twitch	Celf. Sen. Mart. Varr.
VERMINAT'IO	a breeding of worms or bots—any acute or pinching pain	Plin. Sen.
VERMIS-IS ^m	a worm, a grub, a vermin (à vertendo, Plin.)	Lucr.
VERM'ICŪLUS-ĪM	a little worm, a grub	Lucr.
VERMICULUS-A-UM (see the note on venuculus at VĒ)	of a scarlet or vermilion colour (this colour being from the cochineal, a grub of a particular plant)	Gloss.
VERMICULĀRIS-IS†	the herb worm-grass, stone-crop	Gloss.
VERMICULĀTUS	adorned or painted with a scarlet or vermilion colour—inlaid with small pieces of that colour	Gloss. Lucil.
VERMICULATE	chequer-wise	Quinct.
VERMICULATIM	chequer-wise	Zeno Ver.
VERMICUL'ŌSUS	full of worms	Pallad.
VERMICULOR	I breed worms, am worm-eaten	Plin.
VERMICULANS	pulsus vermiculans (as pulsus formicans), a pulse which beats as if worms were crawling about	Plin.
VERMICULAT'IO	worm-eating or breeding of worms in fruits or trees—the griping of the guts	Plin. Celf.

† As from torques, tortum, or torsum, we saw tormen, whence tormina arose; so from verto, versum, we get vermen and vermina; on which latter, Festus says, "Dolores corporis cum quodam minuto motu quasi à vermibus kindatur—this passage, in Lucr. 5, 995, "Donicum eos vita privarunt vermina seiva. Gesner explains thus: "Savi dolores ex muveribus, foris etiam vermiculi in incuratis vulneribus nati. Again, "Verminari pro torqueri, à vermibus deductum verbum, quod facile se torquant," Non. The reason therefore is obvious, why I place vermen, vermino, and vermis, here.

vermi⁹FLUUS
verpus-a-um†

verpa-æ†

IN³avers¹IBILIS

CON²versibilis

IN²versibilis

PER²versibilis

versIBILITAS

Dİ²vers⁹COLOR

versicolor or ius

vers²FORMIS

vers³ILIS

A²vers¹IM

CON²TRO²versim

CON²versim

RET²RO²versim

TRANS²versim

UNI²versim

vers¹IO

A²versio†

AD²versio

AN²TE²versio

ANIMAD²versio, or us-ūs

CIRCUM²versio

CON²versio (or conversus-ūs,
Macrob.)

Ē²versio

IN²versio

INTER²versio

PER²versio

RĒ²versio or re²versio

SUB²versio

TRANS²versio

vers⁹PELLIS

AD²vers⁹PES-pedis

AD²vers⁹ITOR (from eo)

Dİ²versitor

CON²vers⁹IUNCŪLA

Ā²vers⁹OR

ANIMAD²versor

Dİ²versor

Ē²versor

INTER²versor

SUB²versor

DĒ or Dİ²versorius

versoria or vorforia-æ

that flows with worms, full of worms
circumcised, stripped bare — substan-
tively, one circumcised, a Jew—
a man's yard, the middle finger
the man's yard (see puta, p. 237,
Vol. II.)

unchangeable, not to be averted
changeable, variable
changeable, that may be inverted
variable

variableness
of several colours

for vericolor at color

variable, changeable

that turns easily

by turning aside or back

in a controverting manner, contrarily

by turning or changing about
backwards

cross-wise, across

universally, generally

a turning or version, a translation

a turning aside or back—a turning (from
the subject)—a²version or hatred

a turning against, an opposition

anticipation, an anticipating

an observing or observation, reproof

a moving or turning round

a revolution or course, alteration, a
turning upside down, disturbance—
a conversion

an overbrowwing, subversion

inversion, a turning inside out

an embezzling, a pilfering, a destruc-
tion

a throwing upside down or perverting

a coming back again, a returning

an overturning, sub-version, ruin

a metamorphose

that changes his skin or form, crafty,
double dealing

for antipus at pus

that goes against or opposes

a host that keeps an inn or a public-
house

a little conversion

that turns aside or away

an observer, a reprover

a guest or lodger

an overbrower, a destroyer

an embezzler or interloper

that overturns or subverts or destroys

of or for lodging

a cord to turn the sail or a rudder

Paullin.
Mart. Juv.

Gloss.
Mart.

Apul.

Gloss.

Apul.

Prod.

Gloss.

Mart. Cap.

Ulp. Prod.

Tert.

Mart. Cap.

Cl. Mam.

Apul.

Firmic.

Claud. Mar.

Plin.

Gell.

Plin.

Hirt. Quint.

Bibl.

Cic.

Ammian.

Cic. Lamp.

Quint.

Cic.

Alcim.

Cic.

Cic.

Tert.

Tert.

Cic. Gloss.

Arnob.

Gloss.

Plaut.

Gloss.

Plaut.

Petr.

Salv.

Cic.

Cic.

Cic.

Virg.

Cod.

Tac.

Plaut. Suet.

Plaut.

† "Avertendā pelle, quæ mutilatur in circumfessione," Ainsw. For my part, I think it a contraction of *aversio*—see *putus*, p. 237, Vol. II. and my note on it.

† *Aversione* or *per aversionem vendere* or *emere*, to sell or buy in the lump standing to all hazards; *aversio locorum opus*, a work taken in the lump, the contractor standing to all hazards, &c.

DIVERFORIUM

DIVERFORIOLUM

DIVERFORIARIUS

VERSURA or VORSURA

versurâ solves, you will
pay at last, let you do all
you can, Ter.

INVERSURA

INTERVERSURA

VERSUTUS

VERSUTE

VERSUTIA-IAE

VERSUTILOQUUS

VERSUS-US

(vorsus-ûs, a dance
called the round, Plaut.)

VERSICULUS

VERSUDICUS

VERSIFICO

VERSIFICATIO

VERSIFICATOR

VERSIFICUS

VERSIFIC

VERSUS-A-UM

see also under verro

aversus, anciently adversus
(adversus et aversus, be-
fore and behind, Cic.)

ADVERSUS

see at aversus

CONVERSUS

see also under verro

INCONVERSUS

CONTROVERSUS

INCONTROVERSUS

DEVERSUS

DIVERSUS, anciently diversus

INVERSUS

PERVERSUS, anciently pervorsus

IMPERVERSUS

PRÆVERSUS

PRŌVERSUS or provorsus

RETROVERSUS

an inn, a lodging, a harbour, a villa

a little inn or lodging

that keeps an inn or a lodging

a turning—the turning of oxen or horses
when at the end of the land they
plough—versuram facere, to take up
money at great interest, in order to
discharge a debt

a winding or turning

the angle of a field

that turns every way, crafty, wily

craftily, cunningly, evasively

wilyness, sublety

that talks craftily

a turning when at the end of the land
which oxen or horses plough—a turn-
ing on the toe in dancing—a rank or
row or series of things—a line (in
prose)—a verse—the superscription of
a letter—a note or tune—a square
plat of ground (a hundred feet every
way)

a little verse or short sentence

an epic poet

I make verses, versify

a making of verses, versification

a versifier or maker of verses

like or forming a verse

after the manner of verses

turned, changed, propense, inclined—
overturned, abolished

turned away or back—averse, estranged,
disaffected, purloined, embezzled—
shy, loath (à re)

opposite, over-against—right towards
us, unfortunate, adverse, unseasonable,
displeased—evil

converted, changed, turned about, turned
towards, translated

fixed, not converted

controverted, disputed, doubtful, lii-
gious

undisputed, not controverted

turned down

contrary, apart—overtwart, sundry,
several, divers, distinct, unlike

turned in or out or upside down—
changed or altered—confused, dis-
ordered

overthrown, perverted, awry, askew,
froward, cross-grained, untoward,
awkward—unlucky, unhappy
not overthrown, &c.

that precedes (præversum fulgur)

strait forward; provorsum fulgur,
some read præversum fulgur

turned backward

Cic.

Cic.

Gloss.

Varr. Col.

Cic.

Vitr.

Hygin.

Cic.

Cic.

Apul.

Cic.

Col.

Plaut.

Virg.

Nepos.

Cic. Ov.

Plin. Varr.

Cic.

Victor

Quinct.

Quinct.

Quinct.

Solin.

Sarisb.

Liv.

Tac.

Plin. Cic.

Cæf.

Plin. Cc.

Liv.

Cic.

Apul.

Cic.

Cic.

Fest.

Cic. Tac.

Plin.

Hor. Ter.

Cic.

Plaut.

Manil.

Gloss.

Plaut.

Fest.

Ov.

TRANSVERSUS†	overthwart, across, traverse—contrary, opposite, cross	Liv. Cic.
UNIVERSUS	universal, the whole, all without exception	Cic.
TRANSVERSA	askew, askint	Virg.
UNIVERSALIS	universal, general, belonging to all	Plin.
UNIVERSALITAS	universality, generality	Onomast.
UNIVERSALITER	generally, in the whole	Caius.
UNIVERSATIM	generally, in the whole	Sidon.
ADVERSE	in a contrary manner	Gell.
DIVERSE	diversely, in divers parts	Ter.
OBVERSE	opposite, on the opposite side	Col.
PERVERSE or PERVORSE	awkwardly, untowardly, per-versely, mischievously, peevishly, morosely	Cic.
TRANSVERSE	cross-wise, across	Celf.
UNIVERSE	generally, in the whole	Cic.
CONTRÖVERSIA-IZ†	a controversy, dispute, quarrel	Cic.
CONTRÖVERSIALIS	contentious, litigious	Sidon.
CONTRÖVERSIFÖLA	a little controversy or dispute	Diomed.
CONTRÖVERSIFÖSUS	full of controversy or variance, contentious	Liv.
ADVERSITAS	difference, contrariety	Plin.
DIVERSITAS	diversity, difference, unlikeness	Plin.
PERVERSITAS	per-verseness, forwardness	Cic.
UNIVERSITAS	the whole in general, the generality or community—an universality	Cic.
ADVERSUM	adversity, misfortune — adversa-orum, adversity, misery, affliction	Moderns Cic. Ov.
versus or vorsus, also versum or vorsum	towards	Cic. Sall.
ADVERSUS or adversum (advorsum, Plaut.)	against, towards—concerning, opposite to (quem or rem)	Cic. Ter.
EXADVERSUS or exadversum	over against (cui loco)	Ter.
INADVERSUM	on the other part, across, through	Cæf.
ALTROVERSUM or vorsum	on or to another side or place	Gloss. Plaut.
CONTRAVERSUM	contrarily, on the contrary	Solin.
INVERSUM	in an inverted manner	Solin.
INTRÖVERSUS	inwardly	Petron.
QUOQUOVERSUS or versum	every way, on every side	Cic.
RETROVERSUS or versum	backwards	Petron.
SINISTROVERSUS	on the left	Lactant.
TRANSVERSUS or versum	across, across	Cato
AVERTIS A-†	a wallet or saddle-bag	Schol.
POSTVERTA or vorta	one of the sisters Carmentæ (see the note on profus)	Gell.
VERTAGUS-IM	that hunts by himself (said of a bound that brings home his game)	Mart.
some vertragus, some vertraha, some veltrahus, some veltracha		
AVERTARIUS	a horse that carries saddle-bags	Cod. Theod.
VERTIS EBRA	a turning joint, a joint in the back-bone	Celf.
VERTIBRATUS	made in the form of a joint of the body	Plin.
VERTIS EX or vortex-icis	a whirlwind—a whirlpool or turning round of water, &c. the top of any thing, a pole of the world—the top or crown of the head—the head	Plin. Virg. Cic. Ov.

† Transversarium for adversaria-orum, hereafter at adversarius, Jun.

Bi vertex	that has two tops	Stat.
CON vert ⁴ IBILIS	changing, variable	Apul.
IN ³ CON vertibilis	invariable, unchangeable	Tert.
INTER vertibilis	intervertibilis inconstantia	Sarist.
CON vertibilitas	inconstancy	Orof.
vertibŭlum	for vertebra	Laet.
verticillum ⁿ or icillus ^m	a whirl, a hinge, the pin or peg of an instrument	Plin.
verticillātus	jointed together, apt to turn	Cels.
verti ⁹ CORDIUS	that turns the heart; Verticordia, a name of Venus	Val. Max.
verticōsus or vorticofus	that whirls round, full of whirlpits	Sen. Liv.
verticŭla-ae ^f	a screw for engines, key of instruments, whirl for a spindle—joint in the back-bone	Vitr. Lucil.
verticulum	a screw for engines—whirl for a spindle	Vitr. Luc'.
D iverticulum	a side-way, by-path, passage, lane, turning—inn or lodging—hole to get out at—digression	Ter. Liv. Ci.
R everticulum	a winding, return or revolution	Juv. Apul.
verticulus	for vertebra	Solin.
vertigo-inis ^f	a whirling round, giddiness, dizziness or swimming of the head—a rolling or change	Plin. Luc.
vertigin ⁷ ōsus	subject to a giddiness or dizziness	Plin.
vertiginO	1 whirl round, am giddy or dizzy	Tert.
verti ⁹ PEDIUM	a sort of herb	Apul.
Vertumnus (or Vortumnus, Acon.)	the god of change, a vaulter that jumps from one horse to another—a turnsof—an inconstant fellow	Prop. Apul. Hor.
Vertumnālia-ium or iorum	the festivals of the god Vertumnus	Varr.
vervex-vēcis ^m †, also berbex, whence berbeculus, Petr. Frag.	a wether-sheep—a blackhead, a fool	Cic. Plaut.
verveceus	verbēc. and verb. are found in inscriptions	
vervecinus	like a wether-sheep	Plaut.
vervegnus	of or belonging to a wether-sheep	Lampr.
Mavors-ortis	of a wether-sheep	Eug. Tolet.
adversis or advoris or advosis	Mars (the god of war)	Cic.
AN tevorta	an adversary	Fest. Gloss.
Mavortes-is ^m or Mavorta-ae ^f	a goddess of future events	Macr.
mauvortius	a sort of female garment	Serv.
D ivortium	warlike, martial	Virg.
D ivortiO (doubted)	a turning or passage or division—separation or parting	Liv. Cic.
VERS ¹ O	I turn from one place to go and lodge	Hygin.
verfor, I am turned, am employed (in re), converse or stay with one, Cic.	I often turn—tumble up and down or over and over—stir or turn about, weigh, consider—drive from place to place (as shepherds do, &c.)—manage—perplex, tease, fret	Plin. Cic. Hor.
avverfor	I turn or look another way—disregard, refuse—disdain, dislike, abhor	Virg. Plaut. Enn.
AD verso or adverso	I turn to and observe	Cic. Liv. Ov. Plaut.

† "Averpus, cui verpa exsecta," Ainsworth (see verpus before, and the note on it); hence vervex is as if verpus which became also berbex.

ADversor (rem or cui rei)
CIRCUMversor

CONversor

CONTRōversor
DE or DIVERsor
INversor

INTERversor (doubled)
OBversor

RĒversor
SUBversor
TERgiversor
TRANSversor

vers^aBILIS
āversabilis
versabilITAS
vers^aABUNDUS
TERgivers^aANS
TERgivers^aANTER
ADvers^aARIUS

ANNiversarius
TRANSversarius
ANNiversariē

versat³ILIS
versat¹IO

āversatio
ADversatio
CONversatio

OBversatio
TERgiversatio
āversat¹OR and RIX
ADversator and RIX
CONversator
TERgiversator
DE or DIVERs¹ITO

SEORSIM, as if sevorsum
ALiorsum

DEorsus or deorsum
EXTrorsus or extrorsum
PRIorsus or priorsum

PRorsus or prorsum
nihil prorsus, nothing at
all, Cic.

PRorsus-a-um

QUorsus or quorsum

QUoqueorsum

I oppose, thwart, am against
I cause to turn; circumversor, I roll
up and down

I turn or whirl about—conversor, I
converse with, frequent, haunt (cum
quo, inter quos, in montibus)

I contest, controvert (inter quos, de re)
I sojourn or lodge

I often return—inversor, I employ my-
self about

I converse or mix with

I am up and down frequently, am pre-
sent under people's view, appear be-
fore one—I oppose

I turn topsy-turvy

I subvert, overthrow

I turn back, run and fight still, shuffle

I move across (said of sprinkling meal
or dust)

that may be turned—unstable, inconstant
abominable, detestable

variableness

turning or whirling

shuffling, acting with reluctance

unwillingly, with reluctance

adversary, inimical; adversaria-orum,
a note-book, loose papers

anniversary, done every year

set overthwart

yearly

that may be turned or that easily turns

a turning or winding—a change

aversion, loathing, misliking

opposition, enmity

a turning or whirling about—fami-
liarity—conversation, behaviour, car-
riage

a frequent appearance before one

backwardness, flinching, a subterfuge

that turns another away, that dislikes

that opposes or acts as an enemy

a fellow-lodger

that turns back or shuffles

I often turn aside or often resort to

for seorsum, as if sevorsum

for aliorsum (see p. 19, Vol. I.)

downwards

towards the outside

towards the front part, strait along (pri-
or prae)

strait, strait along—throughout, entirely,

utterly, wholly, absolutely, verily,

surely

right, strait, direct—prorsi limites, Hygin.

boundaries strait to the east

to which side; whither, to what end or

purpose

to which side, whither, &c.

Cic.
Lucr.

Cic. Sen.

Cic.
Cic.

Fulg. Lucr.

Gloss.
Liv.

Tert.
Veget.
Plaut.

Cic.
Sept. Seren.

Sen. Curt.
Lucr.

Saristb.
Lucr.

Cic.
Paterc.
Cic.

Cic.
Cæf.

Aug.
Plin.

Vitr. Sen.
Quinct.

Tert.
Sen. Plin.

Cato

Cic.

Cic.
Gloss. Tert.

Apul. Tert.
Gloss.

Lucil.
Gell.

Gloss.
Arrian.

Apul. Col.
Gloss.

Mam. Man.

Plaut.
Cic.

Hygin.

Cic. Tert.

Solin.

<i>veracitas</i>	veracity	Moderns
<i>veraciter</i>	truly or with truth of speech	Fulg.
<i>veraculus</i>	that boasts of having foretold things	Suet.
<i>vere</i>	truly, verily, justly	Cic.
<i>vericola</i>	that is fond of truth	Tertul.
<i>veridicus</i>	speaking truth	Cic.
<i>veridice</i>	with truth of speech	Ammian.
<i>veriloquax-âcis</i>	speaking truth	Gloss.
<i>veriloquium</i>	a true speech, a right interpretation, etymology or true meaning of a word	Cic.
<i>verimonia-æ</i>	truth (it is thought)†	Plaut.
<i>verisimilis</i>	likely, credible	Cic.
<i>verisimiliter</i>	with likelihood, credibly	Apul.
<i>verisimilitudo</i>	likelihood, probability, true likeness of a thing	Cic.
<i>veritas</i>	truth, verity, the truth, what is true	Cic.
<i>verivēbium</i>	veracity, truth of speech	Plaut.
<i>vero</i>	indeed, verily, truly, yea truly, nay rather, but, forsooth (in ironies)	Cic.
<i>Verolanium</i> or <i>Verulamium</i>	an ancient city near St. Alban's	Tac.
<i>Verona-æ</i>	a city of Lombardy	Ov.
<i>Veronensis</i> or <i>ius</i>	of or pertaining to Verona	Plin.
<i>verosus</i>	full of truth	Mart. Cap.
<i>verum</i>	a thing that is true, the truth—reason, justice	Perf. Cic.
(see under <i>veru</i>)		
<i>verum</i>	just so, yea truly—but, but yet	Ter. Plaut.
<i>verumtamen</i> or <i>veruntamen</i>	nevertheless, but yet, for all that	Cic.
<i>vero</i>	I foretell truth, relate the truth	Gell.
<i>verat'or</i> and <i>rix</i>	that foretells a true thing (hardly used)	Salmaf. Apul.
<i>Vermandui</i> , <i>vermanduis</i>	a people of France (les Vermandois)	Plin.
<i>•VESTICA-æ</i> †	a purse or bag—a bladder—rhodomontade, a swelling style—the privy parts of a woman; also urine	Varr. Cic.
<i>vesicarius</i>	of or good for the bladder— <i>vesicaria-æ</i> , the herb alkakengy	Mart. Juv.
<i>vesiculula</i>	a little bladder	Scribon.
<i>vesicul'osus</i>	frothy or foamy	Plin.
<i>vesico</i>	I apply some medicament to the bladder	Cic.
<i>vesicat'orium</i>	a medicament for raising a blister	Cael. Aur.
<i>•VESPA-æ</i> , <i>σπερ-æ</i> ‡	a waft—one that carries out dead bodies to be buried (see under <i>vesper</i>)	Th. Prisc.
<i>Vespasie-arum</i>	a place in the country of the Sabines	Medic.
<i>Vespasia</i> or <i>esia</i>	the mother of Titus Flavius	Cic.
<i>Vespasianus</i> or <i>esianus</i>	the surname of Titus Flavius	Fest.
<i>•VESPERUS</i> , <i>σπερος</i>	the evening star—see <i>hesperus</i>	Suet.
<i>subvesperus</i>	the west south west	Gloss.
<i>vesper-eris</i> §	the evening star—the evening—the west or western parts of the world—a theft in the evening§	Suet.
<i>vesper-er-arum</i>	of or pertaining to the evening	Hor.
<i>vespera-æ</i>	the evening— <i>vespera</i> , in the evening	Vitr.
<i>vesperalis</i>	of or belonging to the west	Virg. Sall.

† But, in “*istunc ad amicam verius verimonia referre*,” read *meras querimonia*.

‡ From *sic*, in, into, &c. and *venio*, I come, go, overtake; or perhaps *ἔχω*, I hold, keep, &c.

§ *Vivere suo vesperi* is equivalent to *vivere suis vesperinis*.

vesper ¹ or è	in the evening, late	Cic.
†ER ² vesper ²	very late	Cic.
vesperNA, as if vesperina	a dinner or repast towards the evening	Fest.
vesPERTILIO-ŌNIS ^m	a bat or vespere mouse†	Plin.
vesPERTINUS	of or done in the evening—western—vespertinum, the evening	Cic. Hor.
vesperŪGO-INIS ^f	the evening star—a bat or vespere mouse	Plin.
vesperO	I draw towards the evening (used in the third person singular; vesperat and vesperascit, &c. with dies understood)	Plaut. Tert. Gell.
vesperASCO ²		Ter.
AD or INvesperascit	it draws towards evening	Cic. Liv.
vesperasc ³ ENS	drawing towards evening or sun-set (vesperascence cœlo)	Nep.
vesperat ¹ US	drawn to the evening (die jam vesperato)	Solin.
vesPILLO-ŌNIS ^m	one that carries out dead bodies to be buried (this being done in the night), a bearer at a burial (an employment looked upon as vile and infamous)—see vespā	Suet. Gloss.
(vespilio, vispilio, vispellio, bispellio, bispilio)		
*VESTA, īsīa	the goddess of fire (from īsīa)—fire—the goddess of the earth (from īsīa)	Cic. Virg. Ov.
vestĀLIS, īsīās	of or belonging to the vestals (virgins obliged by vow to chastity, and to take care of the fire in the temple)	Luc.
vestālĀ-ium	days on which the vestals were to sacrifice to Vesta	Varr.
VestĪNI-Ōrum	a people of Latium	Plin.
VestĪnus-a-um	of or belonging to the Vestini	Mart.
*VESTĪGO-as†	I trace, follow by the track—follow by the scent—search diligently, enquire into or after	Stat. Plin. Liv.
ē or EXvestigo	I seek, follow, seek out—evestigatus, traced out, discovered	Gloss. Sen.
INvestigo	I seek or search or find by the prints of the feet, trace, investigate, inquire into	Cic.
PERvestigo	I make a thorough search	Cic.
INvestigat ¹ BĪLIS	that may be traced out or discovered	Lactant.
IN ² investigabilis	impenetrable	Tert.
INvestigĀRIUS-Ī ^m	a blood-hound	Littl.
investigat ¹ IO	a searching or seeking after	Apul.
EVestigatio	a seeking or tracing out	Aug.
INvestigatio	a searching or tracing out, enquiry	Cic.
PER ³ vestigatio	a searching narrowly or thoroughly	Cic.
vestigat ¹ OR	a tracer or hunter	Col.

† Some think that *vespertilio* means also one who sees best in the dark; but then it should be *vespilio*.

† From *īsīa* and *āyō*, in the sense of I break, drive, move; for as *Vesta* passed from the goddess of fire to express, poetically, fire itself; so *Vesta* being said to be also the goddess of the earth, may likewise have been made to express the earth itself; hence it is that *vestigium* is properly the print of a foot, that is to say, the mark which remains of the ground having been broken or stamped by the foot. But, as *īsīa* is also equivalent to *asylum*, in the sense of altar or place of refuge, it is likely that *vestigo* comes from this *īsīa* and *āyō*; for *vestigo* may have meant, primarily, I move towards (that is, I go in search of) the place where one has taken refuge or settled himself. Court de Gebelin derives *vestigium*, &c. from *pes* and *ago*, to which latter he gives the meaning of I impress, I seek.

<i>Investigator</i>	that seeks or traces out	August.
<i>INvestigator</i> and <i>rix</i>	that searches or traces	Cic. Capel.
<i>PERInvestigator</i>	that searches or examines narrowly	Hier.
<i>vestigium</i>	the print of a foot—a trace or track— a mark or sign or token, a print or impression—the very minute or point of time	Hor. Ov. Cic. Cæf.
<i>Investigio</i> or <i>e vestigio</i>	by and by, forthwith	Cic.
* <i>VESTIS</i> -is, iōdēs	a garment—all manner of array or clothes, even bed-clothes—the skin of a snake, a beard or hair of the face	Virg. Luc. Lucr.
<i>INvestis</i> -is-e	without clothes—that has no beard yet	Tert. Apul.
<i>vestiarius</i>	that makes or sells garments—fit to keep clothes in—that takes care of the wardrobe	Petr. Cat. Gloss.
<i>vestiarium</i>	a wardrobe	Plin.
<i>vesticeps</i> -cipis	that begins to have a beard	Gell.
<i>vesticontubernium</i>	a lying in the same bed-clothes (some read <i>vestæ contubernium</i>)	Petr.
<i>vesticula</i> -æ ^f	a small garment	Paull.
<i>vestifex</i> -icis or <i>ficus</i> -i ^m and <i>fica</i> -æ ^f	that makes garments	Inscr.
<i>vestificium</i> ^a or <i>ina</i> ^f	a making of garments	Gloss. Ten.
<i>vestifluus</i>	wearing loose garments or abounding in garments	Petr.
<i>vestiplicus</i> ^m -plicas ^f	that folds or lays up garments	Inscr. Gloss.
<i>vestispicus</i> ^m -ipicas ^f from <i>specio</i>	that looks after or has the charge of apparel	Plaut.
<i>vestio</i> ^a	I clothe, apparel, array—cover, deck	Plaut. Cic.
<i>CIRCUMvestio</i>	I clothe or cover around	Plin.
<i>CONvestio</i>	I clothe all over, deck, apparel	Cic.
<i>DEvestio</i>	I unclothe, divest	Apul.
<i>INvestio</i>	I enrobe, deck, adorn—I invest one in an estate	Plin. Calv.
<i>REvestio</i>	I clothe again	Tert.
<i>SUPERvestio</i>	I clothe or cover over	Plin.
<i>vestimentum</i>	clothing, apparel, attire	Cic.
<i>INvestimentum</i>	read separately in <i>vestimentum album</i> addere	Liv.
<i>vestitor</i>	a taylor	Lampr.
<i>vestitura</i>	a covering, attire	Inscr.
<i>INvestitura</i>	the investing of one in an estate	Id.
<i>vestitus</i> -us-ūs	apparel, array, raiment, garniture— garment	Cic. Plin.
<i>vestitus</i> -us-a-um (malevestitus read se- parately)	clothed, apparelled, arrayed, covered— decked, adorned—that has beard	Cic. Liv. Sen.
<i>INvestitus</i>	unclothed	Prud.
<i>INvestio</i> -as	I heat or warm (Littl. ex Macr.)	Mart. Plin.
* <i>VESVIUS</i> † or <i>Vesūvius</i> <i>Vesēvus</i>	a mountain of Campania	Stat.
<i>Vesvius</i> -a-um	of or belonging to <i>Vesuvius</i>	Col.
<i>Vesvīnus</i> or <i>Vesuvīnus</i>	of or belonging to <i>Vesuvius</i>	Stat.
† <i>Vesūlus</i> -i ^m	a mountain on the west of Liguria	Virg.

† From *īus*, within, inward, or *īo* (I send or throw), and *cia* (violence), or *īc* (dart, missile weapon) because the smoke and fire which issue from its bosom denote a violent agitation within, or may be compared to missile weapons hurled. Observe, that some write *Vesvius* for *Vesvius*.

•VETER-ēris†

vetus-ēris
for comp. and superlat.
see veter

PER²vetus

VETERA castra

VETERNUS-a-um

veternum^m (or veternum^m,
Stat.)

veter²ŌSUS

veter²nosITAS

veterO

INVETERO

vetera²MENTĀRIUS

veter²ĀNUS

NONveteranus

veterĀRIUS-ii

veterANIUM or ānum

INVETERAT¹IO

veterat¹OR and rix

veteratoriUS

veteratoriE

veterat¹US

INVETERATUS

veter⁶ASCO

INVETERASCO

veterETUM-i

vetus⁸CŪLUS

vet⁸ULUS

VetŪLŌNIA^f or ulonium^m

VetulonENSIS or ius

VeturIA-ia^f

vetUSTUS

anciently for vetus, whence the compa-
rative veterior, and superlative ve-
terrimus

old—former, past, that has been chro-
nical, customary—out of date or stale
or worn out—of an ancient descent;
noble, experienced in

very old, very ancient

a town in the Duchy of Cleves

old, ancient

a drowsy disease (old people being sub-
ject to it)—the lethargy—stupidity,
sluggishness—naughtiness

lethargic — drowsy, sluggish — faint,
feeble

lethargy, drowsiness, sluggishness

I grow old

I prepare a thing so as to keep it long
from rotting or spoiling—I am esta-
blished by long time, am of long con-
tinuance—am antiquated or abolished

a cobbler

old, skilful by experience—substantively,
a veteran or old soldier

a fellow-veteran

a cobbler

a place for keeping things from spoiling,
&c.

inveteracy, long continuance of a dis-
order

old and experienced, a crafty person

crafty, deceitful, tricking

expertly, craftily

grown old

confirmed by long use, of long continuance

I grow old

I grow old or obsolete—wax of force and
strength by long continuance—grow
incurable

old fallow-ground (see vervaetum)

oldish, rather stale or worn out

somewhat old, stale or worn out—vetu-
lus-i, an old man—vetula-æ, an old
woman

a town of Tuscany, *Ὀυτελῶνας*
of Vetulonia

a family or district or hundred so called
old, ancient, that uses antiquated words

Accius.

Liv. Cic.

Ter.

Tac.

Cic.

Tac.

Fulgent.

Paull.

Plaut. Virg.

Col.

Plin. Ter.

Sen.

Fulgent.

Cels.

Plin.

Cic.

Lactant.

Suet.

Liv.

Suet.

Cod.

Gloss.

Sen. Schol.

Cic.

Ter. Apul.

Cic.

Cic.

Scribon.

Cic.

Col.

Cæs. Cic.

Lucr.

Col.

Sidon.

Cic. Perf.

Juv.

Sil. Ptol.

Plin.

Liv.

Cic.

† From *ἔτος*. Mercury performs his periodical revolution in 87 days, 23 hours, and 16 minutes; Venus performs hers in 224 days and 17 hours; the Earth, in 365 days, 5 hours, 48 minutes, and 55 seconds; Mars performs his in one vulgar year, besides 321 days, 23 hours, and 27 minutes; Jupiter takes up nearly 12 years in performing his; Saturn takes up nearly 30 years in his revolution: yet each of these revolutions is called the year (*annus*) of its respective planet. The lunar year consists of 354 vulgar days. Hence *ἔτος* meaning year, might, as well as *annus*, be said of the age of man, with an allusion to the planets as to the time wherein he goes through the course of his year, considered as the full period of his life. And as *ἔτος* might take the termination *ἔτος* to make it an adjective equivalent to *annuus*, since *ἔτος* arises from *ἔτος*—I say that, by prefixing *v* for the slender aspiration, and suppressing *o*, we come at *veter*. Geil. having derived *vetus* from *v* (for *valde*) and *etas*, is condemned by Gesner, who, at *ve*, says, very properly, "*Qui fieri posset, ut dūzē longa coalescant in unum brevem?*" but who, however, does not point out any thing about the etymology.

PER²vetustus <i>vetust¹AS-ātis¹</i>	very old or stale—antiquated, obsolete antiquity, ancientness, oldness, future continuance, old acquaintance—length of time, long old-age	Plim. Cic. Cic. Ov.
vetustē	anciently, of long standing, after the old fashion	Alcon.
vetust¹ESCO³ or isco	I grow old or ancient or stale	Col. Nigid.
VĒTO-āvi-ātum, but rather <i>ui-ītum</i> †	I forbid, prohibit, desire a thing not to be done—I hinder or stop	Cic.
ŌE or Œveto	I forbid	Virg. Quinct. Gl.
vetat¹IO	a forbidding	Valla
vetit¹US	forbidden, unlawful; vetitum, a thing forbidden	Ov.
IN³vetitus	unforbidden, without controul	Sil.
PRÆvetitus	forbidden before	Sil.
Ūfens-entis², *Ov²us¹; Ufent¹INUS	a river of Latium—a general of Turnus bordering upon Ufens; Ufentina tribus	Plin. Virg. Liv.
Uffugium	a town of the Brutians in Italy	Liv.
VIBRO	I shake a thing or make a thing shake— brandish, quiver, tremble—move nimble—quaver (as in notes), frizzle or ruffle—dart, throw, hurl	Virg. Cic. Sil. Plin. Ov.
CONvibro	I shake, agitate	Apul.
Evibro	I shake or brandish, dart	Gell.
INTERvibro	I brandish or dart through	Mart. Cap.
RĒvibro	I reverberate	Mart. Cap.
vibra¹BĪLIS	that may be shaken or brandished	Auson.
vibr²ABUNDUS	quivering and sparkling	Mart. Cap.
vibra²MEN	a brandishing or shaking	Apul.
vibrat¹IO, or us-ūs	vibration or a darting, &c.	Voss. Cap.
Ēvibratio	a shaking or brandishing or darting	Litt. ex Sen.
RĒvibratio, or us-ūs	reverberation	Hyg. Cap.
vibrissO	I warble in singing, shake the voice, quiver	Titin.
EXvibrissO	for vibrissO	Titin.
vibriss²Æ-arum or Vi- brici-orum	the hair of the nostrils (because the plucking of it makes the head shake)	Fest.
*VICUS from <i>vīxos</i> , a house, as from <i>vīxos</i> we get vinum	a row of houses (close to one another) with a way between them; a street; also a village or several houses close together in the country	Cic.
vicĀNUS or āncus	of or belonging to a village or the country; substantively, a boor or peasant	Cic. Sarrub.
vicĀTIM	street by street, village by village	Cic.
VICENTIA or Vicetia¹	a city of Lombardy	Plin. Tac.
Vicentinus or Vicetinus	of Vicentia or Vicetia	Cic.
vicILINUS	an epithet of Jupiter	Liv.
vicĪNĀLIS	of or belonging to neighbours	Liv.

† “*A vi, qu. vim nequid fiat adhibeo; vel ab ū, non, et ū, missum, i. e. permissum,*” Ainsworth. But the adverbial *vī*; being equivalent to *frustrā, temerē*, perhaps *veto* was at first a compound exclamation, formed from *vī* (prefixing the *d* gamma) and the complaining *o*; to express, at first, *oh rash!* which compound exclamation may have become afterwards a verb expressing *I put in my negative upon the measure proposed, I come forth and say*, because the thing is rash. The preterit *vetavi*, is found in Persius, &c. but *vetui* has prevailed.

‡ Perhaps from *vē*, not, and *phō*, I kill, slaughter, destroy.

§ “*Ab ū, quod Iunibus est serio,*” Ainsworth. It appears to me that *vibro* comes from *vi*, and *veto* (and *veru*) changed into a verb, thus, *vivero, vibero, vibro*. Court de Gebelin considers the preposition *per*, and nouns *pera, lero* or *pero* and *veru*, as belonging to the same family.

<i>vicinia</i> (see the note on <i>vicinium</i>)	nearness of dwelling, neighbourhood—likeness, nearness or approach	Cic. Hor. Plin.
<i>vicinitas</i>	neighbourhood, company of neighbours—nearness, likeness	Cic. Ter. Plin.
<i>vicinitus</i>	within the reach	Cod. Theod.
<i>vicinium</i>	in <i>vicinio</i> read in <i>vicino</i> †	Sen.
<i>vicinus-a-um</i>	near, next to, adjacent—not far off (in time), very like—substantively, <i>vicinus</i> ^m - <i>vicina</i> ^f , a neighbour in a neighbourlike manner	Ov. Cic. Cic. Hor.
<i>vicine</i>	I am near, I am not far	August.
<i>vicinOR</i>	adjacent or near to (<i>cui rei</i>)	Sidon.
<i>vicin^sANS</i>	a little villag ^e	Cæl. Aur.
<i>vic^sULUS</i>	(<i>vicens</i> , <i>vigenti</i> , &c. p. 243, Vol. I.)	Liv.
<i>vicissis</i> for <i>vigessis</i> , p. 44, Vol. I.		Varr.
* <i>VIDEO</i> ² - <i>vidi</i> - <i>visum</i>	I see, look, behold, go and see, visit, perceive, understand, discern, seek to or take heed, consider, have an eye to— <i>videor</i> , I am seen, &c. also, I seem— <i>videtur</i> (<i>videbitur</i> , <i>visum est</i>), it seems or appears, it seems good	Cic.
“ab <i>idw</i> , fut. 2. <i>idw</i> , Ion. <i>idw</i> et prefixo <i>di-</i> <i>gammā</i> , <i>video</i> ,” Ainsl.†	I see with ill will, envy, grudge, am jealous of §— <i>invidetur</i> , men envy, &c.	Liv. Virg. Cic.
<i>invideo</i> (<i>cui</i> , <i>rem</i> , <i>honori</i> <i>cujus</i> , <i>honorem</i> <i>cui</i>)	I envy a little, &c.	Plin. Cic.
<i>sub²invideo</i> (<i>cui</i>)	I see or perceive thoroughly—see at a distance—see, behold, look on	Cic. Col. Cic. Hor.
<i>pervideo</i>	I see before—foresee—provide beforehand	Ter. Cic. Nep.
<i>prævideo</i>	I overlook, do not observe (<i>παράβλεπω</i> , Gesner at <i>prævideo</i>)	
<i>prōvideo</i>	I foresee—provide, look after, make a provision for, provide against, prevent	Liv. Cic.
provisum est, provision is made, care is taken, Cæs.		
<i>revideo</i>	I see again or go back to see	Plaut.
<i>vide⁹LICET</i>	that is to say, to wit, forsooth, I warrant you	Cic.
<i>antevid^sENS</i>	foreseeing	Val. Flacc.
<i>ēvidens</i>	evident, clear, manifest, apparent	Cic.
<i>ēvid^sENTER</i>	evidently, clearly, apparently	Val. Max.
<i>invidenter</i>	enviously	Gloss.
<i>prōvidenter</i>	with foresight, providentially	Cic.
<i>ēvid^sENTIA</i>	clearness, perspicuity, notoriety	Quinct.
<i>invidentia</i>	envy, grudge, invidiousness	Scrib.
<i>omni²videntia</i>	a seeing all things	Mar. Vict.
<i>prōvidentia</i>	forecast, foresight, providence	Cic.
<i>im²prōvidentia</i>	want of forecast, &c.	Tert.
<i>stulti²videntia</i>	that beholds as a fool does	Gloss.

† “Battum *vicinia* tota vocabant,” Ov. Here *vicinia* is not the plural of *vicinium*, but the singular feminine (see *vicinia*); and the verb is in the plural, because *vicinia tota* being a collective expression, the poet has thought more of the several individuals, than of the whole they formed.—See Gesner at *vicinium*.
 ‡ And indeed Macrobius Sat. 1. 1. 5. “*Alii putant idus quæ eâ die plena inno²videntur à videndo vidus appellatas*”
 § *Idus* V. detractam, sicut contra, quod Græci *idw* dicunt, nos, V. iterâ addidit, videre dicimus.—See *idus* under *idw*.
 ¶ *Vide* or *viden* (do you see)? may be a form in anger or scorn; *me vide* (look to me), a form in assuring; *non videre* means to live.

§ In regard to *invideo*, meaning I see inwardly, as Ainsworth gives it, quoting, for authority, this passage of Plautus, “*Mibi pro vero constat omnium mortalium vitam divino numine invideri*.” Gesner observes that the editions have *invisi* instead of *invideri*.

INvid³US
 Multividus
 noctividus
 PRōvidus (cujus rei)
 IM³PRōvidus
 stultividus
 PRōvide
 IM³PRōvidē
 INvidiA-ia^f
 INvidi³OLA
 INvidi³OSUS
 SUB³INvidiosus
 INvidiose
 vis¹IBILIS
 IN³visibilis
 visibilitas
 IN³visibilitas
 visibilit³TER
 IN³visibiliter
 vis¹IFICUS (hardly used)
 vis¹IO
 PRōvisio
 Rēvisio
 vis¹OR
 INvisor
 PRōvisor
 vis¹ULA-ae^f
 vis¹UM-i³
 vis¹US-ūs
 PRōvisus-ūs
 vis¹UALITAS
 INvis¹US-a-um
 PER³invisus
 SUB³invisus
 PRÆvisus
 IM³PRōvisus
 IN³visē
 IM³PRōvisē or ē
 vis¹O²-fi (itum, hardly
 used) quem ad quem
 CIRCUMvisio
 CONvisio
 INvisio
 INTERvisio
 PERvisio
 PRÆvisio
 PRōvisio
 Rēvisio
 vis¹IT¹OR

envious, spiteful, invidious
 that sees or beholds many things
 that sees by night
 foreseeing, provident, careful
 improvident, not foreseeing, unforeseen
 that beholds like a fool
 with foresight, prudently, carefully
 without foresight or consideration
 envy, spite, grudge, hatred, ill-will
 a little spite or slight displeasure
 envious, spiteful, envied, spited, odious,
 procuring envy
 somewhat envious or to be envied
 enviously, spitefully, invidiously
 visible
 invisible
 visibility
 invisibility
 visibly
 invisibly
 that gives or procures light or sight
 the faculty of seeing, sight—vision, ap-
 parition
 foresight, forecast, a providing
 a revision
 a spy, a scout, that inspects
 that envies
 that foresees and provides
 a kind of vine
 a fight, a show, a thing seen—a portent
 or prodigy—a vision, an apparition
 the sense of sight—the eye—the thing
 seen, a sight—appearance or show—
 a view, a look
 foresight, caution, a providing for, pro-
 vidence
 the sense of sight, faculty of seeing
 unseen—hated, hated, odious
 very odious, much hated
 somewhat spited or hated
 premeditated—foreseen
 unforeseen, unlooked for
 in a manner unseen or unknown
 unexpectedly, unawares (de- or ex im-
 provisio, unexpectedly, &c. Cic.)
 I see—survey—go or come and see, visit
 I view all about
 I visit, view
 I go or come to visit—I view
 I visit now and then, go and see
 I consider or view attentively
 I go before to see
 I go or come forth to see
 I go or come again to see—repay a visit
 —return
 that goes or comes to see†

Cic.
 Mart. Cap.
 Mart. Cap.
 Cic.
 Tac.
 Plaut.
 Plin.
 Liv.
 Cic.
 Gloss.
 Cic.
 Litt. ex F.
 Cic.
 Plin.
 Cels.
 Fulg.
 Tertul.
 Paull. Nol.
 August.
 Oct. Hor.
 Cic. Quint.
 Cic.
 Cl. Mam.
 Tac.
 Apul.
 Hor.
 Col.
 Prop. Virg.
 Tib.
 Quint. Luc.
 Virg. Cic.
 Stat.
 Tac.
 Tert.
 Cic. Tac.
 Cic.
 Cic.
 Quint. Or.
 Cic.
 Fulg.
 Tert.
 Cic.
 Plaut. Pat.
 Ter.
 Plaut.
 Cic.
 Cic. Virg.
 Cic.
 Manil.
 Litt. ex F.
 Ter.
 Ter. Cic.
 Lucr.
 Apul.

† The passage runs thus, "in ludo quoque gladiatoris frequens visitor;" but some will read *visitor*.

<i>vīsit</i> ¹ O	<i>I often go or come to see, I visit</i>	Cic.
IN ¹ <i>vīfito</i>	<i>I often visit</i>	Litt.exMart.
RE <i>vīfito</i>	<i>I visit again, go and see again</i>	Plin.
<i>vīsitat</i> ¹ IO	<i>a visiting, visitation</i>	Vitr. Eccl.
<i>vīsitat</i> ¹ OR	<i>that visits or comes to see</i>	Aug.
IN ¹ <i>vīsitat</i> ¹ US	<i>not visited, unusual</i>	Liv.
PRUDENS-entis. (contracted from <i>prōvidens</i>)	<i>prudent, considerate, wary, discreet— knowing, skilled, cunning</i>	Ter.
IM ¹ <i>prudens</i>	<i>imprudent, indiscreet, unwary—unwil- ling, against one's will</i>	Cic.
PRUDENTER	<i>wisely, discreetly, sagaciously</i>	Sen. Cic.
IM ¹ <i>prudenter</i>	<i>imprudently, indiscreetly—before being aware—unknowingly</i>	Cic. Ter.
PRUDENTIA	<i>natural quickness or foresight of things, prudence, discretion, skill, knowledge</i>	Patere.
IM ¹ <i>prudencia</i>	<i>imprudence, indiscretion, want of fore- sight—ignorance or want of skill</i>	Cic.
PRUDENTIUS	<i>a Christian poet so called</i>	Nep.
•VIEO ² -ēvi-ētum†	<i>I bind with twigs, &c. I hoop</i>	Barth.
<i>viet</i> ¹ OR	<i>that makes baskets or vessels of osier, that hoops vessels, a cooper</i>	Varr.
<i>viet</i> ¹ RIX or <i>vītrix-icis</i> ¹	<i>a woman that ties garlands</i>	Ulp.
<i>viet</i> ¹ US	<i>bowing or stooping for age, feeble— limber, supple—wrinkled, withered</i>	Plin.
sēm <i>vietus</i>	<i>half withered</i>	Ter.
SUB ¹ <i>vietus</i>	<i>somewhat limber</i>	Lucr. Varr.
VIBEX-icis†	<i>the mark or print of a stripe or blow, a wale on the flesh after whipping</i>	Col.
vibic ² ōsus	<i>full of wales on his flesh</i>	Dig.
vibia-icis ¹	<i>a pole or stick laid across; whence the proverb vara vibiam sequitur</i>	Plin.
Vibius. Virius	<i>a senator of Capua so called</i>	Cathol.
vibo-ōnis	<i>the flower of the herb Britannica (good against being thunder-struck)</i>	Gloss.
VIBURNUM	<i>a sort of shrub (some say a withy, others a wild vine)</i>	Liv.
(à viendo, Ainsw.)	<i>the metropolis of Austria, a city of Savoy</i>	Plin.
Vienna-ae ¹	<i>of Vienna in Savoy</i>	Gloss. Mela
VIENNENSIS	<i>an osier, twig, rod, wicker, hoop for casks (see the note on vico)</i>	Tac.
VIMEN-inis or vimen- tum-ia ¹	<i>of or for binding with twigs; vimi- nalia ium^a, trees or shrubs producing twigs fit to bind</i>	Virg. Tac.
viminālis	<i>a place planted with osier or withy, &c.</i>	Plin.
viminētum	<i>made of wicker or rods or osiers</i>	Varr.
vimineus	<i>a kind of withy or willow, park-leaves, Abraham's balm</i>	Col.
VITEX-icis ¹	<i>made of twigs or wicker, flexible, pliant;</i>	Plin.
VITILIS, as if vietilis	<i>vitilia-ium, twigs or rods to bind with</i>	

† "A Gr. lio, committo, vestio, jungo," Ainsworth. Donat. in explaining the meaning of *vietus*, in this usage of Terence, "*hic est vietus, vietus, veterosus senex*," says "*mollis flaccidusque, et flexibilis corpore. Unde vimina, et vimenta, et vites, et victores dicuntur: et viere religare dicitur, quia vietis virgis magis religare solent quidlibet*"—see deo and vincio.

† *Vibex* Græci vocant *κυμας*, Hesych. inde *vibices*; but the prints of stripes are not unlike twigs on the skin; and *vibex* may come from *vico*, with as much likelihood as *viburnum*.

§ Some say that Pliny called this city *Viana*; but others, that *Viana*, in Pliny, is a town in *Noricum*, or, as we called, *Schwaden* in Germany.

vitil^o GO^o INIS^f
 vitiligin^o OS^{US}
 VITIS-IS^f
 viteus
 vitārium-iⁿ
 vit^o COLA-æ^m
 vit^o COMUS

vit^o ICŪLA

viticulum
 vit^o PER
 vit^o GENUS or gineus
 vitineus

vit^o LO^o

vitISCO^o
 VITTA-æ^f

vitātus

•VIGEO^o-uit

PER^o vigeo
 RE^o vigeo
 vigESCO^o-ui
 DE^o vigeo
 E^o vigeo
 RE^o vigeo
 vig^o OR-ōris^m
 vigorO

E^o vigorat^o US
 VIGIL-Vigilis m. f. n.
 “à vigeo, vigilis, et
 per apoc. vigil; ut ab
 ago, agilis,” Perot.

PER^o vigil

vigilo

ADvigila
 CONvigilo
 EVigilo

INvigilo
 INTERvigilo
 OBvigilo
 PERvigilo

the leprosy, the morpew
 that has the leprosy or morpew
 a vine—a centurion's rod
 of or belonging to a vine
 plantation or nursery of vines
 a planter or dresser of vines
 bearing a wreath of or ornamented with
 vine-branches
 a little vine—a tendril or sprig of a
 vine
 a tendril or sprig of a vine
 that bears vines
 that comes of a vine
 that comes of a vine (some read viti-
 gineus)
 I cultivate vines (some say; but it is
 supposed the word is corrupted)
 I grow to be a vine
 a fillet or head-band, a ribband, a
 garland
 bound with or tied up in a fillet or hair-
 lace, dressed with ribbands
 I am strong or fresh or lively or brisk,
 am in force, am much used or in
 vogue, am esteemed, flourish, grow,
 live
 I flourish greatly, am very strong
 I flourish again, take fresh vigour
 I grow brisk and active
 I lose my vigour, languish
 I languish, decline
 I flourish again, take fresh vigour
 strength, lustiness, mettle, liveliness
 I give strength, make vigorous (not
 used, but whence vigor^oans and vi-
 gorat^ous)
 awakened
 watchful, vigilant, mindful, waking,
 that keeps awake, inextinguishable or
 that never goes out (said of fire or
 light)—attentive—substantively, a
 watchman or sentinel
 very watchful or watching or wakeful
 —inextinguishable (said of fire)
 I awake from sleep, am vigilant or very
 diligent—watch or sit up all night—
 I burn bright (as the fire)
 I am vigilant and take care
 I watch (with others)
 I watch, am careful—study by night—
 I awake
 I watch diligently (cui rei)
 I wake between whiles, sleep by fits
 I watch
 I watch all night or continually

Celf.
 Gloss.
 Virg. Juv.
 Virg.
 Col.
 Sil.
 Avien.
 Cic. Pallad.
 Plin.
 Plin.
 Lucr. Col.
 Flor.
 Cato
 Col.
 Virg.
 Plin.
 Cic.
 Tac.
 Cic.
 Catul.
 Tert.
 Tert.
 Juven.
 Ov.
 Tert.
 Apul.
 Tert.
 Ov.
 Stat. Cic.
 Sen.
 Stat.
 Cic.
 Plaut.
 Stat.
 Cic.
 Augustin.
 Cic. Or.
 Stat.
 Cic.
 Sen.
 Plaut.
 Mart.

† From CIG, strength (whence CIGOR, both very strong and that has no strength), and EIG, I am, interfering
 in VIGIL, which g may be an equivalent for the slender aspiration, and then changing b into v, which
 is frequent—see viro and vivo. Festus's derivation is this; “ex vi agendo.”

<i>vigila</i> ¹ BILIS	intended to watch	Varr.
<i>vigil</i> ² ANDUS	intended to watch	Quinct.
<i>vigil</i> ³ ANS	watching, being awake—watchful—wary, vigilant	Ov. Virg.
INTERVIGILANS	half awake, half asleep	Cic.
<i>vigil</i> ⁴ ANTER	watchfully, diligently, warily	Lampr.
<i>vigil</i> ⁵ ANTIA	watchfulness—diligence, care	Cic.
ADVIGILANTIA	a great diligence or care	Plin. Cic.
<i>vigil</i> ⁶ ARIUS (some <i>vigiliarius</i>)	a watchman	Ruricius.
<i>vigilarium</i>	the watch-house (Voss. ad Catal.)	Sen.
<i>vigilat</i> ⁷ IO	a waking	Cæl. Aur.
EVIGILATIO	a waking	Litt. ex Varr.
INVIGILATIO	a careful watching	Aug.
INTERVIGILATIO	a watching between whiles	Hygin.
PERVIGILATIO	a watching all night	Cic.
<i>vigilat</i> ⁸ US	watched, spent in watching or sitting up—made by sitting up	Tac.
<i>vigilate</i>	watchfully, heedfully	Ov.
<i>vigil</i> ⁹ AX-ÆCIS	watchful, wary, vigilant	Gell.
<i>vigil</i> ¹⁰ IA-IA ^f	a watching or being awake, a patrol or watch, the watch or fourth part of the night, night study, office requiring vigilance, diligence—the even before any feast	Col.
		Cic.
PERVIGILIA	a watching or sitting up all night	Plaut.
<i>vigil</i> ¹¹ IUM-II ^a	a watching or being awake	Just.
INTERVIGILIUM	a sleeping by fits	Varr.
PERVIGILIUM	a watching or sitting up all night—a wake, the vigil of a holiday	Sariss.
INTERVIGIL ¹² US	half awake	Sen.
NOCTUVIGILUS	that passes the nights without sleep	Tac.
*VILIS-is-et ^f	vile, of little value or use, paltry, cheap	Sen.
(vili, in comp.)	—vili, at a very low rate	Plaut.
PER ¹³ VILIS	very vile or very cheap	Cic.
VILITAS	vileness, despicableness—cheapness	Mart.
VILITER	vilely, cheaply—vilissimè or vilissimò, at a very low rate	Liv.
VILESCO ¹⁴	I grow vile	Curt. Cic.
EVILESCO	I become vile and despicable	Plaut. Plin.
REVILESCO	I become vile and of no account	Scæv.
VILIFICO	I vilify	Avien.
VILITO	I make vile or vilify	Suet.
INVILITO	I make vile, vilify	Sen.
VILLUS (see villum at vinum)	hair, shag-bair—wool, nap in cloth	Hier.
TITIVILLITUM } or titivili-	thing of no value or good for nought,	Non.
TITIVILLICIUM } tium† &c. }	rotten thread, &c.	Gloss.
VILL ¹⁵ OSUS	hairy, shaggy—woolly, downy, full of fibres, rough or thick set—made of frieze	Plin. Virg.

† From φαῦλος, its equivalent, as if *folos*, then changing *o* into *i* (which is frequently done), *filis*, and, finally, *vilis*; and it strikes me at this moment, that *bilus* comes from the same φαῦλος. Now, since *billus* was anciently used as well as *bilus*; so *villus* probably comes from φαῦλος or *billus*, and therefore may be placed here, because hair was looked upon as of no value. Ainsworth derives *vilis* from *villus*, and this *villus* from *vellus*, which you may see at *vello*; but *villus*, on account of its meaning, would rather come from *pilus* (see P. 322, Vol. II.), or from *filum*, than from *vellus*.

‡ This *titiv* seems to come from τινος (small, slender), see *tyne*; for *revivillium* and *revillium*, see at *reviv*.

*VINCIO⁺-vinxi-victum†
(see vico)

CIRCUMvincio
DEvincio

EVincio

PRÆvincio

RÊvincio

vinc⁵A-æ†

vinca pervinca-æ

vinc⁵EUS

vinc⁵IO, or us-ûs

CONvincio

DEvincio

vinc⁵OR

vinc⁵ÛRA

vinc⁵US-a-um

INvincus

VINCÛLUM or vinculum-in

vinculātUS

VICIA-æ†

VICIARIUM

vicarius

VIX, used in the nomina-
tive only, adverbially;
but whence vicis, vici,
vicem, vice, and then
the plural vices, vicibus

vix|| (adv.)

vix (followed by cum)

VIX DUM

VICĀRIUS

vicariāNUS

I bind or tie up, wrap—I join or con-
nect (said of speeches)—I complicate
(quem sub crimine)

I bind round about

I bind fast—tie up, oblige, engage, en-
dear, hamper or entangle, assure or
secure

I bind or tie about

I bind first or fast

I tie or bind or gird

the herb periwinkle (but it is chiefly
read vinea)

the herb periwinkle

binding; potio vincea, a balter

a binding or tying, a band or gird

a joining or connecting together

a tying or binding fast

that binds or ties

a binding or tying

bound—hard-laced, gird—constrained—
promised and assured—fettered in
bondage

fast bound

a bond or band, a tie, fetters, shackles,
cord—imprisonment—a bond or obli-
gation—a garland

bound, fettered, &c.

the pulse called vetch or tare

a placed sowed with vetches

for or belonging to vetches

vicissitude, change, turn, course—stead,
place—office, part or duty—what
has happened to one, the case or condi-
tion—return or mutual recompense

hardly, scarcely, with much ado

no sooner (for vix), and than (for
cum)

still with difficulty, hardly yet

that is in room or place of another; sub-
stantively; a substitute or deputy

of or belonging to a deputy, &c.

Virg. Cic.
Tac.

Plaut.
Lucr. Cic.

Tac.
Gell.
Prop.
Plin.

Plin.
Plaut.
Arn. Var.
Quinct.
Tert.
Arnob.
Plin.

Cic. Ter. Hic.
Ov. Plin.

Ict.
Col.
Nep. Hor.
Sen.

Mart. Cap.
Ov.
Col.

Plin. Suet.
Liv. Cic.

Sen.

Cic.
Virg.

Plin.
Cic.

Sidon.

† *Vindico* comes from *indixio*-*indixio*, as *vindex* from *indixio*; at least they have the same meanings. Now the same particle *ex* or *ev* with *χαιω* for *χέω* (an equivalent not only for *fundo*, but for *capio*), may then have served to form *vincio*; for though we find in Lexicons, at *ἵκνω*, no other meaning given than that of *infundo* or *libo*, yet there is hardly any doubt that it might have been used in that of *capio*, with the additional force of *in*. Many etymologists derive *vincio* and *vincio* from *vis*, because necessarily attended with vehemence and strength: but the derivation does not please me; and if the above one is not agreeable to my readers, here is another—*Vincio* may come from *ἵκνω* (a binding, suffocation), changing a into i, and prefixing the digamma (itself from *ἵκνω*, an equivalent to *confringo*, *strangulo*, *neco*, &c. see the note on *vinco* here), and from *ἵω* for *ἵω*. Observe that *ἵω* comes from *ἵκνω* or *ἵκνω*, because to bend things is, in fact, to bring them close together; hence it will be easy to conceive how *vincire guttura alicujus* is to strangle one, in Ovid. how *mentem vincire lyao* is to make one's mind or head dull or heavy and stupid-like, by drinking wine, in Propertius; how *dolia vincire plumbo* is to secure casks, either by means of hoops of metal which will bring the boards close or by means of solder which will stop the crevices, in Cato; how *locum vincire praefidiis* is to secure a place by putting a garrison into it, in Cicero. *Vindico*, and its derivatives, are p. 216 and 217, Vol. I.

† "Vicia, genus leguminis à vinciendo dicta." Varro.

§ From *vincio*, because it is probable that it was applied, primarily, to express a concatenation.

|| The adverbial expression *vix* is nothing but the nominative *vix*, used as to announce a concatenation; therefore this *vix* is equal to joining every resource or endeavour or circumstance or smallest division of time.

EXVICARIO	ex-deputy	Ammian.
INVICEM	by turns—mutually—on the other side	Plin Quint. Hor.
VICISSĀTIM	by turns	Plaut.
VICISSIM	by turns, mutually	Cic.
VICISSITAS	for vicissitudo	Acc. ap Non.
VICISSITUDO	the succeeding of one thing in room of another, a vicissitude, change, variety	Cic.
VINCO ³ -VICI-VICTUM†	I subdue, overcome, conquer, vanquish, get the better of, obtain, excel, surpass, out-do, prove or make out—expell—digest or concoct—prevail or take place	Cic.
VICIMAS, a formula in rejoicing (Lucil.); VICERIS, a formula of anger granting a thing, Ter.	I overcome, prove manifestly, confute, convince	Virg. Plin. Liv. Cic.
CONVINCO (quem re)	I conquer, overcome, vanquish	Cic.
DEVINCO	I subdue, master, bear down, overtop, prevail, gain my point—vince, prove, justify	Sen. Hor.
EVINCO	I overcome—prevail, obtain—surpass or am more—prove, demonstrate	Cic, Liv. Plin. Lucr.
PERVINCO	I confute, convince, disprove	Liv. Tert. Cic.
REVINCO	I surmount or overcome	
SUPERVINCO	the beast killed in sacrifice for victory, a sacrifice, a victim	Apul. Liv. Plin.
VICTIMA-Æ†	I sacrifice	
VICTIMO	that attends upon the priest and gets all things ready at a sacrifice—that sells beasts for sacrifice	Augustin. Apul. Cic.
VICTIMARIUS	conviction, persuasion	
CONVICTIO	a refutation	
REVICIO	that conquers or vanquishes, that has his desire or wish	Inscr.
VICTOR	a conqueror	Cic. Tac. Tert. Treb. Poll. Tert. Cic.
VICTORIA	victory, conquest—the goddess of victory—victorious, victorious	
VICTORIĀLIS	of or concerning victory	
VICTORIĀTUS	got by victory—substantively, a coin with the image of the goddess of victory	Cic. Gell. Cic. Symmach. Acc. ap Non. Sen Gloss. Cic.
VICTORIOLA	a little image representing victory	
VICTORIŌSUS	victorious	
INVICTUS	unconquered, invincible	
INVICTE	invincibly	
PERVICUS-a-um	for pervicax here	
VICA-pota or vicepota	the goddess of victory	
PROVINCIA§	a province, the government of an out-country or an undertaking	
PROVINCIALIS	of or belonging to a province—provincial, of a foreign country	Plin. Cic.
COMPROVINCIALIS	a fellow-provincial	Sidon.

† We have seen at *vincio*, that it comes from *vy* and *χλω*, or from *αρχος* and *τω*, which *αρχος* comes from *αρχω* (equivalent to the Latin expressions *constringo*, *coarctio quovis modo*, *maerore adficio*, *saucis constringo*, *suffoco*, *stranguis*, *meo*). It is obvious, then, that *vinco* (whose correspondents are *vixā* and *κατάνω*) comes from the same source, namely, *αρχω*, changing *α* into *ι*, as well as *χ* into *κ*, and prefixing the digamma; and, indeed, to subdue one, naturally implies to hold him fast, as if bound in chains.

‡ "Victima, quæ dextrâ cecidit victricis, vocatur," Ov.

§ "Provinciæ dict. quod populus Romanus eas provicerit, i. e. ante vicerit," inquit Festus. Seu, ut aliis placeat, quid porro, i. e. longè, à Româ victricis sint," Gesner-

PRŌVINCĪATIM

vinc⁴IBILISIN³vincibilisRE³vincibilisIN³vincibilITER

PERVICAX-ACIS†

PERVICACIA

PERVICACITER

vinindex

•VINUM-i

from vīnos, as vicus from
vīnos (vini, in comp.)

vinACEUS

vinaceus^m or ea^fvinacea-ORUMⁿ

vinaciOLA

vinALIS

vinARIUS

vineUS-er-eum

vineA

vineALIS

vineARIUS or ālicus

vineOLA

vineTUM

vinePER

vinePOTOR

vineITOR

vineITORIUS

IN³vinus or in³vinus

vinOLENTUS

vinolentIA

vinOSUS

vinosITAS

vinULUS or vinnulus

vinulATA or vinnolata

VOX

from province or country to province or
countrythat may be conquered—that may con-
querinvincib^{le}

that may be refuted

invincibly

that will not yield or forego. firm, im-
movable, not to be persuaded—obsti-
nate, headstrongperseverance, constancy—obstinacy, re-
soluence, positivenessobstinately — pervicius, more obsti-
natelyvindicia, vindico, and vindicta, see
vindex, p. 216, 217, Vol. Iwine—any drink made of berries (apples,
pears, &c.) — a banquet or party
where wine is drunk

of or belonging to wine or grapes

a grape-stone

the kernels or husks of grapes, grape-
stones, the mother of the wine

a sort of wine

used at wine-feasts—of or belonging to
wine—vinalia-ium, feasts at the
broaching of wineof or for wine—vinarius-i, a vintner—
a drunkard—vinarium-i, a wine-
vessel

winny, of the wine (vineus latex)

a vine or vineyard—an engine of war
under which besiegers approached a
town

of or belonging to a vine or vineyard

of a vineyard

a diminutive of vinea

a vineyard

that produces wine (vitis vinifera)

that drinks wine, a wine-bibber

a wine-dresser—a gatherer of grapes

of or belonging to the keeping or dressing
of vines

that abstains from wine

given to drinking, sottish, drunk, made
with wine, winny

drunkenness

winous or having a savour of wine—
given to drinking, sottish

a winous spirit or taste

nice, wanton; or, as some think, drunk
with wine; or, as others, en-
ticing or that intoxicates as wine
would do

a quavering voice

Suet.

Col. Ter.

Apul.

Tertul.

Apul.

Tac.

Ter.

Plin. Cic.

Dig. Curt.

Catul. Pallad.

Ter.

Cic.

Col.

Col.

Plin.

Varr. Macr.

Plin.

Cic. Plaut.

Ulp. Hor.

Solin.

Col. Suet.

Col.

Col.

Infer.

Col.

Apul.

Plin.

Col. Virg.

Col.

Apul. Onom.

Cic.

Cic.

Plin.

Liv.

Tertul.

Plaut.

Ibid.

† "Pervicaces dicuntur, qui in aliquo certamine ad vincendum perseverant," Vet. Schol. et Non. 5:46.

villam†	a little or small wine	Ter.
Vindēlicia†	a country of Germany, Bavaria	Plin.
Vindelici-orum	a people inhabiting the northern part of the Alps	Hor.
VIN ⁹ DEMIA, as if vini- demia, from demo at emo	a gathering of grapes, vintage—wine —a gathering of fruits or honey	Virg. Varr. Plin.
PRōvindemia	a bright star over the right shoulder of Virgo	Vitr.
vindemiĀLIS	of or belonging to vintage	Suet.
vindemiŌLA	a little vintage	Cic.
vindemiŌ	I gather grapes or ripe fruits	Plin.
vindemiāt ⁹ OR or vinde- matorſ	a gatherer of fruits, a vintager, a star so called	Col.
vindemiatorIUS	of or belonging to vintage	Varr.
vindemĪTOR	a vintager—a star so called	Sen. Ov. Plin.
ANTEvindemitor	a star so called	Plin.
✧Vindomiffa-æ†	Windisch in Switzerland	Tac.
*VIŌLA-æ†	a violet—a purple colour	Cic. Hor.
violĀCEUS	of a violet colour, like a violet	Plin.
violaciUM	juice or wine of violet	Apic.
VIolANTILLA	name of a beautiful woman	Stat.
violĀRIUM ⁿ	a bank or bed of violets	Virg.
violarius-i ^m	that dyes in a violet colour	Plaut.
*VIPĒRA-æ†	a viper—a mischievous wretch	Plin. Plaut.
viperĀLIS	of vipers; viperalis herba, viper's- grass	Apul.
viperEUS or īnus	of or belonging to vipers	Luc. Plin.
viperĪNA-æ†	herb dragon-wort	Apul.
*VIREŌ ² ††	I am strong or lusty—am green or flou- rish—sparkle or am lively (said of the eye)	Flor. Plin. Plaut.
INTERvireo	I am green here and there	Claud.
PERvireo	I am ever strong or lusty or green	Pauli. Nol.
REvireo	I am green again, revive	Albinov.
vir ⁵ ĒDO ⁹ inis†	a green colour	Guil. Brito
vir ⁵ EO-eōnis ^m	a loriot or greenshinch	Plin.
virĒTUM or ectum	a grass-plat, a green	Apul. Virg.
virĪA-ix	a necklace or bracelet of green precious stones	Plin.

† A diminutive of *vinum*, as *ullus* from *unus*, as *catella* from *catena*, &c. unless *villum* be for *billum* with *vinum* understood; since *billus* means *small, trifling, paltry*—see *bilus*, as also *villus* at *vilis*.

† So called from two rivers, *Vindia* and *Lacus*, it is said.

† "Darus vindemator et jovicatus," Hor. But it is written *vindemiator*, and Horace made *i* and *a* only one syllable.

† "Nomen per diminutionem, à Græco in dictum," Gesner.

¶ From *violā*, I wound, hurt, am fatal; whence *lirā*, I afflict, torment, press as fullers do, and *liræ*, pain, torment, &c. which latter might become, adjectively, *liræus* (as from *αἰώω*, *αἰώω*, &c.), whence the feminine *vipera*, by prefixing *v*. Some think *vipera* is as if *vipara* (from *vis* and *pario*); to this derivation Pliny's description, 10. 62. inclines them.

†† *Vireo*, as well as *vigo* (with which the former has great affinity), comes from *vis*, strength, force; violence, &c. and *eo*, which may have been formed by changing *b* into *v* (as in *vivo*), and interting *e* instead of *g*; or from *vis* and *eo*. *Vireo* did not primarily mean *I am green*, but *I am strong and move with force*, &c. Figuratively, indeed, it came to mean *I am green*; because plants display a pleasant verdure as long as they are strong and healthy from a proper nurture administered to them;—hence "*herba in labris fontis viret*," (Plin.), wherein *viret* means, properly, *thrives*, and can be interpreted *is green* only because *verdure* is the sign of health in plants. Now, it will be easy to conceive how *genus virent* (Hor.) is equivalent to *genus vigent* or *firma sunt*; how in *animi virides ausis* (Sil.), *virides* means ready, bold, prone to, ready for, bold in. In this passage, "*ille quidem exultante, et viridissimus ira ibat, sed vani frigentem in Marte senectam prodebat ictus*," (Sil.), the opposition indicates out that *viridissimus ira* means merely agitated or moved by a most violent passion.

VIRIDIS

PEROPPRÆ²viridissēmi²viridisSUB³viridis

viride

viridia-ium^aviridia-ia^f

viridicans

viridicatus

viriditas

virido

RE²viridovirid⁵ansPRÆ²viridansvirid⁵aria or iaria-ium^b

viridarium

viridarius

viridESCO³virid⁵olavir⁵or-ōrisvirESCO³CON²virrescoEV²virrescoRE²virresco

VIR-vīri, contracted from

vir⁵ust†vir virum legit, each
soldier chooses one (in
whom he most confides)
to stand by him, Virg.

centumvir (chiefly plural)

decemvir (chiefly plural)

duumvir (duoviri and duom-
viri, Inscr.)

. lēvir

quadrumvir } chiefly plural

quatuorvir }

quindecimvir (chiefly plural)

quinquevir (chiefly plural)

sacrovir

sēvir

sēmvir

septemvir

green and sappy or moist, youthful—
lusty, vigorous, of a green colour

very green

half green, half flourishing

greenish, somewhat green

greenly

green herbs—green walks

a greenfinch

green, verdant

made green or fresh

vigour, briskness, lustiness, greenness

I make green or verdant

I am green again, revive

green, verdant

very lusty

green walks

a green place inclosed—a green

that looks after green gardens

I grow green or vigorous or strong

for viria

greenness

I grow vigorous or strong—I wax
green

I grow vigorous or strong, grow green

I become green

I become green again, revive—I am young
again—take heart againa male (whether in man or beast), a
man or one come to the age of man-hood—one that has spirit or courage
or sense, a husband—virility—one
that prostitutes not himselfa centumvir (a sort of judge or com-
missioner)a decemvir or a sort of governor—a
sort of peculiar judgeone of the two officers of Rome invested
with the authority of a sheriff

the husband's or wife's brother

one of the four officers bearing the same
power

one of the fifteen magistrates

one of the five officers acting together

a surname of Julius

one of the six chief officers (there was
one to each ward), a captain of aregiment of horse—a sort of civil ma-
gistratehalf man—an eunuch—an effeminate
fellowone of the seven magistrates for planta-
tions and sharing of lands—one of the
seven priests taking care of the feasts
of the gods

Col.

Plin.

Plin. Front.

Gloss.

Plin.

Plin.

Col. Vir.

Gloss.

Tert.

Cic.

Cic.

Ov.

Vulg.

Col.

Macrob.

Gloss.

Plin. Suet.

Ulp.

Gloss.

Paull.

Pallad.

Lucr. Vir.

Augustin.

Varr.

Col. Ov.

Cic.

Plin.

Ter.

Catul.

Suet.

Cic.

Liv.

Suet.

Liv.

Dig.

Cic.

Tac.

Liv.

Tac.

Capitol.

Inscr.

Ov. Sil. Lin.

Cic.

Liv.

† "Vir nominatus est, quod major in eo vis est quam in feminis; et hinc virtus nomen accepit." Lab.
This is true; yet vir comes not from vis, but from viro, it being a contraction of *virgatus* for *virgatus*,
for is of *ferus* for *ferens*, as *ger* is of *gerus* for *gerens*.

<i>tresvir</i>	} chiefly plural	} one of the three chief officers	Cic.
<i>triumvir</i>			Cic.
<i>vigintivir</i>	} chiefly plural	} one of the twenty magistrates	Servius
<i>vir</i>			Varr.
<i>vir</i>		a manly woman	Arnob.
<i>vir</i>		a woman that has had two husbands	
<i>vir</i>		a woman that has had many husbands or	
<i>vir</i>		that has connexion with many men	
<i>vir</i>		a woman that has had but one husband	Tertul.
<i>vir</i>		a jealous woman	Tertul.
<i>vir</i>		a manlike female—a heroine	Plaut. Ov.
<i>vir</i>		of or pertaining to the <i>centumviri</i>	Cic.
<i>vir</i>		of or concerning the <i>decemviri</i>	Cic.
<i>vir</i>		that is or has been one of the <i>duumviri</i>	Gloss.
<i>vir</i>		of or concerning the fifteen magistrates	Tac.
<i>vir</i>		of or concerning the <i>seviri</i>	Capitol.
<i>vir</i>		of or concerning the seven magistrates	Liv.
<i>vir</i>		of or concerning the <i>triumviri</i>	Sen.
<i>vir</i>		the office or dignity of the <i>duumviri</i>	Ist.
<i>vir</i>		after the manner of the <i>decemviri</i>	Sidon.
<i>vir</i>		supposed to be for <i>duumviri</i> before	Inscr.
<i>vir</i>		the duty of a man	Sidon.
<i>vir</i>		office and dignity of the <i>centumviri</i> ,	Gloss.
<i>vir</i>		assembly or council of the <i>centumviri</i>	
<i>vir</i>		office or dignity of the <i>decemviri</i>	Liv.
<i>vir</i>		office or dignity of the <i>duumviri</i>	Plin.
<i>vir</i>		office or dignity of the <i>quatuorviri</i>	Cic.
<i>vir</i>		office or dignity of the fifteen magistrates	Lampr.
<i>vir</i>		office or dignity or council of the five officers	Cic.
<i>vir</i>		office or dignity of the six officers	Inscr.
<i>vir</i>		authority of the <i>septemviri</i>	Cic.
<i>vir</i>		the <i>triumvirate</i>	Cic.
<i>vir</i>		authority or dignity of the twenty magistrates	Cic.
<i>vir</i>		marriage with one man only	Tert.
<i>vir</i>		that has the strength of a man	Varr.
<i>vir</i>		a man that has lived twice, a descendant of Hippolitus—a river so called	Virg.
<i>vir</i>		a commander of the Gauls so called	Gloss.
<i>vir</i>		of <i>Sacrovir</i> (which see) <i>bellum sacro-virianum</i>	Prop.
<i>vir</i>		of man, manly, manful, suitable to man	Tac.
<i>vir</i>		the man's privy part or member	Cic.
<i>vir</i>		manliness, something of the nature of man—the male's privy parts	Plin.
<i>vir</i>		manly, manfully, valiantly	Quinct.
<i>vir</i>		fond of the men or of the male (see under <i>vis</i> here, and under <i>virus</i>)	Col.
<i>vir</i>		distributed to each man his share	Cic.
<i>vir</i>		man by man, from man to man—man to man, from one man to another	Apul.
<i>vir</i>		by every three men	Gell.
<i>vir</i>		a senator of Capua so called	Fest.
<i>vir</i>		I geld—I effeminate, unman	Cic. Curt.
<i>vir</i>		a gelding or making effeminate—a weakening or discouraging	Litt. ex Col.
<i>vir</i>			Liv.
<i>vir</i>			Catul. Arnob.
<i>vir</i>			Plin.
<i>vir</i>			Sen.

virtus-vīris†

virtuti⁹ FER or fex

virtuōse

VIRGA-æ', as if virigat

virgāRIUS

virgāTOR

virgātUS

virgētUM

virgeUS

VirgiliUS (some write Vergilius)

VirgiliANUS

virgindēMIA

primivirgiUS

virgōsUS

virgūLA-æ

virgulātUS

virgultUS

virgultUM

VIRGO-inis, as if virigoſ
(virgo m. and f by appo-
sition, chaste, Hier. of a
man fasting, vigorous or
strong as youth, Tert.)



PERvirgo

virgīNAL-ālis"

virgināLIS-is-e
(feles virginalis, a
bawd, Plaut.)

virgināRIUS

VirginēNSIS-is'

fortitude, valour, bravery, strength, Cic.

any manly quality, virtus (divine
or moral), merit—generous disposition
that brings or gives strength
in a manful manner

a twig or young branch—a rod or whip,
scourge—a streak, mercury's wand—
the mark † to denote something false
or obsolete.

a whipper or beater with rods
a whipper or beater with rods
made of twigs or whips—streaked or
striped

a place where oſers or rods grow
of or belonging to rods or twigs or
oſers

the prince of Latin poets Hor.

of or pertaining to Virgil Plin.

a collecting rods or twigs Plaut.

the chief of the officers of the rod Gloss.

full of twigs or rods Pallad.

a little rod—virgula divina, divine pro-
vidence—the divine wand (used for
discovering metallic veins)

streaked or striped Plin.

set or planted or covered with young Sall.

twigs, &c. (virgulta vallis)

a parcel of young sprigs or twigs grow-
ing together

a female in the very spring of life, a
virgin or maid, a vestal—a daugh-
ter (of age to be married)—a woman

(that has a child or children, but is

still in her prime)—a girl of the Justin.

town—any brute yet untouched by the Plin.

male, any thing that has not yet been

defiled or meddled with or published

or used before—a Roman aqueduct so

called—one of the twelve signs Stat.

a virgin quite chaste (the word is
doubted)

a girl's privy part—a smell like a girl's

privy part Prod.

of or belonging to a virgin or young

woman, maidenly, maidenlike Apul.

Cic.

of a virgin or young woman Plaut.

a goddess to whom new brides dedicated
their girdles

Augustin.

† "Appellata est ex viro virtus: Viri autem propria maximè est fortitudo," Cic.

‡ From viro, as βάλλω from βάλλω, Answorth.

§ Servius, on this line of Virgil, "ab virgo infelix, tu nunc in montibus erras," says, "virgo à virgine ætate, nam jam mater fuerat;" that is to say, he derives this virgo from viro; and, indeed, there are so many instances of virgo being said of females no longer maiden, that it is clear the word denotes a woman yet in her prime; and, when it is applied to a young woman neither married nor polluted, it denotes the more forcibly that she is quite in the spring of life, and has not yet lost any of her vigour.

virGINEUS

virginis⁹vendonides-æ^m

virGINITAS

virGINIUS

(adjectively, of Virgi-
nius, Gloss.)

virGINIA

virginO

DEvirgino

DEvirginat¹IOvirg⁸UNCŪLA-ævis[†]-vis-vim-vi, plural

vires (and even vis)-

virium-viribus

virIATUS-a-um

Viriat⁹INUSvir⁸ICŪLÆ-arum

virIÖSUS

virioſe

VITRUM-in[†]vitRARIA-æ^f

vitREUS

vitreÄMEN-inis^a

vitreÄTUS

vitREUM or ium

vitRÄRIUS or vitRÄRIUS

phallovitro⁹BOLUM-iⁿ

VITRUVIUS

IN¹VITUS-a-um[§]PER²invitusSUB²invitus

INVITE or ð

INVITIO (ad rem, quem re)

from in and via, or ra-
ther peto, says Court de
Gebelin; but see the note
on invitus herevirgin or young woman like—volucres
virginæ, harpies

that sells or deals in girls or young women

virginity, maidenhead, chastity

a Roman so called; whence Lucius Vir-

ginus, a Roman Centurion—Virgi-

nius, a Roman rhetorician and orator

the daughter of Virginius—a country of
America

I live chastely

I deflower

a deflowering

a little girl or young maid

strength, might, power, force, violence,

virtue or efficacy, energy, significa-

tion or meaning, importance, abun-

dance, plenty, multitude—vires-ium,

troops, forces, &c.—riches, faculties

that has great strength—Viriatius-i, a

valiant Spaniard, who, from a sheep-

herd, became a great general

of Viriatius

little riches, little wealth

robust (see before under vir, see also
under virus)

whence viriösius, more robustly

glass—a plant whose juice serves to dye
greena glass manufactory, glazier's shop—
herb parietaryof glass, glassy, of the colour of glass,
resplendent—green as a leek, of a sea-

green—brittle as glass

a vessel made of glass

shining as glass (cernendi vitreata po-
testas)

a vessel made of glass, a bottle, a glass

a glass-maker, a glazier

a kind of drinking-vessel (see phallos)

an engineer and architect so called

unwilling, constrained

very unwilling

somewhat unwilling

involuntarily, forcibly, against one's will

I allure, entice, invite, desire to come, en-
courage, provoke—feast or treat ormake much of (see also under vita at
vivo)

Ov. Virg.

Plaut.

Cic.

Liv.

Quint.

Liv. Geogr.

Tert.

Petron.

Scrib. larg.

Curt.

Cic.

Tac.

Sen.

Lucil.

Flor.

Suet.

Apul.

Tert.

Tert.

Ov. Vitr.

Gloss.

Apul.

Plin.

Lampr.

P. Syrus

Fest.

Lucr.

Plin. Gloss.

Sen. Gloss.

Capitol.

Cic.

Cic.

Litt.exPlaut.

Cic.

Cic.

Plaut.

† Vir seems to me to be a mere contraction of viris from vires; whence the plural vires (a contraction of which latter into vir, is also found). Ainsworth, at vir, says "ab ic-livc; ai. à cia."

‡ Salmat. derives vitrum from the ancient participle of video, viz. vitrum for vijum; but, as Salmat. himself says, that in vitrea pila (in an old inscription), vitrea means green; as vitrum i self, in Vitruvius, Cæsar, &c. means a plant whose juice serves to dye green, vitrum is certainly a contraction of viritrum formed from the supine of vires, namely, viritrum just as aratrum is from aratum, the supine of arō, whence aratro, and, contractedly, vitro, in Pliny. It seems also that where we find glassum and glassinus, we should read vitrum and vitrinus.

§ Probably from vir or ly (equivalent to the Latin in) and ciāw, I constrain, force, make one yield. And why should not invito itself arise from the same source? May not the allurements be looked upon as things that act upon us with that force which ciāw expresses? However, Ainsworth, on invito, says, "à vis, ut sit tanquam blandā vi voco."

REINVITO
INVITATIO
INVITABILIS
INVITAMENTUM
INVITATIO, or **US-ŪS**
INVITATIO **UNCULA**
INVITATOR and **VIX**
INVITATORIUS
INVITASSO³ (quem)
VIOLENS-entist†

violenter

violentia

violentus

violente

violO

(see the note on violens)

CONVIOL

EVIOLO

OBVIOL

VIOLA **BILIS**

INVIOLABILIS

INVIOLABILITER

VIOLATIM

VIOLATIO

VIOLATOR

INVIOLATIUS

INVIOLATI

VOPISCUS-i†

***VIRUS-i**

seldom declinable, from *idē*, by prefixing the digamma, and inserting *g*. Now, *idē* is an equivalent to *venenum*, rubigo metallorum, sanies, fa-

I invite again

I invite or entice a little

pleasant, attractive

a desiring or an inviting, an alluring

an invitation or inducement, a treat

a little treat or feasting

that invites or allures

of or for invitation

I treat (one) with blows (says Gesner)

violent, impetuous, forcible, swift, rapid

—vehement, earnest

cruelly—violently, forcibly—heinously,

grievously

cruelty, fierceness—boisterousness—force,

violence, rashness

cruel, injurious, fierce, violent, enraged,

angry—boisterous, tempestuous—for-

cible, ungovernable, hard or stiff

violently, &c.

I spoil, hurt, defile, sully—deflower—

force, violate, infringe, transgress

—cut or fell down—dye or colour or

stain

I infringe, transgress

I treat ill

I violate, profane, outrage

that may be hurt or wounded—that may

be profaned

inviolable, that cannot be hurt or

abused

inviolably

by way of violence

a wronging, an infringing, a profa-

ning or violating

that profanes or corrupts or infringes

inviolated, immaculate, unhurt, un-

tainted, also inviolable

inviolably, faithfully

that of twins (in a woman's body)

which comes to perfect birth—Vo-

piscus Flavius, a biographer so called

poison, venom—whatever is of a corro-

ding or sharp nature (as rust, brine,

the matter in ulcers, &c.), whatever

is noxious (as the bite of a serpent, sor-

cery, witchcraft), whatever is nau-

seous or produced by something nau-

seous, as well as whatever is supposed

Bibl.

Cic.

Gell.

Cic.

Cic.

Gell.

Mart. Symm

Tert.

Plaut.

Hor.

Perf.

Plin. Curt.

Ov. Plin.

Cic.

Ov.

Cic.

Lucr.

Sen.

Lucr. Tib.

Cic.

Ov. Virg.

Prud.

Prop.

Inscr.

Ov. Virg.

Sil.

Marcell.

Litt. ex Liv.

Liv.

Liv.

Liv.

Cic.

Plin.

Gloss.

Cic. Plin.

† *Violens* must come from *violō*, an obsolete verb formed from *bia* and *ōlō*, I hurt, destroy, &c. (see above), for *violens* has certainly meant the same as *violentus*. *Violo*, which, primarily, must have meant I hurt by force, cannot but have flowed from the same source. I have placed *violens* and *violo* here, because they have been constantly derived from *vis*, without the terminations *elens* and *olo* having been accounted for; still, as I have derived *vis* from *vires*, and this *vires* from *bia*, my inserting *violens* and *violo* after *vis*, deviates only a little from the alphabetical order. Gesner, on *violo*, in the sense of I stain or dye, says, “*quia color est venenum et vim facit natura*.”—See the note on the primitive *virus*.

† Ainsworth's derivation is, “*quum mater vi adipiscitur*, i. e. *cum difficultate acquirit; vel qui epe natura servatur, cui et opem fert*.” But *vopiscus* comes from *violō* (after, last; whence *violō*, that is posterior); and means that of twins which was born after the first, and which survived.

gūta, jaculum. According to Servius, "virus et bonum et malum est, sicut venenum, nam idem est; and we find in Pliny, "æruginis virus, &c. Perhaps this id. occasioned the giving to violæ the meaning of I dye or stain.—See the note on violens†	to arise from or gives an idea of corruption (as bitterness, the juice of the purple fish, dye, the feed or humour that flows from the genitals, exhalation or vapour, stink or unpleasant smell, and even good smell of wine (perhaps because overpowering)—as also pleasant but strong smell (as of spices or perfumes)—and force or violence (of mind or spirit)	Stat. Sil.
vir ⁷ IOSUS	for virōsus here (see also under vir and under vis)	Apul.
vir ⁷ OSUS	of a strong and unpleasant smell or taste—venomous, virulent (see under vir)	Scribon.
vir ⁷ ULENTUS	poisonous, venomous, virulent	Cato
virulentia	virulence or venomous quality	Gell.
*VISCUS ^m or viscum ⁿ -it	the shrub mistletoe, bird-lime, glue—the scrub mistletoe, bird-lime, glue—also a sort of net for hunting (it is said)	Sidon. Plin. Varr.
viscidus	clammy or clingy like bird-lime	Th. Prisc.
viscidus	viscous, tough like bird-lime	Pallad.
visco	I glue—hence viscor, I am glued or stuck together	Juv.
invisco	I take with bird-lime	Gloss.
viscarius	that takes birds with glue	Gloss.
viscarium-i ⁿ	glue or bird-lime	Hier.
viscat ⁷ US	prepared with bird-lime—entangled with bird-lime—viscata munera, presents made in view of getting greater ones	Varr. Ov. Plin.
*VISCUS-eris ⁿ	the bowels or entrails (the heart, liver, lungs), flesh or the fleshy parts under the skin—the inward and even outward parts or limbs, the testicles, &c.—the inside or bosom (of the earth, city, &c.), children or offspring—the principal part of any subject—intimate affection	Lucr. Plin.
from ισχυρός (strong), whence ισχυρός (I strengthen, corroborate, which comes from ισχύς, strength)		Ov.
viscellātus	prepared with the insides of birds and fishes	Cic. Stat. Plin. Val.
viscerātīm	piece by piece, down to the entrails	Enn.
viscerus	of a fleshy substance or nature	Prud.
viscerO or or	I bowél, also I give a dole of raw flesh	Sipont.
conviscero	I incarnate or cover with flesh	Tert.
Eviscero	I bowél or draw out the garbage and guts	Virg.

† Court de Gebelin derives virus from vireo, saying that its primitive meaning was sharpness and bitterness of fruits not ripe; and that as green fruits have juices dangerous to health, and often mortal, virus was made also to mean poison, venom, infection, stink.

† Its Greek correspondent is ἰσχύς; but perhaps viscus or viscum, instead of arising from ἰσχύς, comes from ἰσχύς (strength, power). On the shrub mistletoe, Pliny says, "viscum solum nullo modo nascitur, nec nisi per alvum avium redditum, maxime palumbis ac turdi. Hæc est natura ut nisi maturatum in ventre avium, non proveniat;" hence the proverb, "ipsa sibi avis mortem cecat."

§ Because strength may be considered as proceeding from those parts, since it fails when they are vitiated, and since they have the power of forming the flesh and the blood. In "de paucis atque minutis visceribus viscus est qui sanguine creati," Lucr. viscus is for carnes, flesh, and visceribus means by the bowels or entrails. Ainsworth says, "Quia viscus a vescendo, quia homines visceribus vescuntur, tanquam cibis delicatis."

IN ^{vis} iscro	<i>I incarnate</i>	<i>Nemef.</i>
R ^{vis} iscro	<i>I cause flesh to grow again</i>	<i>Gloss.</i>
vis ^{er} at ^{io}	<i>a dole or distribution of raw flesh among the people—good cheer</i>	<i>Liv.</i>
CON ^{vis} cratio	<i>an incarnating</i>	<i>Sen.</i>
R ^{vis} cratio	<i>a covering again with flesh</i>	<i>Sarish.</i>
vis ^{er} at ^{OR}	<i>that draws out the bowels</i>	<i>Tert.</i>
vis ^{er} at ^{US}	<i>stripped of flesh</i>	<i>Cic.</i>
VISIO [†]	<i>I fizzle (from the sound vis, and io for eo)</i>	<i>Lucil.</i>
V ^{is} tula or V ^{is} ula [†]	<i>a river in Poland, Le Veissel or La Vissule</i>	<i>Plin. Mela</i>
V ^{is} urgis ^{is} ^m	<i>a river in Germany, the Vesper</i>	<i>Plin.</i>
VITO [†]	<i>I shun, quoid, am aware of</i>	<i>Cic.</i>
D ^{ev} ito	<i>I shun, avoid, evade</i>	<i>Cic.</i>
E ^{vi} to	<i>I shun, avoid, elude, escape (see also under vita at vivo)</i>	<i>Cic.</i>
vita [†] B ^{il} is	<i>that may be avoided or shunned</i>	<i>Ov.</i>
D ^{ev} or E ^{vi} tabilis	<i>that may be shunned, avoidable</i>	<i>Gloss. Ov.</i>
IN ^{ev} itabilis	<i>unavoidable, inevitable</i>	<i>Albin.</i>
IN ^{ev} itabil ^{iter}	<i>unavoidably</i>	<i>Aug.</i>
vita [†] ABUNDUS	<i>that avoids or shuns</i>	<i>Sall.</i>
vita [†] IO	<i>an avoiding, a shunning</i>	<i>Herenn.</i>
D ^{ev} or E ^{vi} titatio	<i>an avoiding or eschewing, a shunning</i>	<i>Cic. Heren.</i>
vita [†] OR	<i>that avoids or shuns</i>	<i>Gloss.</i>
D ^{ev} itator	<i>a shunner, an avoider</i>	<i>Litt. ex Plin.</i>
IN ^{ev} itatus	<i>not avoidable or unavoidable</i>	<i>Ov.</i>
VIT ^{ium} ⁱⁱ ⁿ	<i>faultiness, defect, fault, blemish, deformity, something amiss, contempt for or omission of some religious rite, a slip or an oversight—what is bad or superfluous, corruption, infection, malady or sore in the mind—a debauching (a woman, &c.)—vice or bad action</i>	<i>Cic.</i>
viti or vit ^{um} , in comp.	<i>ruin, decay (some confound convicium and convitium)</i>	<i>Inscr.</i>
<i>"vitium quod opponitur virtuti, &c. à vitio—as quodd vitandum fit ac fugiendum unde, Her. virtus est vitium fugere," Gesner.†</i>	<i>a sort of bird (see parra under pāro or paron)</i>	<i>Plin.</i>
CON ^{vit} itium	<i>vicious, wicked, faulty, amiss, incorrect, made inauspiciously or without the auguries—rotten, worm-eaten—sickly, full of distempers</i>	<i>Cic.</i>
viti [†] PARRA [†]	<i>viciously, badly, amiss, incorrectly</i>	<i>Plaut.</i>
viti [†] OSUS	<i>viciousness, wickedness, faultiness</i>	<i>Cic.</i>
viti [†] OSE	<i>I vitiate, infect, spoil, mar—corrupt, deflower</i>	<i>Ov.</i>
viti [†] OSITAS	<i>I corrupt or infect or poison beforehand</i>	<i>Ter.</i>
viti [†] O	<i>corruptible</i>	<i>Ov.</i>
P ^{re} vitio		<i>Prudent.</i>
viti [†] B ^{il} is		

† As to *shun* or *avoid* is, in fact, to abstain or refrain from meeting, touching or seeing, or from being met, touched or seen, perhaps *vito* comes from *quidā*-*ōc*, abstinence, a sparing, &c. Changing the aspirate *q* into *v*, as well as *d* into *t*, and the termination of the noun into a verbal one, we see *vito* arise; and, indeed, *quidā* is equivalent to *abstineo*, *parce uter*, *tempero*, &c.

† But perhaps *vitium* comes from *vitio*-*ia*-*ion* (an equivalent to *culpandus*, *accusandus*), and then *vitium* would primarily mean a thing or an action blame-worthy or to be disliked, whence Cicero, "*quod vituperabile est per se ipsum, id eo ipso vitium nominatum puto vel etiam à vitio dictum vituperari.*" *Vitio dare* means to blame or find fault with; *vitium alicui dicere* means to condemn one.

IN³vituperabilisvitiat¹IOvitiat¹OR

VITUPERO†

vitupera³BILISIN³vituperabilisvituperabil¹TERvituperat¹IOvituperat¹ORvituper³IUM (doubled)vituper³O-ŌNIS

•VITŪLUS-im†

vit²ELLUSvitell¹INUS

Vitellius

Vitellia

Vitellianus

vitula²-æ²

vitulinus

vitulOR

(see the note on vitula)

vitula²MEN

vitularius

vitulat¹IO*VIVO³-vixi-victum||

vive, vivite, vivat, vi-

vant, farewell or adieu

—away with (Virg.

Catul.); vixisse, to have

lived for to be dead,

Plaut.

ADVIVO

CONVIVO

PERVIVO

PROVIVO

REVIVO

SUPERVIVO

vitā²A-æ

invulnerable, incorruptible

a corrupting or spoiling or despoiling

a corrupter or defiler

I blame, rebuke, find fault with, dis-

parage, defame

blame-worthy, that may be found fault

with

irreproachable

in a manner that is blame-worthy

a blaming or finding fault with

a blamer, discommender, reprover

a blame or reproof or censure

that blames or finds fault

a calf—a seal or sea-calf, the young of

other animals

a young or little calf (see under vita at

vivo)

of a calf (see under vitellus at vivo)

a Roman emperor so called

the wife of Faunus

of Vitellius—vitelliani-orum, a pair of

writing or noting tables

a cow-calf, a heifer—the goddess of

mirth

of or belonging to a calf; vitulina

(caro understood), veal—vitulinum,

veal

I skip or frisk about like a young calf, I

rejoice or congratulate

an useless branch

of or concerning calves; via vitularia,

a street or passage so called

a sort of sacrifice or rejoicing after a

victory

I live, am alive, have life, lead a life

—I live of or upon or by—am nour-

ished and increased, continue, re-

main, last, live well or merrily or

pleasantly—I am kindled or burn (of

fire), I exist, I go through (ætatem,

annos or annis centum)—vivitur,

one lives or people live

I live at or in or with

I live or dwell (with others)—eat and

drink (with others)

I sur-vive, continue to live

I sur-vive, live longer

I bring to life again, I revive

I outlive, sur-vive

the goddess of food

Prud.

Sen.

Sen.

Cic.

Cic.

Tert.

Cassiod.

Cic.

Cic.

Cic.

Lælius

Varr. Plin.

Plaut.

Apic.

Suet.

Suet.

Tac. Mart.

Virg. Macr.

Plaut.

Nep.

Plaut.

Vulg.

Cic.

Macr.

Cic.

Hor. Virg.

Plaut.

Ov.

Inscr. Tert.

Quint. Plaut.

Plaut.

Tac.

Paull.

Plin.

Arnob.

† From vitium and pare, p. 253, Vol. II. Hence, on Ter. in Prol. Andr. 15. "Isti id vituperant factum,"
 e. vitium rei parant, says Donat.—See the note on vitium.

† "Ab Italicis, id. Varro, R R 2. 2."—See italot.

§ Some derive vitula from vita at vivo, saying, that vita, among its other meanings, has that of pleasure or
 delight, which meaning is certainly attached to vivo.

|| From Cito (for Cito) its equivalent, changing b into the digamma, and introducing another digamma; Cito
 comes from Cito (life, victuals, nourishment, provision, diet).

CONVIV¹IO, or us-ûs
see under vinco

viv¹ITO

viv¹O

CONVIV¹OR

viv¹US-ûs or i

viv¹UALIS

viv¹ARIUS

CONVIV¹A

viv¹ARIUS

vivarium

viv¹AX-âcis

vivacitas

vivaciter

viv¹ERRA-x†

viverrariumⁿ

viv¹IDUS

vivide

vivid¹ÛLUS

viv¹US (vivi, in comp.)

vivumⁿ, the stock, the
principal; ad vivum, to
the quick, Cic.

RĒDIVIVUS

IR¹REDIVIVUS or inREDIVIVUS

SĒMIVIVUS

SEMPERVIVUS

vive

viv¹COMBURUM

viv¹FICO

CONVIVISCO

vivificat¹IO

vivificat¹OR and rix

RĒVIVIFICAT¹US

vivific¹US

viv¹PARUS

viv¹RADIX-îcis†

viv¹ISCO or viveſco

RĒVIVISCO-vixi-victum

CONVIVOR-âris, or o-as

CONVIV¹ALIS or iâlis

CONVIVAT¹OR

vivat¹US

CONVIV¹IUM

a living or boarding together, diet, fa-
miliarity, company or society

I live, maintain myself, eat, feed

I live, maintain myself, eat, feed

a fellow-boarder, companion at table

food, sustenance, victuals—life (No-
nius)

concerning food; victualia-iumⁿ, pro-
visions

of or concerning food

a guest (see under vivus and convivor
here)

for fishes alive

a place where live fishes or beasts are
kept

long-lived, strong, lusty, lively

natural vigour, liveliness, vivacity

in a lively manner

a ferret or fitchet

a trap for catching ferrets

lively, mettlesome, brisk—sharp

quickly, briskly, lustily

somewhat brisk, &c. (vividulo à fluctu

some read unidulum à fluctu)

living, alive, lively—fresh, green—

natural, congenial, not stagnated but

running—quick, brisk; lapis vivus,

a flint

renewed, renovated—lapis redivivus, a

stone cut anew or used anew

that cannot be renewed or repaired

half alive

that lives for ever—sempervivumⁿ or

semperviva¹, herb house-leek or sea-
green

in a lively or brisk manner

a burning of the living

I vivify, vivificate, recall to life

I vivify or restore to life (with others)

vivification or restoring to life

that vivifies or vivifies

revived, brought to life again

vivific, giving life

that brings forth alive at once

a quickset

I get life or strength, am of continu-
ance

I recover life—revive or grow again

I feast, revel, banquet

of or belonging to feasts or banquets

an entertainer, a feaster, the founder of a
feast

lively, brisk

a feast or banquet, entertainment, treat

—a prince's table or supper

Cic. Sen.

Tert.

Plaut.

Cic.

Tert. Plaut.

Apul. Cassiod.

Tert.

Cic.

Macr.

Col.

Cic.

Col.

Fulg.

Plin.

Gloss.

Virg. Tac.

Gell.

Catul.

Liv. Col.

Virg.

Plin.

Juv. Cic.

Catul.

Cic.

Prud. Plin.

Apul.

Plaut.

Tertul.

Apul.

Fulg.

Tert.

Tert. Irea.

Tert.

Ammian.

Apul.

Col.

Plin. Lucr.

Ov. Cic.

Cic. Enn.

Liv. Macr.

Liv.

Lucr.

Cic.

Suet.

† "Quod vivis vel videt in terrâ, vel quod ei vis major," Ainsworth. But I think viverra comes from
vivo—see piro at pira.

miserevivium

VITA-æf

* some derive vita from
 Cior[†], others from vivo†

vitalis-is-e

(vita vitalis, a life that
 may be borne, Enn.)

vitalis-is

vitalia-ium

vitalitas

vitaliter

E⁺vitoIN⁺vito

VITUMNUS or Vitunus

VITELLUS^u or ellum

vitellinus

*ULCUS-ërisⁿ, ἔλκος

whence some read hulus
 —see helcos

semihulus

ulcerarius

ulcerosus

ulcerO

EXulcero

REDulcero

ulcerat^{io}

EXulceratio

EXulcerat^{or} and rix

EXulceratorius

PRæulcerat^{us}

ulcusculum

ULCISCO³ ultum

ulciscOR (depon.)-ultus

sum

ult^{io}ult^{or} and rix

Risultor

ultorius

ult^{us}IN⁺ultusIN⁺ulteult^o

*ULON, ὕλον

PARulis-idis^f

herb good against scorpions

life, conversation, the world, a word of

endearment—a manner of living—
 the necessities or advantages or pur-
 port of life—food, victuals

of life, vital, that has life in it—that
 keeps or preserves life—likely to live

the herb sengreen

the lungs and heart and liver, vitals—
 preservatives of life

life, liveliness

briskly, with life

I deprive of life (see under vito)

I deprive of life (see under invitus at
 vireo)

the god that vivifies or gives life

the yolk of an egg (see at vitulus)

of or like the yolk of an egg (see at
 vitulus)

a sore, an ulcer, a botch or bile—a
 wound or gash

a wound that looks like an ulcer

good for sores, &c. (ulceraria herba)

full of sores or blotches—that makes
 blisters

I ulcerate, raise blisters, wound

I make sore, exulcerate, gall, fret

I make sore again

a breaking into sores or scabs

a festering, exulceration — aggrava-
 tion

that frets or makes sore

that causes blisters or sores

already ulcerated

a little sore or scab

I revenge—whence ulcisci, to be re-
 venged

I revenge, avenge, take revenge for

a revenging, revenge

that avenges or revenges

that takes a double revenge, Mars

serving to avenge

avenging, revenging—avenged

unavenged, unrevenged—that has re-
 ceived an injury without revenging it

—unhurt, without danger

without being revenged

I revenge

the gums

an abscess in the gums

Apul.

Cic.

Ter.

Lucr.

Plaut.

Plaut.

Plin. Hor.

Apul.

Quint.

Lucr.

Plin.

Lucr.

Cic. Apul.

Plaut.

August.

Col. Apic.

Medic.

Virg.

Curt.

Gloss.

Apul.

Hor. Plin.

Hor.

Cic.

Col.

Sen.

Plin. Sen.

Gloss. Plin.

Plin.

Cæl. Aur.

Celf.

Enn. Sall.

Cic.

Liv.

Cic.

Gloss.

Tertul.

Virg. Flacc.

Ter. Ov.

Liv.

Curt.

Accius.

not used

Celf.

† However, Cior[†] coming from Cior (an equivalent to vita, whence Cisa, from which we have derived vivo), the place of vita should at any rate be here. Perhaps vita is as if vivita, for the supine of vivo may anciently have been vivitum instead of victum.

*ULS or ultis†
ultra-ēra-ērum
ulterior

ulterius
ulimus

penultimus
ante-penultimus
ultime
ultimū or ūm
ultimO
ULTRA (rem)

ultrātus

ultrō
see ultro tributum under
tribuo at tres

ultrōneus
obultroneus
Uliarus-i†
Uلمانetes-um
ūlōphōnōn-i†
Ulpus

Ulpianus
ulpīcum-i
Ulubra-arum†
Ulubranus or enus
*ULŪLO, ὀλολύζω

exululo
ulul³A-ae†
ulula¹BILIS
ulula²MEN

exululat¹IO
ululat¹US-ūs

*UMBO-ōnis^m
ab ἀμῶν-ωνος, umbo
clypei, et quidquid in
plano protuberat, fasti-
gium montis, &c. see
ambo, p. 56; Vel. I.

beyond, on the other side
that is on the other side
so that it is past—farther, on the other
side

beyond, farther, any more or longer
the utmost, the farthest, the last, the
chiefest or greatest—the first or hither-
most—the meanest or basest

the last but one

the last but two

finally, at last

at last, the last time

I am or draw near my end

beyond, on the other side; (adverbially)
farther or moreover—(also, adver-
bially), hereafter

placed on the other side (regio ul-
trata)

willingly or voluntarily (when it was
beyond expectation), of one's own
accord, without being asked for it or
being forced to it—moreover

voluntary, without being constrained

voluntary, without being constrained

the isle of Oleron

a people of France about Senlis

a sort of black thistle

a name among the Romans; as Ul-
pius Trajanus; and, adjectively,
of Ulpus; Ulpia, a city built by
Trajan

a juriscōsult so called

a sort of great or wild garlick

a small town of Campania

of or belonging to Ulubra

I howl (as a dog or wolf), roar or ring
with—set up a confused shout (for
joy)—screach or cry aloud

I howl, yell, screech, roar

an owl, a howlet

lamentable, howling

a howling, a yelling

a howling, a yelling

a howling, a yelling

the boss of a buckler or shield—a buckler

or target—knot in a precious stone

rising like a boss, a knob—the bump

or knoll of a bill

Cato Pomp.
Salm. ex Plin.
Tac. Liv.

Ov.
Cf.
Flor.
Paterc.
Gell.
Mart. Cap.
Apul.
Suet. Curt.
Tertul.
Cic.
Hor.

Hygin.

Cic.

Liv.
Sen.
Gloss.
Plin.
Plin.
Plin.
Gloss.

Col.
Juv.
Cic. Plin.
Virg.
Luc.
Sil.
Ov.
Virg.
Apul.
Prudent.
Aug.
Stat.
Varr. Virg.
Plin.
Stat.

† From ὅλος for ὅλος (whole, entire); whence the adverb ὅλως, an equivalent to omnino (entirely, utterly) for, the going beyond or on the other side, naturally means the going through the whole of what stands between one place or time and the other. And as cis (within or on this side), which comes from cis, serves to form circa; so uls or ultis serves to form ultra, to express without, that is to say, not on the inside or on the other side.

† From ὄλος for ὄλος, which is itself for ὄλος, black or dark (see the note obolus), and ὄλος, death; because it kills some animals.

umbilicus

"umbilicus dictus, quod sit ibi umbo" (Isid.); but *ὀμφαλός*, its equivalent, may have formed the adjective *ὀμφαλικός*, whence *umbilicus*

umbilicāris**umbilicātus**

Umbrius } see under
umber-bri } **imber**

umEO**umerus**

Umidius or **Ummidius** or **Immidius**

***UNCIA**-iæf, *ἐγκία*
some derive it from *unus*, because it is one part of twelve

semuncia or **semiuncia**

seſcuncia

unciĀlis, *ἐγκιαλός*

quincuncialis**semuncialis****septuncialis****seſcuncialis**

unciĀrius, *ἐγκιαρός*

semunciaris

unciĀtim, κατ' ἐγκίας

unciĀla, *ἐγκιαλός*

triuncis**nonuncium**

seſcuncius (not *secuncius*)
or *seſquiuncius*

teruncius-im**decunx**-uncis^m**decunx****quincunx****septunx****seſcunx****triunx**

UNDA-æf (*undi*, in comp.)

unda is a contraction of *unida* (aqua understood), from *unā* at *unus*, and

the navel—a boss (such as is set on the outside of books), or, as some say, the ends of the stick on which the book was rolled—the middle of any thing, a little stone round and smooth like a navel, a cockle or shell-fish wrinkled like a navel—the bezel of a ring, the little circle in the midst whereof the dial-pin is fastened, a circle indicating the winds

of the navel (*umbilicaris nervus*)

made with or in the fashion of a navel of Umbria (terra umbria)

a sort of male sheep

for *humeo* at *humor*

for *humerus*, p. 145, Vol. I.

a Roman so called

the twelfth part of a whole or pound, an ounce—an inch—the twelfth part of an acre

half an ounce

an ounce and a half

of an ounce weight, of an inch breadth or length or thickness

of five ounces or inches or parts

of half an ounce

of seven ounces or inches or parts (*Gesner* says we should read *septimontialis*)

of one ounce and a half

reckoned by an ounce or inch or a twelfth part†

divided or cut into half an ounce, &c.

ounce by ounce, inch by inch

a little ounce or inch, a small pittance

of the fourth part of twelve

what consists of nine ounces, &c.

of one inch and a half

a small coin of the fourth part of an *as*, a farthing

eleven parts of twelve, eleven ounces

ten ounces or parts of twelve

five ounces or inches or parts

seven ounces or inches or parts

one part and a half of twelve ounces, &c.

for *teruncius*

a surge or wave, agitation of people assembled, &c. (see the note)—any water or liquor—the juice or oil flowing from fruit in the press—a

Celf. Catul.

Cic.

Plin.

Tert.

Plin.

Gell.

Plin.

Gloss.

Gloss.

Gloss.

Plaut.

Virg. Col.

Cic.

Col.

Plin.

Plin.

Plin.

Col.

Plin.

Plin.

Liv.

Ter.

Juv.

Plin.

Fest.

Plaut.

Cic.

Juv.

Fannius

Quinct.

Liv.

Plin.

Gloss.

Cic.

Ov.

Plin.

† *Unciaria* vines, which Ainsworth and Danet interpret vines planted at the distance of the twelfth part of an acre, are, according to Gesner, vines producing grapes, each grain of which weighs an ounce; *unciaria* slips is the twelfth part of an *as*, as a penny, with us, is of a shilling; *unciarium* *ſænus*, which Ainsworth interprets *usury* of one in the hundred, means, according to Danet, an *usury* of twelve per cent.

das for dans from dot

und¹ATIM
und²COLA
und³FLUUS
und⁴FRAGUS

und¹OSUS
und²OSE
und³ULA
undul⁴ATUS

und⁰O

ABundo (re or in re)

EX²abundo
ſUPERabundo
EXundo
INundo

PERiundo
ſUPERiundo
OBundo
REDundo

und⁵ABUNDUS
unda²MEN
und³ANS

ABundans

REDundans

und⁵ANTER
ABundanter
ſUPERabundanter
EXundanter
REDundanter
ABund⁵ANTIA (cujus rei)

ſUPERabundantia
REDundantia
ABundant¹IO
EXundatio
INundatio

crowd or multitude of men assembled
or collected together (see the note)
like waves, in fashion of waves
living in or inhabiting the waves
flowing like surges or waves
fluctus undifragi, waves breaking other
waves
full of surges or waves
in a manner agitated like waves
a little wave
made like waves, watered as stuffs are,
undulated
I rise in surges, boil (as water does)—
spread or diffuse (as fire does, re)—
overflow and cause to swim in blood
(quos sanguine)—abound (re)
I abound or overflow, am well stored
I abound much
I over-abound
I overflow, break out, spread far
I overflow, cover with water—come
pouring on amain
I overflow
I overflow
I flow around, overflow
I rise above the banks, run over, over-
flow, over-abound, have too much
(re)—am queasy or crossick, redound
(in or ad quem)
rising in surges or waves
an inundation
rising in surges or waves—flowing—
swaying or loose or flagging, abound-
ing
overflowing—copious, abounding, af-
fluent, rich, great, vast
overflowing, too copious, redundant, ex-
cessive, luxuriant
abundantly, overflowingly
abundantly, copiously, largely
superabundantly
overflowingly
overflowingly, superfluously
abundance, plenty—a flowing or courses
(as in abundantia feminarum for
menses)
a superabundance
an overflowing, exuberance, exuberant
an abounding, abundance, plenty
an overflowing, superfluous abundance
inundation, deluge—the being overflowed

Virg.

Plin.

Varr.

Dracont.

Fortun.

Virg.

Ammian.

Litt. ex Cic.

Plin.

Cic.

Virg.

Stat.

Val. Flacc.

Cic.

Salv.

lft.

Tac.

Cic. Virg.

Alcim. Avit.

Tert.

Stat.

Cic.

Plin.

Gell.

Auson.

Cic. Virg.

Val. Flacc.

Virg. Cic.

Cic.

Mart. Cap.

Cic.

Vulg.

Hieron.

Plin.

Cic.

Plin.

Vulgar.

Cic.

Plin.

Plin.

Col. Plin.

† As undifenus for undifonans and undifragus for undifragans, &c. as unicuba, &c. This derivation of mine will agree with Gesner's definition, "unda propriè pars aquæ collecta et in unam partem tendens, ut quum fluctuat mare." It will make it easy to account for Virgil's using unda to express a crowd or multitude of men assembled or collected together; it will show why a swarm of ants is called by Apuleius *sepedum populorum undæ*, and why the clouds, by Lucr. *arvæ undæ*; it will account for a bustle or tumult or commotion of people assembled being called, by Cicero, *unda comitorum*; but the accumulation which *uni* for *undæ* denotes, will more clearly appear in the verb arising from *unda*, and in the words formed from these.

OBUNDATIO	an overflowing, a flowing around	Flor.
REDUNDATIO	a superfluity; redundatio stomachi, an overflowing of the stomach	Plin.
INUNDAT ¹ OR	that overflows	Litt. ex Apul.
ABUNDAT ¹ ŪRA	an abounding, abundance, plenty	Tert.
UNDAT ¹ US	made in fashion of waves, undulated	Plin.
INTERUNDATUS	watered as tabby, spotted here and there	Solin.
ABUND ² US	abounding or abundant	Acc. Gell.
ABUNDE	abundantly, enough, amply	Plin.
• UNDE†	whence or wherefrom, out of or from	Tert.
unde gentium, from	what thing, of or from whom, how	
what part of the world,	or by what means—from what place	
Ter. unde domo, from	or part soever (for undecunque)	
what city or nation or		
family, Virg.		
SECUNDE	left from any place	Liv.
SICUNDE	if from any place	Cic.
unde ⁹ UNDE	from what place or part soever	Tert.
unde ⁹ CUNQUE	from what place or part soever	Plin.
unde ⁹ LIBET	whence thou wilt, out of any place	Herenn.
undIQUE	on every side, from all places or parts	Cic.
	or corners, in all respects, perfectly—	
	from what place or part soever	Tert.
CIRCUMUNDIQUE	all around	Gell.
undique SECUS	on all sides or parts	Solin.
undique ⁹ VERSUM	on all sides, on all parts, every where	Solin.
UNGO ³ -unxi-unctum†	I anoint or smear or bedaub (with some	Cic.
(or unguo ³ -ungui-unc-	composition or other), I perfume (with	
tum, Prisc.)	essence), re	
DEungo	I rub with pomatum, &c.	Plaut.
EXungo	I anoint, besmear all over	Plaut.
INungo	I anoint	Plin.
PERINungo	I anoint all over and properly	Varr.
SUPERINungo	I anoint over	Celf.
OBungo	I rub or anoint over or about	Apul.
PERungo	I anoint all over	Cic.
PRÆungo	I anoint first or beforehand	Oct. Hor.
SUPERungo	I anoint over	Celf.
unct ¹ A-æ†	the leaf or fat of a hog good for salves	Veget.
see unctum here	and to fry meat; but Gesner says it	
	means the same as unguentum	
unct ¹ IO, or ŪRA	an anointing, unction	Cic.
EXunctio	an anointing, a besmearing all over	Celf.
INunctio	an anointing	Plin.
PERunctio	an anointing all over	Plin.
unct ⁸ IUSCŪLUS	a little more fat or oily or greasy	Plaut.
unct ¹ OR	an anointer, a perfumer	Mart.

† From *UND* or *UNDIS* (equivalent to *hinc, illinc*), formed from *UND*, equivalent to *hic, ibi, illic, ubi, tum*. Some, however, think it is as if *uno de* (loco understood).

‡ *Ungo* is from *und* and *ago*, as if *unago* or *unigo* (just as *cogo* is for *coago* or *coigo*, and *dego* for *deago* or *deigo*). The preterit is *unxi*, because, anciently, the preterit of *ago* was *axi* (from *āxi* the fut. of *āgo*), instead of *egi*. How else should we find *axim* for *egerim*, and *adaxim* for *adegerim*? My derivation is supported by this passage, which we find in Gesner, at *unguentum* (written, anciently, *ungentum*, according to Servius): "*non est medicamentum, ut vulgus existimat, et tenax illa compositio, quā chirurgi utuntur ad vulnera curanda; quam compositionem plantæ ignorant Celsus, Scribonius, Plinius, &c. Sed commistio diversorum odorum, addito oleo aut balsamo, aus atque pingui, ad ungenda corpora, deliciarum et luxuriæ causâ inventa.*" But were it even a medicament, or that tenacious clammy composition used by surgeons, that word *compositio* would of itself confirm my derivation; nay, Gesner adds, "*Pomponius tamen jurisc. titulo de auro, argento, mundo, ornamentis, l. argumento, scribit unguenta esse, quæ valetudinis causâ comparantur, sed hæc magis medicamenta dicuntur.*"

IN uncter	an anointer, a perfumer	Celf.
R ēuncter	an anointer (after wrestling)	Plin.
unct ¹ orius	serving for anointing	Plin.
unct ¹ us-ūs	an anointing, unction	Apul.
unctuārius	of or belonging to anointing; unctuary, place for anointing	Plin.
unct ¹ us-a-um	anointed, bathed in, greasy, oily, fat—rich, wealthy, copious	Hor.
unct ¹ ulus	a little anointed or greasy, &c.	Catul.
unctum-i ^a	the fat of a hog—fine fare, rich victuals (Gesner says unctum is, in Apul. for unguentum)	Apul.
unct ¹ ito	I often anoint (see unguito here)	Litt. ex Col.
ung ⁵ ens	anointing (oleo, with oil)	Hor.
ung ⁴ ito	I often anoint	Plaut.
IN ungito	I anoint or perfume	Vulg.
ungu ⁵ ēdo-inis ^f	ointment, fat liquor or juice	Cato
ungu ⁵ en-inis ^a	ointment, fat liquor or juice	Cato
unguin ⁷ osus	oily, fat, unctuous	Apul.
unguentum	sweet ointment, perfume, pomatum—salve	Virg.
unguentārius-a-um	of or belonging to ointments or perfumes	Plin.
unguentaria-æ ^f	the art of making ointments or perfumes—a woman that makes or sells ointments	Plaut.
unguentarium-i ^o	money exacted for ointments or perfumes	Plin.
unguentarius-i ^m	that makes or sells ointments, a perfumer	Cic.
unguentatus	anointed with ointments, perfumed	Catul.
unguentiāna-æ ^f	the sweet cane or the herb galingale	Apul.
unguilla-æ ^f	a dish or pot with glue in (serving to catch apes, after they have besmeared their eyes with the glue)	Solin.
unxia-ic ¹	the goddess of unction or anointing	Arnob.
uxor-ōris ^f , as if unxort	a wife, a concubine, the she of beasts (see the note on nubo, p. 177, Vol. II.)	Hor.
uxor ¹ cūla	a little wife	Plaut.
uxorcūlo (quam)	I make (one) a wife	Plaut.
uxorius-a-um	of or belonging to a wife, besitting a wife—submissively fond of his wife, uxorious	Suet.
uxoriosus	fond of his wife	Virg.
uxorium	a mulier or fine for not marrying	Gloss.
IN uxorus	unmarried, without a wife	Fest.
UNGUIS-is ^m , ūv ⁵	a nail, claw or talon, the white in the leaf of a rose (whereby it is fastened to the knap), a white flake (in the gum bdellium)—the hoof of an ox or of a cow, a vintage hook, a little branch or young shoot of a vine—disease in the eye called a harwt	Tert.
see onyx	that has no nails or claws or hoofs	Plin.
in unguem or ad unguem factus, &c. perfectly or accurately or exactly made, &c. Virg.	a tender soft nail	Col.
Hor.	an instrument to cut nails or hoofs	Celf.
EX unguis-is-e		Tert.
ungui ¹ cūlus		Cic.
unguiculārium		Col.

† Plin. scribit, 28, 9. S. 27 extr. Novas nuptas lupino adipe postea innungere solitas, nequid mali medicamentum inferretur. Court de Gebelin derives this from the oriental uwer, a help mate, a companion.

‡ Ainsworth gives unguis-ium as meaning also a kind of shell-fishes or muscles, quoting Varro.

ungula-æ

sexungula

ungulatus

ungulumⁿ or us^m

sexungulo

ung^gella from *ungula*

***UNUS-a-um†**

(*gen. ūnūs, dat. ūnī*

unī or un, in comp.)

ad unum, all in general,

up to the last, not one

excepted, Curt.

una

unalitas

un^ganimans

un^gdē

unde^gceni

un^gefera

un^get

un^gcūba-æ^f

unicus

unice

unio-iōnis^f

unio-iōnis^m†

subunio-iōnis^f

uniōla-æ^f

unitas-atis^f

uniter

unōse or iōsē

unlō⁺

conunio

dis⁺unio

inunio

unū⁺io

unō-as

aduno

a nail or claw—the hoof of a horse or other beast, a little branch or young shoot of a vine—a machine for tormenting

a wench who is an arrant thief that has nails or claws or hoofs a ring; some say also, a thimble I tear the nails off

ungellæ coctæ

one alone, only, the same, the first—the

very same—only or no more but just—

a certain one, some one

together, all at once, in company with,

at the same time

for unitas hereafter

for unanimis at anima

in composition, before a number, means

one less than that number

ninety-nine (see under centum)

an herb that bears but once

in composition, before a number, means

one more than that number

a woman that lies with her husband

only

one alone, notable, rare, excellent or

chief—most beloved

singularly, effectually, dearly

union

a pearl called an union—an onion or

scallion

a note of union or of accent

a sort of herb

unity, oneness, the uniting or joining of

two or more things together, likeness

(in two things, of which one cannot

be discerned from another)—concord,

agreement

together in one

together, at once

I assemble or collect into one body

I join or unite

I disunite

I make one, unite together; whence in-

unitus, made one, &c.

a joining together, an uniting

I collect or join into one body

I unite

Ov. Col.

Prudent.

Plaut.

Tert.

Plin. Fest.

Plaut.

Apic.

Cic.

Virg. Plaut.

Catul.

Cic.

Mar. Vict.

Plaut.

Plin.

Apul.

Isid.

Cic.

Ov.

Cic.

Hier.

Plin. Col.

Donat.

Apul.

Col.

Sen.

Lucr.

obsolete

Tert.

Cathol.

Arnob.

Tert.

Fulg.

Tertul.

Plin.

† *Unus* is from *oīos* (equivalent to *solus*, and consequently to *unus*), by changing *oi* into *u* long (as in *munus* from *merus*, &c.), and inserting *n*, to remove the hiatus. Now *oīos* (equivalent to *qualis*), differing only by the aspiration from the former *oīos*, one may easily see how *unus* came to stand for an adjective of similitude, namely, by the one being mistaken for the other on account of the proximity in sound. Some will, however, derive *unus* from *īuc-pia-iv*, which, as well as *μῦνος*, is another correspondent to *solus*, and consequently to *unus*. Indeed, as this *īuc* becomes *iva* in composition (*ivāsvoc*, of one year), it is possible that *unus* should have been formed from this *iva*; but I doubt this: it would rather come from *μῦνος* Ion. for *μῦνος*, by suppressing *μ*.

‡ From *unus*, quid in comitis "nulli duo reperiantur indsecreti," (Plin.), i. e. *similes*.

coadunare	I join or unite together	Aur. Vict.
coadunat ⁹ IM	in an united manner, together	Orof.
ADUNAT ⁹ IO	a collecting into one body, a re-union	Diom.
recoadunatio or readunatio	a re-union or re-uniting	Tert.
Unni or Hunni or Hūni	a barbarous people of Scythia	Ammian.
ULLUS, gen. ūs, dat. i,	any, any one (ullus should be used instead	Cic.
which anciently served	of nullus, where the sentence is by it-	
also for the gen. (a di-	self to be negative or to run equiva-	
minutive of unus)	lently, such as interrogatively, dubi-	
	tatively, &c.)	
nullus (for ne ullus). Nullus	none, no, not any, nobody, void, null, of	Cic.
agreeing with the agent,	no force, of no moment or account or	
often stands for a mere	value or fame, obscure—lost, undone,	Ter.
negative, viz. for non,	ruined (see the observation added to	
nequaquam, ne, nullo	the meaning of ullus)	
modo, Cic.		
nonnullus	some	Cæf.
Nulla ⁹ TENUS	by no means, not at all, in no ways	Mart. Cap.
Null ⁹ IBI	no where, not any where, in no place	Vitr.
Null ⁹ FICO	I despise, disparage	Tertul.
Nullifica ⁹ MEN	contempt, disparagement	Tertul.
Nullifica ⁹ IO	a despising or disparaging	Hier.
NullITAS	nullity	Ict.
nullo modo	by no means, not at all, in no ways	Ter.
annullo	I annul or make void (see under hilus)	Hieron.
ningūlus (obsolete)	for ne ullus as singulus for se ullus	Enn.
singulus (for se nullus)†	every one, one by one, single, each parti-	Plaut.
see singuli here	cular (seldom used in the singular)	
singulāris	single, one alone, one and no more—singu-	Plin. Cic.
singularis-is ^m , the sin-	lar, peculiar, extraordinary, match-	
gular number, Varr.	less—apart or separated, standing by	Suet.
	one's self	
singularITAS	singularity or peculiarity—the singular	Tert. Charif.
	number	
singularITER	singly, in the singular number—singu-	Quint.
	larly, particularly, above all others,	Cic.
	only	
singularIVS	single, one by one—singular or extra-	Plaut. Gell.
	ordinary	
singularius-is ^m	a short-hand writer, one who uses a	Cujac.
	single letter or character for a whole	
	word	
singulariæ literæ	single letters, each standing for one word	Gell.
singulariE	singly	Charif.
singulATIM	every thing by itself, particularly, mi-	Cic.
	nutely, one by one	
singulāTOR, ἰππαστὴς κύνες	a horseman that uses a single horse	Gloss.
singuli-orum	every or each one, one by one—single,	Cic. Sen.
	alone—one only	Suet.
singILIO-iōnis ^f	a single garment	Treb. Poll.
singILLARIUS	single, one by one, particular	Tert.
sig or singillATIM	severally, particularly, one by one	Cic.
singULTUS-ust [†]	a fobbing, a pickup or yexing—a cluck-	Plin.
	ing of hens with chickens	Col.
singulTUM	with fobs, fobbingly	Hor.

† Court de Gebelin derives *singulus* from an oriental word equal to *segul*; but *singulus* must arise in the same manner as *ningulus*.

‡ “*Qu. singulatus, ad singula verba vocis interruptio*,” Ainsworth.

singul^{IO}*singul^O

*VÖCO†

(quem, ad rem, in rem)

Ä⁴voco (quem à re)AR or ADvoco (quem or rem, ad or
in rem)

Æquivoco

CONvoco (quem ad or in rem)

DE⁴vocoE⁴voco

INvoco

INTROvoco

PRÖvoco

REvoco

SE⁴vocovoca¹BILIS

PRÖvocalis

REvocalis

IR²revocalis

SEMivocalis

IR²revocabilit^{ER}voca¹BÜLUM

PRÖvocabulum

vocalul^{AR}ITERvoca²MEN

REvocamen

Ävoca²MENTUM

ADvocamentum

IR²revoca³ANDUSvocal¹IO, or us-üs

I hickup or yex—I cluck

I emit with sobs or gasp up—I sob

I call to (one), call upon, invoke, pro-
voke or challenge—I summon, cite,
invite, reduce or bring to (a state of
ruin, hatred, doubt, &c.), receive or
admit in (something)I call away or aside, revoke, recall,
disturb (while speaking), keep from,
prevent from attending to, cause to
leave offI call or send for, plead for, give as-
sistance or advice, summon together
—call up, conjureI speak with equivocations or double
meanings

I call together, assemble, summon

I call away, recall (à or è re), invite
(ad rem), call or fetch down from
(cælo or è cælo)I call away or out or forth, invite, en-
tice—summon, command to appear—
provoke, challenge—call upon for
help, implore, recall or cause to leave
off—conjure or raise up—draw forth,
cause to spring or come forthI call in or upon, call for, call or name
—invoke, implore, imprecate

I call into

I call forth, incite—challenge, defy, ap-
peal—vie withI recall, call back—claim back or from,
call in or for, bring back or restore—
invite again—withdraw or reclaim,
reassume, return again to, refer or
point to as a referenceI call aside or apart—separate, sever
clamorous, noisy

that may be provoked or incited

that may be recalled, revocable

that cannot be recalled, irrevocable

for semivocalis hereafter

irrevocably

a word, a name—a substantive

a pronoun

appellatively, προσρηγνῶς

the name (of any thing)

a recall, a calling back

an avocation, a diversion

a pleading, function of a counsellor

not to be recalled, irrevocable

a calling, an inviting

Cels. Col.

Stat. Virg.

Virg.

Cic.

Cic.

Cic.

Ov.

Gloss.

Cic.

Cic.

Plaut.

Plin.

Cæf. Cic.

Virg.

Sen.

Cic.

Plaut.

Liv.

Plaut. Liv.

Plin.

Catul. Plin.

Phædr.

Plaut. Cic.

Gell.

Cæf. Aur.

Ov.

Hor.

Interpr. Iren.

Aug.

Cic. Sall.

Varr.

Gloss.

Solin.

Ov.

Plin.

Plin.

Claud.

Catul. Cic.

† Gesner, at vox, suggests that voco may come from Coāw, fut. Coū, which would require the insertion of
 2. Ainsworth, at voco, says, "ab āxiw-lūw præposito digamma." Perhaps voco is a contraction of Bōd (equi-
 valent to clamor), and xiw (equivalent to vado, accedo), whence we, as well as Ainsworth, have derived cio or
 cio, which see. Observe that the o will be long in all the words springing from vox, because it is long in the
 genitive vocis.

Avocatio
Advocatio
Æquivocatio
Convocatio, or *us-ûs*
Dē or *Evocatio*
Invocatio
Introvocatio, or *us-ûs*
Prōvocatio
Rēvocatio
Prōvocatⁱitius or *icius*
vocatⁱivus
Prōvocativus
vocative
vocatⁱor
Avocator and *rix*
Advocator
Evocator
Prōvocator and *rix*
Rēvocator
Sēvocator

vocatorius
Evocaterius
Prōvocatorius
Rēvocatorius
Evocaterius
Invocatⁱus-a-um
Irēvocatus or *inēvocatus*
Advocatⁱus-i
Exadvocatus
Evocatus
Æquivocatⁱus

Plurivocus
Univocus

Æquivocē
vocⁱITO

Advocito
VO^sx-vōcis^t
"vox dicit. contractē
à voco unde et obliqui
producentur." Prisc.†

vocĀlis

sēmiuecalis

vocalITAS

vocalITER

INTERvocaliter

a calling away, a diverting
a pleading, a consultation
an equivocation, a doubtful meaning
a calling together, an assembly
an evocation, a calling forth
a calling upon, invocation
a calling into
a challenging—an appeal
a recalling or calling back, return
provoking, provocative
vocative
provocative
vocatively, in the vocative case
that calls or invites
that calls from or away
that pleads for others, a counsellor
that calls forth
that challenges or appeals
that recalls or calls back
that calls aside or apart, that se-
parates
serving to call or invite
serving to call forth
serving to challenge or appeal
serving to call back
in a manner that calls forth
called upon—uncalled, uninvited
not recalled
an advocate, a counsellor
that has been a counsellor
a veteran soldier called again to service
equivocal, of a doubtful meaning; æqui-
vocum, a word meaning more than
one thing
meaning several things
meaning one thing only (though common
to several)
equivocally, ambiguously
I often name or call
I often call or send for or advise
a voice—noise or sound of any kind, note
or tune—accent given to words, a
word, a saying of any kind, speech or
language—a vote or suffrage, an in-
tercession, a style, talk or discourse
that has a voice, vocal, loud, making a
noise—well-tuned, melodious—voca-
lis-is^t, a vowel
half vocal—having the power of half
vowels (said of l, m, n, r, s, and
sometimes x)
sweetness of delivery, enunciation with
proper accents
with a loud voice, calling loudly
calling loudly and at intervals

Cic.
Cic.
Gloss.
Cic. 18.
Apul. Heren.
Quint.
Gloss Amm.
Liv. Cic.
Cic.
Tert.
Gell.
Tert.
Gell.
Plin.
Gloss. Tert.
Tert.
Cic.
Cic. Laet.
Quinct.
Gloss.

Tert.
Sidon.
Gell.
Th. Prisc.
Sidon.
Just. Nep.
Hor. Gloss.
Cic.
Plin.
Cæf.
Mart. Cap.

Mart. Cap.
Mart. Cap.

Gloss.
Cic.
Fest.
Quint. Virg.
Cic.

Tac.

Plin.
Tib. Cic.

Varr.
Prisc.

Quint.

Apul.
Apul.

† Yet *dux*, contracted from *duco*, has the *u* short in its genitive and derivatives; this observation I make only to show that what is said above is not to be looked upon as a constant rule.

<i>voci</i> ⁹ FERO (<i>seldom used</i>)	<i>I vociferate, exclaim aloud—crow as as a cock</i>	Cic. Varr.
<i>vocifer</i> OR (<i>depon.</i>)	<i>I cry out aloud, bawl, squeal, boot, ex- claim—make a noise</i>	Cic. Lucr. Gloss.
<i>vocifer</i> ⁵ ARIUS	<i>that teaches to halloo or bawl</i>	Gloss.
<i>vociferat</i> ¹ IO, or <i>us-ûs</i>	<i>an outcry, a bawling or hallooing, ex- clamation, invective</i>	Plin.
<i>vociferat</i> ¹ OR	<i>that cries aloud or bawls</i>	Tert.
<i>voci</i> ⁹ FICO	<i>I name or call aloud—celebrate</i>	Varr. Gell.
Vo ⁹ ONIUS	<i>a Roman so called; adjectively, of Vo- conius—Voconia-orum, a kind of pears</i>	Cic. Plin.
<i>voc</i> ³ ÛLA-æ ^f	<i>a little voice or report or discourse or word</i>	Cic.
<i>vocul</i> ATIO	<i>the accent in speech, prosody</i>	Gell.
CONVICIUM, <i>as if convo- cium</i>	<i>a brawling or bawling—a loud noise— reproach, abuse, ill word, importunity, an exclamation or crying out against —merry jest, pleasant droll</i>	Ter. Phædr. Cic.
CONVICI ⁹ OLUM	<i>a little noise or little abuse</i>	Mart.
CONVICI ⁹ OR (<i>cui</i>)	<i>I reproach or taunt, rail at, revile</i>	Lampr.
CONVICI ⁹ OR	<i>a reproacher or reviler, &c.</i>	Quint.
Voadicia-æ ^f	<i>a queen of Great Britain, Boadicea</i>	Cic.
Vöbifca-æ ^f	<i>a town of Spain so called (some Vo- berea)</i>	Tac. Mart.
Vocontii-iorum	<i>a people of Gaul in Dauphiné</i>	Plin.
Vocontius	<i>of or belonging to the Vocontii</i>	Cic.
Vögélus-im	<i>a bill parting Lerrain from Burgundy and Alsace</i>	Luc.
vol	<i>many of the words anciently beginning with vol, as volcanus, volgus, &c. changed that initial syllable into vul, and are chiefly found now thus written</i>	
Volcæ-arum	<i>inhabitants of Gaul between the Garonne and Rhodæ</i>	Liv.
Volcatius-ii ^m	<i>the name of several men</i>	Gloss.
*VÖLO-as†	<i>I fly (as a bird in the air), fly or move rapidly (because hurled or thrown with violence)—haste or make haste</i>	Virg.
λ ⁴ -volo	<i>I fly or hasten away, pass away quickly</i>	Ter.
AB ⁴ -volo	<i>I fly away</i>	Cic.
AR or AD volo (<i>è quo, in or ad rem</i>)	<i>I fly to, make haste, go or come quickly</i>	Corn. Gall. Plin.
SUPERAD volo	<i>I hasten or run up to</i>	Val. Flacc.
ANTE volo (<i>rem</i>)	<i>I fly before, march in haste</i>	Stat. Virg.

† We have had repeated instances, that *ç* and *π* do interchange; not to mention *çállw* and *πállw*, the meanings of which, duly weighed, will hardly leave any doubt about the one springing from the other. We have seen *v* come in for *ç*, as in *vado* from *çadw*, &c. we have also seen *v* come in for *π*, as in *varus* from *πapç*, as in *verte* from *πiçdw*, &c. Hence, I say, that *volo-as* comes from *πολw* the fut. of *πολw*, which is found to be equivalent not only to *verto*, *verso*, *versor*, but to *aro*, &c. This *πολw* comes from *πwλwç*, which means, among other things, *the beaven, the sky, the air*. Now, as *aro* was used for *I plough the waves*, so we may rationally suppose that *volo-as* was made, primarily, to mean *I raise myself into the air, I plough the air, &c.* Nay, if *volare palmulis sine limbo*, in Catullus, be interpreted to plough the sea with oars or the air with sails, it will at least convey as much poetical energy, as the common interpretation of it, viz. *to row or sail*; nor would the idea of speed be lost. There is, however, this difference between *aro* and *volo*, that the former is active, whereas the latter is neuter, *arare aquas, volare in auras* or *per aëra*. Let the reader refer to my note on *polos*, and he will be able to conceive how *vola* has come to mean *the sole of the foot*, since it moves along the surface, if he does not choose rather to look upon it as lifting itself up in the air, and acting in it as an oar in the waves, and the same is applicable to the palm of the hand, on account of its being fit to grope along or to be lifted up at pleasure and act as an oar.

CIRCUM volo	<i>I fly about or around</i>	Virg.
CON volo	<i>I fly (with others)—haste (with others)</i>	Plin. Cic.
DE volo	<i>I fly down, speed or hasten away</i>	Liv.
EX volo (re or ex re)	<i>I fly out or away, be away, pass away, rush out speedily, escape or get away from†</i>	Cic.
SUPER volo	<i>I fly clear over</i>	Lucan.
IN volo (cui, rem or in rem)	<i>I fly in or upon—fly directly at, lay hold of—seize upon, take</i>	Plin. Ter.
INTER volo	<i>I fly among or between</i>	Col.
PER volo (in rem)	<i>I fly through or all over—pass or make speed</i>	Plin. Cic.
PRÆ volo (cui)	<i>I fly first or before</i>	Plaut.
PRÆTER volo	<i>I fly by or through, slip by</i>	Cic.
PRŌ volo	<i>I fly forth or out—hasten forth</i>	Plin. Liv.
RĒ volo	<i>I fly back again—hasten back</i>	Varr. Patere.
SUB volo	<i>I fly upward or aloft</i>	Cic.
SUBTER volo	<i>I fly under (some say), I fly upward (say others)</i>	Stat.
SUPER volo (rem)	<i>I fly over</i>	Ov.
TRA, TRANS volo (rem)	<i>I fly over or beyond—hasten or speed to the other side—desert or pass over (ad hostes)</i>	Plin. Liv. Plaut.
vol ⁵ A-æ ^f (<i>see the note on volo</i>)	<i>the hollow or sole of the foot—the hollow or palm of the hand</i>	Varr. Plin.
volat ¹ BILIS	<i>that flies or can fly</i>	Varr.
vol ⁵ ANS (volantes-ium, birds, Virg.)	<i>flying, flying or running swiftly over or through (rem or per rem)</i>	Ov.
altivolans or altivolus	<i>that flies high, soaring aloft</i>	Cic. Plin.
velivolans	<i>running and as it were flying with sails</i>	Cic.
VolatERRÆ -arum	<i>a city of Tuscany</i>	Plin.
VolaterrĀNUS	<i>of or pertaining to Volaterræ</i>	Cic.
volat ¹ ICUS	<i>that flies or flutters—inconstant</i>	Plaut. Cic.
Evolatius	<i>that flies or gads abroad, inconstant</i>	Plaut.
PER ² volatius	<i>very unstable or inconstant</i>	Tert.
volat ¹ ICA-æ ^f	<i>geometry (some think); a soothsayer or viewing the flight of birds (others think)</i>	Tert.
volat ² ILIS	<i>that flies or can fly, volatile, that flies or passes swiftly</i>	Ov.
IN volat ¹ OR	<i>a thief, a robber (see the note on evolo here)</i>	Gloss.
volat ¹ ŪRA	<i>a flight or a flying</i>	Varr.
volat ¹ US-ūs	<i>a flying or flight</i>	Cic.
AD volatus	<i>a flying to</i>	Cic.
IN volatus	<i>a flying in or upon</i>	Cic.
vol ¹ EMUM-i ²	<i>sort of great pear (that fills the hand; from vola above)</i>	Col.
Vol ESUS	<i>a Sabine so called—a cruel proconsul</i>	Ov. Sen.
vol ³ ŪCER-ucris-ucres†	<i>wing'd, swift, light, inconstant (see under volvo)</i>	Cic.
volucris -is ^f	<i>a winged creature</i>	Cic. Phaedr.
IN ⁵ volucris-is-e	<i>that cannot fly, unfledged (see at volvo)</i>	Gell.
semivolucris	<i>that is half bird</i>	Symmach.

† Some think that Plautus has used *evolo* in the sense of *I plunder or take away by stealth*, which, say they, may be derived from *vola-a* here. But Gesner, at *evolo*, says it means no such thing.

‡ This termination *ucris-ucris* probably comes from *ἄκρως* for *ἀκρῆς*, equivalent to *summitas*.

<i>volucritas</i>	<i>swiftness</i>	<i>Fulg.</i>
<i>volucriter</i>	<i>swiftly, hastily</i>	<i>Amnian.</i>
<i>Aurivolus</i> (see <i>aura</i> , and under <i>volō-vis</i>)	<i>that flies in or through the air</i>	<i>Guil. Brito</i>
<i>flammi-volus</i>	<i>rising or soaring up like flames</i>	<i>Arat.</i>
<i>vēlivolus</i>	<i>that goes with sails—gone upon with sails</i>	<i>Ov. Virg.</i>
<i>volITO</i> (see <i>volitans</i>)	<i>I fly up and down or about, flutter</i>	<i>Cic.</i>
<i>CIRCUMvolito</i>	<i>I fly or flutter about</i>	<i>Virg.</i>
<i>EVolito</i>	<i>I often fly out</i>	<i>Col.</i>
<i>INvolito</i>	<i>I often fly upon or in</i>	<i>Hor.</i>
<i>INTERvolito</i>	<i>I often fly amidst or between</i>	<i>Liv.</i>
<i>OBvolito</i>	<i>I hover about</i>	<i>Porc. Latr.</i>
<i>PERvolito</i>	<i>I fly all over or through</i>	<i>Virg.</i>
<i>SUBvolito</i>	<i>I fly a little upwards</i>	<i>Litt. ex Ov.</i>
<i>SUPERvolito</i>	<i>I often fly over</i>	<i>Virg.</i>
<i>TRANSvolito</i>	<i>I often fly over or beyond</i>	<i>Lucr.</i>
<i>CIRCUMvolita¹BILIS</i>	<i>that flies or can fly or flutter about</i>	<i>Mart. Cap.</i>
<i>volit⁵ANS</i>	<i>flying—fluttering or proud</i>	<i>Virg. Liv.</i>
<i>ADvolitans</i>	<i>flying to or towards</i>	<i>Prud.</i>
<i>PERvolit⁵ANTIA</i>	<i>a rapid motion</i>	<i>Vitr.</i>
<i>volitat¹US-ŪS</i>	<i>a flying up and down or fluttering</i>	<i>Fortun.</i>
<i>Volitina</i> (or <i>Voltinia</i>) tribus	<i>one of the wards or tribes</i>	<i>Cic.</i>
• <i>VŎLO³-vis-vult</i> or <i>volt-</i> <i>volumus-vultis-volunt,</i> <i>pret. volui—inf. velle†</i>	<i>I am willing, wish, desire, I wish one well or favour, I mean or design— vis (you will or please) is often added to qui, quæ, quod, quo, ubi, unde, &c.</i>	<i>Cic.</i>
<i>EVolo</i>	<i>I am willing and agree</i>	<i>Prop.</i>
<i>MAVolo</i> (see <i>malo</i> here)	<i>I rather wish, like better</i>	<i>Plaut. Ter.</i>
<i>NEVolo</i> (see <i>nolo</i> here)	<i>I am not willing, wish not, do not mean</i>	<i>Plaut.</i>
<i>PERVolo</i>	<i>I desire earnestly; pervelim or pervel-</i> <i>lem, I would fain, could wish</i>	<i>Cic. Plaut.</i>
<i>PRÆVolo</i>	<i>I like better, choose rather</i>	<i>Plaut.</i>
<i>vol⁵ENS</i>	<i>willing, ready, glad—acceptable, wel-</i> <i>come</i>	<i>Luc. Tac.</i>
<i>BENēvolens</i>	<i>favourable, friendly, bearing good will</i>	<i>Cic.</i>
<i>MALēvolens</i>	<i>ill-natur'd, ill-humoured, of an envious temper</i>	<i>Cic.</i>
<i>vol⁵ENTER</i>	<i>willingly</i>	<i>Apul.</i>
<i>vol⁵ENTIA</i>	<i>willingness</i>	<i>Solin.</i>
<i>BENēvolentia</i>	<i>benevolence, good-will, favour, kindness</i>	<i>Cic.</i>
<i>IN⁵volentia</i>	<i>want of will, unwillingness (doubted)</i>	<i>Salv.</i>
<i>MALēvolentia</i>	<i>ill-will, spite, malice, disaffection</i>	<i>Cic.</i>
<i>vol⁵O-ōnis</i>	<i>a volunteer, that offers his service</i>	<i>Liv.</i>
<i>VOLTUMNA-æ†</i>	<i>the goddess of benevolence</i>	<i>Liv.</i>
<i>vol⁵UNTAS-atist</i>	<i>will, desire—sense or meaning (of a law, &c.)—a will or testament— good-will, affection</i>	<i>Cic. Quint.</i>
<i>IN⁵voluntas</i>	<i>a want of will, unwillingness</i>	<i>Phædr.</i>
		<i>Ter.</i>
		<i>Tert.</i>

† Either from the obsolete *ἐἴλω*, whence *ἐὐλογία*; or *ἐἴλω* instead of *ἐἴδω*; both being equivalent to *volō*—*volui*; for, as *h* is often changed into *v*, so the aspirate *s* may be changed into *v*; and we have often seen *s* become *v*. Now, *v* being acknowledged an equivalent for the aspiration, and the aspiration being commonly suppressed in Greek composition, the contraction of *nolo* for *nonvolo*, or rather *nevolo*, will not appear extraordinary; nor will that of *malo* instead of *magis volo*, for which *Plaut.* and *Ter.* used *maVolo*. In this contraction I see more feasibility than I can allow in *maVolo*, said by some to be for *magis aucto*.

<i>voluntARIUS</i>	<i>willing, voluntary</i>	<i>Liv.</i>
<i>IN³voluntarius</i>	<i>involuntary, unwilling</i>	<i>Cæ. Aur.</i>
<i>voluntarie</i> or <i>o</i>	<i>voluntarily, willingly, of choice</i>	<i>Hyg. Gloss.</i>
<i>INvoluntariè</i>	<i>involuntarily, unwillingly</i>	<i>Dig.</i>
<i>vol³UP</i> or <i>volupeⁿ</i>	<i>a pleasant or acceptable thing</i>	<i>Plaut. Ter.</i>
(<i>the neuter of volupis</i>)		
<i>VolupIA</i>	<i>the goddess of pleasure or voluptuousness</i>	<i>Augustin.</i>
<i>voluptas-atIS</i>	<i>pleasure, delight, comfort, sensuality, carnal pleasure—a sweetheart, a dear—the goddess of pleasure</i>	<i>Cic.</i>
	<i>making or giving pleasure, &c.</i>	<i>Plaut.</i>
<i>volupt³IFICUS</i>	<i>voluptuous, given to pleasure</i>	<i>Arn.</i>
<i>voluptuARIUS</i> or <i>uōsus</i>	<i>voluptuously</i>	<i>Apul.</i>
<i>voluptuōS</i>	<i>I give way to pleasure</i>	<i>Capit. Plin.</i>
<i>voluptOR</i> or <i>voluptuor</i>	<i>pleasurable, delightful</i>	<i>Sidon.</i>
<i>volupta³BILIS</i>	<i>given to pleasure, sensual, voluptuous, pleasant, giving pleasure</i>	<i>Apul. Gloss.</i>
<i>volupt³ARIUS</i>	<i>voluptuously, with pleasure and delight</i>	<i>Plaut.</i>
	<i>well wishing, friendly, kind (see under volo as)</i>	<i>Cic.</i>
<i>voluptariè</i>	<i>very friendly, very kind</i>	<i>Apul.</i>
<i>bēni</i> or <i>bēnēvol³US</i>	<i>bearing ill-will, spiteful, malicious</i>	<i>Cic.</i>
	<i>fond of many (inconstant in love)</i>	<i>Cic. Gloss.</i>
<i>PER³benevolus</i>	<i>fond of all (inconstant in love)</i>	<i>Catul.</i>
<i>mālēvolus</i> or <i>malivolus</i>	<i>multi-voli sunt, qui ad affectus hominum immutandos in meliori materiā eorum quos pervertere nituntur, effigies expriment</i>	<i>Catul.</i>
<i>multi³volus</i>	<i>friendly, affectionately, graciously</i>	<i>Sarib.</i>
<i>omni³volus</i>	<i>I choose rather or rather wish; mallem, I had rather or could rather wish; malim, I may rather wish</i>	
<i>vultivolus</i>	<i>I choose or wish much rather</i>	
	<i>I will not, am unwilling, wish not, am against or favour not; nollem, I should be unwilling, would not choose, &c.—nolens, unwilling</i>	
<i>bēnēvole</i>	<i>unwillingly</i>	<i>Apul.</i>
<i>MALO-māvis-māvult-mālū-mus-māvultis-mālunt-mālūi-malle</i>	<i>unwillingness</i>	<i>Ter.</i>
<i>PR³malō</i>	<i>for si vis, if you will or wish</i>	
<i>nōlo-nonvis</i> or <i>nevis-nonvult</i>	<i>for si vultis, if ye will or wish</i>	
<i>or nēvult-nōlūmus-nonvultis-nōlunt—nōlūi-nolle</i>	<i>a people of Latium so called</i>	
<i>nōl³ENTER</i>	<i>of or pertaining to the Volscians</i>	
<i>nōl³ENTIA</i> or <i>untas</i>	<i>after the manner of the Volscians</i>	
<i>Vol³US</i>	<i>I roll, hurl or tumble down, toss or tumble up—throw out—consider or resolve in my mind</i>	
<i>sultis</i>	<i>I roll to or before—comprise or include, send up to (astris)—hence advolver, I prostrate myself (pedibus, &c.)</i>	
<i>Volsci orum</i>	<i>I roll or turn about—fold or wrap round</i>	
<i>Volscus-a-um</i>		
<i>Volscæ</i>		
<i>*VOLVO³-volvi-volūtum†</i>		
(<i>see volgo hereafter</i>)		
<i>ADvolvo</i>		
<i>CIRCUMvolvo</i>		

† From *volvo* (an equivalent to *volvo*, *involve*, *verto*, &c.), changing the aspirate into *v*, then *n* into *o*, and *o* into *u*; which *volvo* comes from *volvo*, whence also *volvo*, &c.—see below. Perhaps, however, *volvo* was formed from *volvo*, the future of *volvo*, *jacio* (by changing *c* into *v*, and introducing another *v*); for *volvo* is equivalent to *jacio*—*volvo*, and *volvo* to *impetuosus*, and *volvo* to *joculum*, *sagitta*—all these have *volvo* for their primitive; whence I now make no doubt, came also *volvo*—*volvo*, equivalent to *joculum*, *sagitta*, *telum* &c. *quicquid vulnerat, fulmen, ictus et dolor ex ictu illatus*.

CONVOLVO

DEVOLVO (à or è re or in rem)

EVOLVO (rem re or ex re or in rem)

INVOLVO (rem re or super rem or cui rei)

CIRCUMINVOLVO

SUPERINVOLVO

OBVOLVO (rem re)

PERVOLVO

PROVOLVO (rem, quem ad genua or pedes)

REVOLVO (rem in or ad rem)

SUBVOLVO (rem re)

SUBTERVOLVO

SUPERVOLVO

TRANSVOLVO

VOLUBILIS

REVOLUBILIS

VOLUBILITAS

VOLUBILITER

VOLUCRAE

INVOLUCRE-IS

INVOLUCRUM

VOLUMEN

INVOLUMEN OR MENTUM

VOLUMINOSUS

VOLUMINIAE

CONVOLVOLUS OR ULUS

INVOLVOLUS OR ULUS

VOLVOX-OCIS

VOLUTIM

VOLUTINA

EVOLVIO

INVOLUTIO

OBVOLUTIO

I wrap together, entwine, wind about, tumble or roll together—envelope, encompass

I devolve, tumble or roll down—wind off—reduce—cut off—pour out hastily

I roll out, tumble away, sever and separate—pull out, unroll, unwrap—draw out (expounding or declaring)—extricate, disengage—unravel, find out, search or turn over perusing properly—muse or think upon

I wrap or fold in—tumble or roll upon, cover or hide—entwine, entangle, involve

I wrap up or entwine around

I wrap or fold over, &c.

I muffle up—disguise, conceal, hide

I tumble or roll along or over—peruse or run over (a book)

I roll or tumble forth—prostrate—I throw off, cast off, disregard

I roll or tumble back, turn over—go over again, undergo, suffer, revolve or consider again—peruse again

I tumble or roll up

I tumble or roll up

I roll over

I roll or tumble beyond

that is or may be turned or wound or rolled, voluble, fluent, having a round pronunciation, inconstant, mutable—gliding swift

that may be rolled or tumbled back

volubility, aptness to roll, inconstancy, round delivery, ready utterance, glibness

rollingly, volubly, roundly, glibly

a wine-fretter, the devil's gold ring

a barber's towel (volucris is under volo-as)

a cover or what serves to cover or wrap

a folding, a rolling of the folds (of a snake, &c.)—a volume or lesser part of a book—a turning or winding—a wave

a cover or wrapper

that folds itself or forms folds

the family of Volumnius

a wine-fretter, a bind-wind

a wine-fretter

a wine-fretter

tumblingly, rollingly, with an ambling pace

a goddess among country people covered with leaves, &c.

a perusing or reading over—evolution

an unwrapping or unfolding

a wrapping or muffling up

Plin.

Luc.

Curt. Virg.

Cic. Catul. Hor.

Ov.

Luc.

Flacc.

Ter. Cic.

Sen.

Tib. Ov.

Plin.

Vitr.

Gloss.

Cic. Hor.

Plin. Catul.

Ter. Curt.

Prop.

Col.

Virg.

Liv.

Virg.

Ammian.

Avien.

Prud.

Cic.

Hor.

Ov.

Cic.

Cic.

Col.

Plaut.

Cic.

Virg.

Qv.

Plin.

Sil.

Gloss. Vulg.

Sidon.

Liv.

Plin. Cato

Plaut. Gloss.

Plin.

Non.

Aug.

Cic. Gloss.

Vitr.

Macrob.

RE volutio	
E volut ¹ OR	
volut ¹ US-ŭs	
INCON volut ¹ US-a-um	
IN ² E volutus	
IR ³ RE volutus	
volut ¹ A-æ	
volut ¹ E	
IN volut ¹ E	
volut ¹ O (in or cum re, rem, inter quos)	
CIRCUM voluto	
CON voluto	
IN voluto	
OB voluto	
PER voluto	
voluta ¹ BRUM	
volut ¹ ABUNDUS	
volut ¹ ARE-is ¹	
volutat ¹ IM	
volutat ¹ IO, or us-ŭs	
VALVÆ-arum, as if	
volv ¹ æ	
valvÆRIUS-ŭm	
valvÆTUS	
valv ¹ FRÆGUS	
valv ¹ PATUS	
valv ¹ ŪLUS	
VOLGO†	
PER volgo (rem or per rem)	
see provulgo here	
volg ¹ US n. and m.	
volg ¹ ŪLUS	
volg ¹ VAGUS	
vulgO (see mulgo)	
DI vulgo (see mulgo)	
E vulgo	
IN vulgo	
PER vulgo	
PRO vulgo (see mulgo)	
vulg ¹ AGO-inis ¹	
DI vulgat ¹ IO	
E or IN vulgatio	

a revolution, a whirling back that rolls or tumbles over a winding or rolling unfolded, displayed (some think), en- tangled (others think) unfolded not whirled back, not revolved the wreath of leaves about the chapter of a pillar, drapery-work rollingly; tumblingly covertly	August. Litt. ex Tac. Apul. Ammian. Mart. Mart. Vitr.
I roll, wallow, toss—revolve or toss in my mind—discourse or reflect on— make acquainted with by reading	Plaut. Spartian. Plin. Plaut.
I roll about	Liv.
I wreath or entwine	Cic.
I entwine or involve or wrap up	Plin.
I muffle up or roll about	Sen.
I tumble over, read or peruse with care	Apic. Veget.
a place where swine or other beasts wal- low or roll	Cic.
fond of wallowing or rolling	Virg.
a tub for scouring or cleansing	Cic.
tumblingly, rollingly (doubted)	Apic.
a wallowing or rolling or tossing	Plaut.
doors or gates which shut and open on both sides—a gate or entrance	Plin.
that makes folding-doors	Cic.
having folding-doors	Plin.
enacting that the gates shall be broken	Gloss.
enacting that the gates shall be open	Vitr.
the shell or coat of pease or beans	Sarib.
for vulgo here	Sarib.
I make common or known, pass through, frequent—prostitute (me cui)	Col.
for vulgus here	obsolete
a roller to roll the ground with	Lucr.
for vulgivagus here	Cic.
I scatter or spread abroad—prostitute or make common—publish, divulge	obsolete
I publish, divulge, spread and make known	Plin.
I publish or spread abroad	Lucr.
I publish or spread abroad	Liv. Tac.
I publish or spread abroad	Virg.
I publish or blaze abroad	Cæc.
the verb foal-foot or wild spikenard	
a publishing or making a thing common	Liv.
a publishing abroad	Gell.

† Volgiolus or volgiolum sufficiently points out the etymology of the verb *volgo* or *vulgo*, and consequently of *vulgus* or *vulgus*. I say, therefore, *volgo*, anciently used instead of *vulgo*, is a contraction of *volvago*, that is, *volvens ago*. That *ago* became sometimes of the first conjugation, we see in *indago* from *inde* and *ago*, and in *perdago* from *per* and *ago*. Now, *vulgus* was formed from the participle present of this *volgo*, which *volgo* expressed, primarily, the lower class of the people, because being more numerous than the higher class, there is continually a flux and reflux of them about the streets; *vulgus* (for which *vulgus* has prevailed) afterwards came to mean the groveling rabble, &c. Ainsworth, however, derives *vulgus* from *πολλός*, saying *vulgus* is as if *πολλός*, whence the adverb *πολλή*;—see *pollos*, p. 356, Vol. II.

<i>vulgar</i> ¹ OR	a publisher, tell-tale	Ov.
D <i>vulgator</i>	a publisher or spreader of a report	Litt. ex Tac.
ē or IN <i>vulgator</i>	a publisher	Gloss.
<i>vulgar</i> ¹ US-ŭS	a publishing, a publication	Sidon.
IN <i>vulgar</i> ¹ US-a-UM	published, blazed abroad	Gell.
PER <i>vulgatus</i>	published, blazed abroad	Cic.
PRO <i>vulgatus</i>	published or blazed abroad	Suet.
<i>vulgate</i>	notoriously	Ammian.
PER <i>vulgatē</i>	very commonly or vulgarly	Gell.
<i>vulg</i> ⁵ US n. and m.	the vulgar or groveling people, rude	Hor.
(see the note on <i>volgo</i>)	multitude, mob, rabble—a herd or flock	Virg.
<i>vulgāris</i> -is-e	belonging to the common people, vulgar, common, ordinary, homely, trivial, inartificial, much used, vile, base, insignificant	Cic.
<i>vulgaritas</i>	the vulgar	Arnob.
<i>vulgariter</i>	commonly, vulgarly, after the common sort	Cic.
<i>vulgaris</i>	for <i>vulgaris</i>	Gell.
<i>vulgi</i> ² VAGUS	wandering or straggling among the people, common or prostitute	Lucr.
<i>vulgo</i>	commonly, ordinarily, abroad, everywhere, up and down, publicly, before all	Cic.
VOLCĀNUS or Vulcanus, as if Volganus or Vulcanus†	Vulcan (the god of fire and smiths)—fire itself—a sword-cutter (speaking of Demosthenes, whose father was a sword-cutter)	Hor. Virg. Juv.
<i>vulcanālis</i> or <i>vulcanalis</i>	of or belonging to Vulcan	Varr.
<i>vulcanalia</i> or <i>vulcanalia</i> -ium	feasts in honour of Vulcan	Varr. Col.
<i>vulcanius</i> or <i>vulcanius</i>	of or belonging to Vulcan, made by Vulcan—of fire—Vulcania tellus, Sicily	Virg. Sil. Virg.
<i>Vulcaniæ</i> insulæ	seven islands between Sicily and Lucania	Plin.
VULTUS-ŭS ^m , sometimes <i>vultus</i> -ŭs, Virg. <i>vultum</i> ⁿ , Lucr.†	the look, aspect, countenance, visage—the face, an appearance (<i>vultu</i> , in comp.)	Cic. Ov.
<i>vultu</i> ³ ICŪLUS (hardly used)	a little visage or countenance	Cic.
<i>vultu</i> ⁴ OSUS	of a fullen or sour countenance, frowning—affected or attended with many faces	Cic. Quint.
<i>vultuose</i>	frowningly, furlily, disdainfully	Donat.
VULTUR (seldom <i>voltur</i>)-ŭris ^m §	a vulture or gripe—a mountain of Apulia	Virg. Hor.

† Flames spreading and seeming to roll, it seems that *Volcanus* or *Vulcanus* may be derived as above from *volgo* or *vulgo*. Perhaps the primitive meaning of *vulcanus* or *vulcanus* was a conflagration, and *Vulcan* had his name only because rolling flames were continually issuing from his forges. Ainsworth, however, at *Vulcanus*, says, "à fulgore qu. Fulganus, v enim est pro digam. et c pro g." § "A volendo dictus, ut videtur, illud in primis in humanâ facie videtur significare, quod volvi mutarique pro animi diversâ affectione solet et potest: facies, in quantum illa diverso habitu suo mentis quædam indicia præbet." Gesner, who adds: *Valla*, "à volendo, vultum dictum putat; uti, cultum à colendo." § "A vultu, quod vultu valeat, quippe perspicacissimo visu est," Ainsworth. Court de Gebelin derives it from *vol*, bird (that is, from *volo*, I fly), and the syllable *tur*, which, says he, denotes great; and whence he forms *turris*; and then *tyrannus*, as if the lord of the tower or castle.

<i>vulturinus</i>	of or belonging to a vulture or cormorant, of a brown or dusk colour	Plin.
<i>vulturis-is^m</i>	a vulture	Enn.
<i>vulturius</i> or <i>volturius</i>	a vulture—vulture-like, an extortioner, a chance at dice (when the side with the figure of a vulture comes uppermost)	Liv. Plaut.
<i>subvulturius</i> or <i>subvulturius</i>	of a brownish or dusky colour, or rather somewhat of the nature of vultures	Plaut.
<i>Vultur^m</i> or <i>Volturnus</i>	the south-east wind, or, as some think, the north-east wind—a God so called	Plin. Fest.
<i>Vultur^m</i> or <i>Vultur^m</i> or <i>Volturnus</i> or <i>Volturnum</i>	a town and rapid river in Campania	Ov. Varr.
<i>volturnālis</i>	of the god <i>Volturnus</i> — <i>volturnalia-ium</i> , feasts in honour of the god <i>Volturnus</i>	Varr. Fest.
<i>VULVA</i> or <i>volva-æ^f</i>	the matrix or womb—the inner part or recess—the membrane which wraps up the fœtus or fruit	Plin. Tert. Gloss.
<i>vulv^uŭLA-æ^f</i>	a sort of gut-pudding	Apic. Cic.
* <i>VŌMO³-ui-ŭtum†</i>	I vomit or spew, cast up or out or forth	Cic.
<i>CONVOMO</i>	I vomit or spew or cast	Cic.
<i>DĒ</i> or <i>EVOMO</i>	I throw or vomit up, spew up, cast out, disembody	Cæcil. Cic.
<i>INTERVOMO</i>	I vomit among or between whiles	Lucr.
<i>PRŌVOMO</i>	I vomit or cast forth	Lucr.
<i>RĒVOMO</i>	I vomit up again, disgorge	Virg.
<i>SŪPERVOMO</i>	I vomit upon or over	Sil.
<i>Vomānus^m</i> or <i>anum^a</i>	a river of Picenum	Plin. Sil.
<i>vom³AX-ācis</i>	that often vomits	Sidon.
<i>vomEX-icis^f</i>	the top of the coulter or plough-share, a vomiting	Gloss.
<i>vomīcus</i>	pertaining to or that occasions vomiting	Sen.
<i>vomICA-æ^f</i>	an imposthume— <i>liquoris æterni vomica</i> , quicksilver	Celf. Plin.
<i>vomic⁷ŌSUS</i>	subject to vomiting	Cæl. Aur.
<i>vomi⁹FICUS</i>	that causes vomiting	Cæl. Aur.
<i>vomi⁹FLUUS</i>	attended with vomiting	Cæl. Aur.
<i>vomit¹IO, or US-ŭs</i>	a vomiting or disgorging or spewing	Cic. Plin.
<i>vomit¹IUM</i>	a vomiting (the word is doubted)	Mart. Cap.
<i>vomit¹OR-ŏris</i>	that vomits or spews	Plin.
<i>vomit¹ŪS</i>	that causes vomiting or spewing	Plin.
<i>flammivom⁵US</i>	vomiting or spitting out fire	Juven.
<i>ignivomus</i>	that spits fire	Venant.
<i>omnivomus</i>	that vomits all (<i>omnivomus oceanus</i>)	Pacuv.
<i>vomit¹O</i>	I often vomit or spew	Col.
<i>VŌMER</i> or <i>vōmis-ĕris^m</i>	the coulter or rather plough-share—the penis	Virg. Lucr.
* <i>VŌRO</i> from <i>Εόρε</i> , equivalent	I devour, eat greedily, eat up, swallow	Plin.
<i>CONVORO</i>	I devour	Tertul.
<i>DĒVORO</i>	I devour, eat up, swallow down, gobble up—spend, waste, take hastily or greedily, swallow (that is, bear patiently and take no notice of)—look	Cato Cic. Mart.

† From *ἴμω* the fut. of *ἵμω*, its equivalent, by changing *i* into *e*, and prefixing *v*.

TRANSVERO

ver⁹ AGO-inis^fvoragin⁷ OSUSMULTIvor⁵ ANTIA-ia^fvor⁵ ANUSvorat¹⁰, or us-ūs

DEvoratio

vorat¹⁰ OR

DEvorator

DEvoratorius

vorat¹ RINAIN⁵devorat¹ USvor⁵ AX-ācis

VINIvorax

voracITAS

voracITER

carnivor⁵ US

omnivorus

*VOS for nominat. acc. and voc. vestrum for vestrorum or vestrarum, rather than vestri for genit. vobis for dat. and abl. vobiscum, with you, Mart.

vos⁹ METvosmet¹ PSIvos⁷ TER

VESTER-tra-trum

vestras-ātis

VOVEO²-vōvi-vōtum†
votum vovere, to make
a vow, Liv.

DEvoveo

VotIENUS

DEvot¹ IQIN⁵devotiovotit¹ USvot¹ IVUSDEvot¹ ORIUSvot¹ US

CONvotus

earnestly at a thing (as if ready to eat it)—swallow (that is, stifle or suppress tears, &c.)

I devour or eat up

a gulf or whirlpool—quagmire or bog—riotous spendthrift—voraciousness

full of bogs or morasses

a great voraciousness

a thieving freed man of Q. Lutatius

a devouring or eating up, a swallowing

a devouring or swallowing up

that devours or eats greedily, &c.

that devours or eats greedily, &c.

that serves to devour or consume

a place for guzzling

not devoured

gluttonous, greedy, ravenous, voracious

a great wine-drinker

voraciousness, greediness, gluttony

voraciously, greedily

living upon or eating flesh

that eats any thing

ye, you. This vos is derived from σὺ,

ye two or you two; itself from σὺ,

thou; whence σφώριτος, vester

ye yourselves

ye yourselves, your own selves

for vester

yours; vestrum for vestrorum or vestrarum

of your country or sect or party, &c.

I vow, solemnly promise, devote—pray or wish for

I vow, consecrate, devote (to one's service), engage—accuse, charm or bewitch

a rhetorician and poet so called

a vowing or devoting—an accusing,

imprecation, execration—a charm or

magic spell—devotion or great piety

indevotion, remissness in piety

hindered or forbidden on account of a

vow

promised by a vow, devoted—greatly desired

pertaining to a vow or curse (doubted)

vowed

engaged or bound by the same vow

Ov.

Apul.

Virg. Catul.

Cic. Ov.

Apul.

Ter.

Hor.

Catul. Strab.

Tert.

Hier.

Tert.

Tert.

Tert.

Mart.

Ov.

Commod.

Plin.

Macrob.

Plin.

Plin.

Cic.

Plaut.

Plaut.

obsolete

Prop. Cic.

Prisc.

Cic.

Ov.

Virg.

Ov.

Tac.

Cic. Nep.

Tac.

Hier.

Ulp.

Plaut.

Liv. Treb.

Liv.

Cic.

Fest.

† Perhaps from *ἐὺχῃ* and *ἴω*; for, by prefixing the digamma, and changing the aspirate *χ* into another digamma, we get *eweweo*, which may easily have become *voveo*. Certain it is, that *ἐὺχῃ* is equivalent to *votum*, *precatio*, and *ἐὺχῆμαι* to *vovero*, *precor*. Perhaps *voveo* comes from *ἰδῆ*; whence *ἰδῆς*, I am careful; *ἰδῆμαι*, I am careful, I am moved.

DĒVOTUS
devotus-i, a vowed ser-
vant, a client, Cael.

IN³dĒVOTUS

DĒVOTE

VOT¹UM

VOTI²PER

VOT¹O

DĒVOTO

DĒVOTA²MENTUM

•ŪRA-x¹, ūrā

Cynosura

Rhinocolura

ATHEON

AT²US

UR²AGUS

COLURIUM, some collyrium-ii¹
(see p. 158, Vol. I.)

CYNOSURIS-IDIS¹

HIPPARIS-IS¹

ONURIS-IS

CERCURUS or **CERCURON** (not cir-
curus)

COLURUS from **COLUO**

(see also under **UROS**)

HIPPARUS

LAMPURUS

MELANURUS (black tail)

PALIURUS or **URES-IM**

PHOENICURUS

SCIURUS

SCORPIURUS³ or **URON³**

PALIUREUS

UR²INO or **OR¹**

IN³URINO

URINAT¹OR and **RIX**

URNA-x¹, as if **URINA**

“quod in aquā hau-
riendā urinat,” Varr.

URNALIS

vowed, devoted, engaged, dedicated—
destined, designed—execrable, cursed,
detestable—devout, religious

indevout

devoutly

a vow or solemn promise—thing vowed
—thing prayed for—desire or wish
—covenant or promise—a betrothing
or marriage

bearing vows or things devoted

I vow, &c.

I devote, give up by vow—conjure, lay

a spell upon—I accurse

an accursing or anathema

the tail; whence **ura scorpii**, herb scor-
pion's tail

the star the Lesser Bear, as if dog's tail

a city in Egypt (the inhabitants of
which had their noses cut)

the tail-piece of the tunny fish

that has a tail or of the tail

Pluto (from **ἑγῆρος**, leader of the rear†)
—the lieutenant that brings up the

rear

a colonnade terminating sharply (it is
thought), a sort of round and oblong
medicament

having a dog's tail (used for **cynosura**)

herb horse-tail

sort of herb, as if ass-tail

a ship with a long poop like a tail—Cer-
curus or Cercyros, a sort of fish

whose tail has been cut (said of verses
of seven feet which ought to consist of

eight)—a circle of the sphere

a fish with a horse's tail

a dog's name (fox, bright tail)

a fish called (by some) a ruff, (by
others) a sea-beam—a serpent in

Africa less than a viper

a sort of thorn

the bird red-tail or red-start

a squirrel (his tail forms a shade)

scorpionwort

thorny

I duck under the water and spring up
again, I dive

I dive or plunge in

that dives or swims under water

a water-pitcher—measure containing
four gallons—pot serving for a ballot

box—an urn for the ashes of the dead

(for urinous see under **UROS**)

of or belonging to a pitcher, that con-
tains the measure of an urn

Hor.

Virg. Ov.

Lact.

Cassiod.

Lact.

Liv. Petr.

Virg. Suet.

Cic. Tac.

Stat.

Onom.

Cic. Plaut.

Apul.

Tert.

Apul.

Ov.

Sen.

Plin.

Plin.

Cic.

Jun.

Gloss.

Ov.

Plin.

Plin.

Plin.

Ov.

Plotius

Macr.

Plin.

Litt. ex Ov.

Plin.

Gloss.

Col.

Plin.

Plin.

Plin.

Fulgent.

Plin.

Col.

Liv. Gloss.

Plaut. Hor.

Cic.

Luc.

Plin.

† Cicero derives it thus: “ab urgendo quā moriendi tempus urget;” others as above, “quod ultimum sapientia
humana actum excipiat.”

‡ Probably from **ὑρῆς**, the tail, and **ὑρῆς**, I cover.

URNARIUS	belonging or making pitchers or urns	Litt. ex Col,
URNARIUM	a board to set pitchers or urns upon	Varr.
URN⁹GER	that bears a pitcher	Virg.
URN³ŪLA	a little pitcher	Cic.
Mesūranēma-ātis^a	the middle part of heaven (see uranus, p. 417, Vol. I.)	Firmic.
URBUM or urvum†	the crooked plough-tail	Varr.
urBO or urvo†	I circumscribe or trace a circumvallation bending upwards	Fest.
urbUS or urvus	a walled town—a city—the inhabitants of a city—the city and its inhabitants—the city of Rome	Scalig.
URBS-urbis^f	a city containing what were four towns formerly	Cic. Enn. Virg.
“ ab urvo aratri curvatura,” Varr.	sacrifice offered after a procession round the city	Tac.
Quadrurbs	of or belonging to or dwelling in a city—polite, civil, courteous, genteel—tame, homebred	Quint.
amburbāLE-is^a	near the city	Fest.
urbĀNUS	uncourteous, rude, unmannerly, homely	Servius
ANTEurbanus	very courteous or civil, well behaved	Hor.
IN⁵urbanus	pleudourbana ædificia, country houses built like city houses	Cic.
PER²urbanus	near or about the city, of the suburbs pleasantly, civilly, courteously	Plin.
Pseudourbanus	uncivilly, rudely, homely	Fest.
SUBurbanus	very courteously or civilly	Cic.
urbANE	of or belonging to a city	Cic.
IN⁵urbanē	pleasantly, civilly	Sidon.
PER²urbanē	of or belonging to a city	Spart.
urbanICUS	a city life, pleasantry, civility—merri-ment	Litt. ex Liv.
urbanICE	neighbourhood or nearness to the city	Gloss.
urbaniciĀNUS	a house without the city wall; suburbana-orum, the suburbs, houses or villages near a city (but without the walls)	Cic.
urbanITAS	I am chief magistrate of the city	Cic.
SUBurbanitas	behaving like a gentleman or citizen-like	Pompon.
SUBurbanum	of or belonging to the city	Fulg.
urbanOR	near or about the city, of the suburbs	Cod. Theod.
urbanat¹IM	that burns cities or towns	Prud.
urbICARIUS	a little city or town	Onomast.
SUBurbicarius	of or belonging to a city	Gell.
urbi⁹CRĒMUS	a sort of javelin or long weapon	Plaut.
urb³ICŪLA-æ^f	a city of Umbria in Italy	Plin.
urbICUS	an inhabitant of Urbinum	Plin.
urbĪNA-æ^f		
UrbinUM-i^m		
UrbinaS-ātis		

† It seems to come from *orbis*; however, it is rational to derive it from ἔργον, in the sense of labor in agro, or ἔργον for ἔργον, I inclose (see at and under *ergon*, where you will find a become u). Now, the transition of *y* into *v* is the more easy, as *y* is a guttural consonant, consequently near akin to an aspiration, which *b* and *v* so often supply. This derivation accounts for *urbina*, a javelin or long weapon, since ἔργον means also I drive; it accounts also for *urbi*, whether on account of its limits being circumscribed by the plough, or because a city is inclosed by ditches or walls; for Cicero, making a distinction between *urbs* and *civitas*, says, “Tum domicilia conjuncta quas urbes dicimus, invento et divino jure et humano moribus sepeferunt.” Upon which passage, Gesner observes this, “Hæc tamen interdum permisceri, apparet.”—See *orbis*.

† *Amburvo*, placed under *ambo*, should have been here.

AMBURBIUM	solemn procession round the city	Vopisc.
SUBURBIUM	the suburbs of a city	Cic.
AMBURBIALIS	going in procession round the city	Fest.
AMBURBIALIA-IUM	sacrifices offered after a procession round the city	Fest.
Imburum-ia	a thing that turns or bends upwards, as the plough-tail	Varr.
Scaliger derives this from urbam		
ŪRO ³ -uſſi-uſtum†	I burn, parch, nip—light up, boil—gall or pinch—grieve, tease, vex—inflame with love	Cic. Prop. Ov. Virg. Tib.
ADURO	I burn, scorch, pinch with cold—chafe or gall as with riding, &c.—inflame with love	Virg. Plin. Hor.
AMBURO	I burn about, parch, blast, scald—burn imperfectly	Plin. Cic.
COMBURO	I burn—scorch, parch, consume away	Cic. Plaut.
DĒURO	I burn, set on fire—sting—blast	Liv. Sen. Curt.
EXURO	I burn out, burn—parch	Plaut. Lucr.
INURO	I mark with a hot iron—enamel, put or print on—burn to ashes	Virg. Plin. Aur. Vict.
OBURO	I burn around, harden in the fire	Gloss.
PERURO	I burn all over, set on fire, vex, tease	Mart.
PRĒURO	I burn before	Plin.
SUR ³ URO	I burn a little, just scorch	Suet.
ur ³ ĒDO-īnis ^f	a blasting, the itch—beat of lust	Plin. Apul.
ur ³ ĒNA-æ ^f	a sort of fish (some read veneria)	Plin.
ur ³ ĪCA-æ ^f	corruption of seeds by too much moisture (some read uruca, some eruca)	Plin.
ur ³ IGA-æ ^f	beat of lust	Gloss.
PRURIGA	a groom that puts the stallion to the mare or a groom of the stable—see aurigo and auriga at aura	Gloss.
some prauriga, some peroriga, some proriga		
urIGO-īnis ^f	a burning with a caustic—beat of lust	Plin. Apul.
PRURIGO	an itching, a tickling	Col.
PRURIGIN ⁷ ŌSUS	itchy, lustful	Paull.
PRURIO ⁴ , as if perurio	I itch—tickle, please, long for (in rem)	Plaut. Mart.
PRURI ³ ENS	that itches with lust	Cæ. Aur.
PRURI ⁷ ŌSUS	itchy, lustful	Cæ. Aur.
PRURIT ⁴ US-ŪS	an itching	Plin.
PRUR ⁶ ISCO	I itch	Gloss.
PERPRURISCO	I itch all over	Plaut.
urITO	I burn often	Plaut.
urtICA-æ ^f	a nettle, kind of shell-fish—tickling of lechery	Plin. Juva
urticINUS	of nettles	Plin.
urtic ⁷ ŌSUS	full of nettles	Litt. ex Plin.

† Some think *uro* comes from *ur̄*, fire, saying it was, at first, *buro*, which *buro* is still retained in *comburo* and its derivatives. Possibly it is so; but, for my part, I think *uro* comes from *iv̄u*, I heat, burn, set fire to; that the preterit is *uſſi* from *iv̄uſſu*, by doubling *ſ*; that the supine is *uſtum*, because of *iv̄uſſa* (interpreted *ſiſſa* in *quā* *maſſabantur* *ſues* et *urebantur*, as well as *ſpica* *tordei* *toſſa*), whence *uſtrina* arises; that the *b* is in *comburo*, because that *b* being already in *amburo* (regularly indeed, for *amb* ſtands for *am̄b*), it was retained in *comburo*, either miſtakingly, or merely to ſupply that aſpiration, which has been neglected elſewhere; and that the *r* has been introduced into *uro*, because of the *ſ* in *ur̄uſſu*, which, meaning the ſame with *uro*, cauſed the introduction the more readily to be admitted. From the preterit *uſſi* and the ſupine *uſtum*, it ſeems, then, to me, that *uro* is at leaſt a mixture of *iv̄u* and *ur̄uſſu*. As to the *b* in *buſſum*, it is there properly for the aſpiration, which we find in *iv̄uſſa*—ſee *buſſum*.

BIR³US-^mU¹ſICA-æ^fu¹ſ¹IO

ADuſtio

AMBuſtio

COMBuſtio

EXuſtio

SUB³uſtiouſ¹IVUSAMBuſ¹OAMBuſ³ANEUS (*ſome read*
ambuſtandus)uſ¹OR

EXuſtor

uſ¹ICŪLA, *dim. of uſtrix*uſ¹RĪNA

uſtrinum

uſ¹ŪRA

COMBuſtura

IN¹aduſ¹US

ambuſtus

ſēmiambuſtus

ſēmicombuſtus

IN¹uſtus

OBuſtus

PERuſtus

PRæuſtus

ſemiuſtus or ſemiuſtus

uſ¹A-æ^fCombuſta-æ^fuſ¹LAGO-^minis^fuſ¹ŪLO

EXuſtulo

ſēmiuſtulan³DUSuſtulat¹IOEXuſtulat¹IOEXuſtulat¹ORAMBuſtulat¹USſemiuſtulat¹USan animal that eats the vines in Cam-
pania (*ſome read byturus, which ſee*
p. 75, Vol. I.)a mountain in the Sabine country—one
of the Æolian iſlands

a burning—a ſearing or cauterizing

a burning or ſcorching

a burning or ſcorching or ſcalding

a burning

a ſetting on fire, a firing

a burning or beating a little

of a burning power

I carry fire or ſet on fire

that carries fire, incendiary

that burns (*dead bodies*)

that burns or fires

a woman that ſinges hair

a melting-houſe—a place for burning the
dead

place for burning the dead

a burning

a burning

unburnt, not ſinged

burnt, ſcorched—ambuſtum, a burn

half burnt, half ſcorched

half burnt, half conſumed

burnt, branded, enamelled

pinched, parched, hardened in the fire

ſet on fire, burnt—ſcorched, parched—

galled—ſcorched

burnt before or at the point

half burnt

ſort of colour made of ceruſe

a town of Gaul near the Pyrenees

a ſort of herb

I burn or ſear

I burn, ſcorch, ſinge

to be half burnt

a burning or ſearing

a ſcorching or ſingeing

that ſcorches or ſinges or fires

burnt, ſcorched

half burnt

ſee pruina under prōi

urine, piſs (*ſee alſo under ūra and ūros*);

ureo, I piſs or make water

the pipe or conduit by which the urine

paſſes from the reins to the bladder

that provokes urine

difficulty of making water

a ſtrangury or difficulty of urine

labouring under a difficulty of making

water

urine, piſs; urina genitalis, the ſeed of

generation

of or for or concerning urine

pertaining to or cauſing urine

Cic.

Hor.

Plin.

Cato Plin.

Sen.

Plin.

Apic.

Plin.

Cod. Theod.

Macer.

Scalig.

Plaut.

Catul.

Macr.

Tert.

Plin. Feſt.

Inſcr.

Litt. ex Col.

Macer.

Ov.

Plin.

Suet.

Prud.

Ov.

Ov.

Liv. Prop.

Ov. Hor.

Cæſ.

Ov. Liv.

Vitr.

Gloſſ.

Apul.

Pacuv.

Aug.

Suet.

Gloſſ.

Boët.

Boët.

Plaut.

Cic.

not uſed

Celf.

Medic.

Cic.

Cic.

Cic. Firm.

Plin.

Veget.

Jun.

strangurīōsus
Palinurus

*ŪROS, ὕρος
urīnus

urīo-iōnis^m
urīus

Uria-æ^f
urium or on-ia

cynosurus
cynurus-im

URSUS-i†
ursa
urīnus
ursūlus, ἀγυλος
*US, ὕς

urīpiam

nuspiam
urīquam

nusquam

nonnusquam
urīque

æusque for usque ab

adusque
inusque
nuncusque
usquequāque

usquequod

*UTER-utēri^m†
utērum, Plaut. uterus-i,
Ov.

uter-utris^m

that has the strangury
the pilot of Æneas's ship (who, in a
sleep, fell overboard)—a promontory
of Lucania—that piffes twice
prosperous or fair wind, prosperity
addle; hence urinum-i^a, an addle-egg,
a wind-egg
a sort of game
prosperous or favourable (an epithet of
the wind and of Jupiter)
a city of Andalusia in Spain
a kind of earth which miners avoid
when they dig for gold, &c.
addle (see urinus)
a wild bull (a very swift beast), a
buffalo
a be-bear
a she-bear—the Bear Star, Calisto
of or belonging to a bear
a young bear
until, so long as, as long as (from ūc,
thus, as if, as, almost, about, near,
close to)
any where, in any other place, &c.—in
any matter—somewhere
no where
in any place, to any place—in any thing,
at any time
in no place or no where—in no thing, in
no point, at no time, never—to no
place
somewhere, in some place, &c.
as far as, until—always, all along—
usque eo...ut, so very much or so
extremely...that; usque eo non...ut, so
far from
from as far as, even from that place or
time
as far as, up to
as far as in, even in
hitherto, until now
every where—in all places or respects or
things, quite, continually, always
until when (it may then be quo...usque)
—until that time when—as much or as
far as—how far or to what degree
the belly—the matrix or womb, the re-
ceptacle of seed, the child in the mo-
ther's womb (see the primitive uter-
utra-utrum)
a bladder or any thing like a bladder—a
bottle or bag of leather like a bottle

Marc. Emp.

Virg.

Luc.

Mart.

not used

Plin.

Saristb.

Salmaf.

Plin.

Plin.

Plin.

Plin.

Ov.

Plin. Ov.

Plin.

Gloss.

not used

Ter. Plaut.

Cic.

Gell.

Cic. Ter.

Cic. Plaut.

Ter.

Plin.

Cic. Plaut.

Cic.

Plaut.

Virg.

Avien.

Ammian.

Plaut. Cic.

Mart.

Varr. Ulp.

Plin.

Virg. Plin.

Liv.

Plin.

†. "Qu. orsus, quid ore suo formet fœtus," Ainsworth. I should rather suppose that *urſus* comes from *urſus* changing *u* into *u* and *z* into *s*; it may also come from *birſus*; for, as *birſus* was used contractedly, *birſus* might also arise from it, and then *urſus*.

‡ From *ōdages*, which Hesych. used for the belly.

<i>uter</i> ⁹ CŪLUS or utriculus	a little cell in the belly, the womb, the husk of seeds, coat or hull wherein flowers are before they spread—a small bladder or bottle	Plin. Apul.
<i>uter</i> ⁹ INUS	of the same mother or dam	Justinian.
COuterinus	of the same mother or dam	Augustin.
<i>utr</i> ⁹ ARIUS	that carries water or any liquor in bottles or bladders	Liv.
<i>utri</i> ⁹ CĪDA	that quaffeth up bottles	Apul.
<i>utr</i> ⁹ CŪLĀRIS	of or like a bottle or bladder	Jun.
<i>utricul</i> ⁹ ARIUS†	a bag-piper—that uses bladders or some other such substitute by way of a bridge	Suet. Inscr.
*ŪTER-tra-trum	which or whether of the two, the one or the other	Cic.
from ὕτερος, Ion. ὕτερος	neither of the two, neither the one nor the other	Cic.
NEuter	whichsoever of the two	Cic.
<i>uter</i> ⁹ CUNQUE	which of the two you please	Cic.
<i>uter</i> ⁹ LIBET	which of the two (some read uterque)	Hor.
<i>uter</i> ⁹ NAM	both, each, both the one and the other	Cic.
<i>uter</i> ⁹ QUE	which of the two you will, either of the two	Cic.
<i>uter</i> ⁹ VIS	neutral, neuter	Quint. Charif.
NEutrĀLIS	neutrally	Non.
NEutralĪTER	on both sides or to both sides	Plaut.
<i>utra</i> QUE or <i>utrasque</i>	on both sides, by both parties	
<i>utrin</i> QUE (some <i>utrimque</i>)	on every part, on every side	Lucr.
<i>utrinque</i> SECUS	which way, towards which part or side	Plin.
<i>utro</i>	neither way	Liv.
NEutro	at or to which of the two parts	Auson. Ulp.
<i>utro</i> BI or <i>utrubi</i>	in neither place	Plaut.
NEutrobi or <i>neutrubi</i>	at or to either of the parts	Plaut.
<i>utro</i> BIDEM	on both sides or parts	Liv.
<i>utro</i> BIQUE	in neither place	Gloss.
NEutrobique	which side or part you please	Quint.
<i>utro</i> ⁹ LIBET	to both sides or places or parts	Liv.
<i>utro</i> ⁹ QUE	on one side and the other	Gell.
<i>utroque</i> ⁹ VERSUM	whether (either in questioning or doubting)	Cic.
<i>utrum</i>	whether	Liv.
<i>utrum</i> ⁹ NAM	not any, null (from the negative ὅτι for ὅ, and ἔστιν, force, power)	not used
*ŪTHES-ēnos, ὅτι;	a rhetorical figure which renders a thing less than it is	Gloss.
EXutbĒNISMUS	that—to the end that—even as	Sall. Cic. Ter.
*ŪTL, ὅτι;	just as if	Sall.
sicuti	even as	Catul.
veluti	oh that! would to heaven that, &c.	Cic.
<i>utin</i> AM	utinam ne for utinam non	

† Court de Gebelin, instead of these meanings, gives to *utricularius* those of a little bladder—ball or bull that wraps up the grain.

‡ It is from ὅτι that *uti* is derived, as well as the contracted *ut*; and as ὅτι (thus, or in the same manner) may be said to spring from the same source; for ὅ (in the same manner that) flows from the article ὁ, which designates the object we have under our eyes: so we ought not to be surprised at *ut* serving also to form comparisons, even though we should not be able to admit that there is an ellipsis which may be supplied by *sic, adeo, ita, &c.*

utIQUE

UT (contracted from uti)

utCUNQUE

utPÖTE

utQUID

utUT

PRÆut

PRÖut

SICut

vëlut

*ÜTOR³-ûsus sum

(re, seldom rem)

“ ab idw soleo, iudw

unde oitor et oisus,”

Ainsworth; and, indeed,

we find cûsus, in Cicero,

for usus

Äbutor (re)

Couter

DËutor (re)

us¹IO-ionis

ABusio

ABus¹IVUS

ABusivwE

ABus¹ORus¹ÛRA

usurÄRIUS

ÄNTERusurium

us¹US or CEsusIN²ususus¹US-ûsus²FRUCTUS-ûsABus¹us-ûsIN²us¹us-ûsus¹ÄLISus¹ÄRIUS

then, therefore, verily, surely—so
that (final), to the end that, as, like
as, even as, to wit, namely, consider-
ing, with respect to, as well as,
suppose, although—according as, just
as, as is usual, as soon as—as if, in
as much as, seeing that, such as,
since, at the time when, as much as,
how—how much, how greatly—that
(causal), so that

in what manner or fashion soever—
whenever

because, as, considering, inasmuch as
why? for what? wherefore?
howsoever, in what manner or fashion
—so so, indifferently

even as, like as

even as, like, according as

as, as ever, such as—as well as—
just as

like, like as—to wit, for example

I suit myself to—behave properly or pru-
dently with—am conversant or fami-
liar with, have and enjoy, make use
of, employ—have the use or benefit
of. Priscian observes, that uto
was used actively, whence utor, I
am used

I use differently from what might be ex-
pected, make a wrong use of, abuse;
also, I use—I am consumed

I suit myself, live friendly (with people)

I make an ill use of

use, an using

an applying to another use, an abuse

wrong, improperly applied

abusively

prodigal, that consumes or abuses

use, usage, enjoyment (of a thing), usury,
interest

of which one has the use—pertaining to
use or usury

interest that arises in the mean time

using, &c.

for inusitatus

custom, usage, use, exercise, practice,
fashion, familiarity, acquaintance—

benefit, advantage, interest, proper
junction or occasion—necessity

the use or profit of what is another's

an applying to another use, abuse

want of use or practice

that serves for use, of use, made use of

that serves for use, made use of (though
without the right of property)—sub-

stantively, that uses (without the
right of property)

Cic. Quint.
Cic.

Tac.
Plaut.

Ter. Nep.

Plaut.
Hor.

Cic.
Cic.

Ter.
Plaut.

Ter.
Cic.

Plaut. Cic.
Ov.

Catul. Cic.
Ter. Hor.

Cic.

Cæs.
Gell.

Cic.

Varr.
Vulg.

Nep.
Varr.

Cic.

August.
Quinct.

Salv.
Cic.

Plaut. lã.

Ulp.
Cic.

Fest.
Cic.

Ter.
Virg.

Cic.
Cic.

Plaut.
Sidon.

Gell.
lã.

us⁹FRUCTUARIUS	that has the use and profit of a thing (but not the property)	Ulp.
us⁹ITOR	I often use	Gell.
usitat¹US	usual, ordinary, familiar	Cic.
IN³usitatus	unusual, uncommon, strange	Liv.
usitate	usually, customarily	Cic.
IN³usitate or inusitato	unusually, strangely	Cic. Plin.
usu⁹RPO	I use often or much, name often, talk of, interrupt (one) in the possession of, usurp, take another's property— come at or reach (pedibus, oculis, &c.)	Cic.
		Plaut.
usurpa¹BILIS	that may be usurped or made use of	Tert.
usurpa¹IO	use, an often using—an interruption of prescription	Cic. Paterc.
usurpat¹IVE	abusively, by usurpation	Serv.
usurpat¹OR and rix	that usurps	Amm. Salv.
usurpatorius	of an usurper, usurper like	Cod.
utensilis	for use, necessary	Cic.
utenfile-is^a	an utensil, any thing for use	Liv.
utenfil¹ITAS	utensil, any thing for use	Tert.
ut⁴IBILIS	that may be used, useful	Plaut.
ut³ILIS	useful, profitable, expedient, wholesome	Cic.
IN³utilis	unprofitable, useless	Cic.
PER²utilis	very profitable, very useful	Cic.
utilITAS	a having the use of, an using—profit, advantage, importance, service	Plaut. Cic.
IN³utilitas	unprofitableness, uselessness	Cic.
utilITER	profitably, serviceably	Cic.
IN³utiliter	unprofitably, uselessly	Liv.
U⁹isia-ia^f	see the first note, p. 254, Vol. I.	
Perusia	a city of Etruria	Plin.
Perus¹INUS	of or belonging to Perugia	Luc.
Utica-æ, ITUKH	an inland city of Africa <i>Ἰτυς</i> voc, circumference	Just.
Uticensis	of Utica—a surname of Cato who killed himself at Utica	Liv. Mela
•VULNUS-ëris^a†	a wound, bruise, hurt, sting, re- morse—loss, misfortune—passion of love	Cic. Nep. Virg.
vulnus³CÛLUM	a little wound	Ulp.
vulni⁹VER	making a wound, hurting, &c.	Prudent.
vulni⁹FICO	I make a wound, I hurt, &c.	Fortun.
vulnific³US	making a wound, wounding, hurting	Virg.
vulnerO	I wound, hurt, maim—offend, grate upon	Cat. Virg.
CONvulnero	I wound or hurt	Col.
vulnera¹BILIS	that may hurt or that hurts	Cat. Aur.
IN³vulnerabilis	invulnerable, that cannot be hurt	Sen.
vulner³ARIUS	of or belonging to wounds; substan- tively, a surgeon or one that cures a wound	Plin.
vulnerat¹IO	a wounding or hurting or maiming	Cic.
IN³vulnerat¹US	unwounded, unhurt	Cic.

† From *δλός*, fatal, pernicious (by the insertion of *v*, as if *δλνς*); itself from *δλίσ-δλῦμαι*, whence *δλίσω*, *δλίσω*, &c. (see *eleo*); and, indeed, it was anciently *volumus*.

*VULPES (<i>sometimes volpes, and sometimes vulpis</i>)-is ^f †	a fox—a fox-like nature—vulpes marina, the fish sea-fox	Plin. Perf. Plin.
vulpecŪLA	a little fox, a cub	Cic.
vulpINUS	of a fox—crafty, sly	Plin. Plaut.
vulpinOR	I play the fox, deceive with wiles	Varr.
vulpin ^s ARIS	sly, crafty, deceitful	Apul.
vulpio-iōnis ^m	a sly or crafty fellow	Apul.
*XANTHOS-is ^m	a gem of a bright-yellow colour (for ξανθός means yellow, of a gold colour, ruddy, red)	Plin.
xanthēNES-is ^m	a precious stone of an amber colour (some read Zanthenes)	Plin.
xanthION or ium-i ⁿ	a ditch-bur, house-bur	Plin.
Xanth ^o IPPE	the wife of Socrates (see under hippos)	Gell.
Xanth ^o IPPUS	a general of the Lacedæmonians	Cic.
Xantho-ŪS	a nymph so called	Virg.
Xanthus-i ^m	a Trojan river, the Scamander—a river and town of Lycia—Achilles's horse	Virg. Pomp. Claud.
*XENOS	a host or guest, a stranger (xeno or xen, in comp.)	not used
Polyxena-æ ^f	the daughter of king Priam	Ov.
Theoxena	a Thessalian lady so called	Liv.
Xen ^o AGORAS or Xenarchus-i	a Rhodian so called (he drank so much that he was also called Amphora)	Æl. Varr.
PRōxenēTA	a broker, a procurer, a match-maker	Athen.
PRōxeneticUS	belonging to brokerage; proxeneticum, brokerage	Mart. Ulp.
PRōxenetrIA	a match-making woman	Gloss.
XeniADES-is	a Corinthian who bought Diogenes	Gell.
EuxenIDAS-æ ^m	a celebrated painter so called	Plin.
xenIUS	hospitable or for hospitality; Xenius Jupiter, (for Jupiter), Jupiter (as god of hospitality)	Gloss.
PolyxeniUS	of Polyxena	Catul.
xenIUM	present or gift to strangers or guests, a fairing or present to a friend—present to foreign ambassadors—a lawyer's fee	Mart. Vit. Plin.
xeni ^o ŪLUM	a small present	Apul.
Xeno ^o CLES-is ^m	a commander in the army of Agesilaus—a rhetorician so called	Diod. Cic.
Xeno ^o CRATES-is ^m	a philosopher of Chalcædon so called	Cic.
xenON-ōnis ^m	an inn or lodging for strangers—Xenon or Xeno-onis, an historian so called	Cod. Macr.
Xeno ^o PHĀNES-is ^m	a philosopher of Colophon	Cic.
Xeno ^o PHANTUS-i ^m	a singer so called	Senec.
Xeno ^o PHILUS	a physician so called	Plin.
Xeno ^o PHŌN-ontis	an eloquent man so called	Cic.
XenophontIUS or CIUS	of Xenophon	Cic.
A ^s xenus	Axenus Pontus or Axenum mare, the Euxine or Black Sea	Ov.
Aristoxenus	a philosopher and musician of Tarentum—a Cyrenean so called	Voss. Suid.

† Corrupted from ἀλάνης, which vulpecula sufficiently proves.

Philoxenus	a painter so called—a gormandizer so called	Plin. Aristot.
Euxinus	Pontus Euxinus or Euxinum Mare, the Euxine or Black Sea	Ov.
* XEO or xyo	I scrape, carve, polish; xyros, sharp; xyros or xyron, a razor; xyromai, I shave	not used
XESTES-is	a measure called sextary	Gloss.
Hēmixestes	half a sextary	Gloss.
odontoxestes	a tooth-pick	Gloss.
palinxeſtus	scratched (in order to write something else)	Gloss.
Polyxo-ūs	a woman of Lemnos, and priestess of Apollo	Stat.
A'xūrus , rather than	unshaved, that has not yet any beard,	Virg.
ANXURUS-a-um	a surname of Jupiter when young	
AXUR-ūris ^{m.} and n. or	a town of the Volscians in Italy—a	Plin.
ANXUR-ūris	mount so called—a fountain so called	Porph. Scal,
xylon-iⁿ (wood, in Gr. à ξύλῳ, Ern.)	the cotton-tree, cotton, fustian, bombast	Plin.
chamæxylon	herb cinquefoil (see under zeo)	Plin.
DIAXYLON	the rose of Jerusalem (it is thought)	Diosc.
ERIOXYLON	sort of wool that comes off trees, cotton	Plin.
xyleos or xylechios-is	a sort of herb (the same as symphoniaca)	Apul.
xylinus	of the cotton-tree	Plin.
xylolothon	herb cinquefoil	Apul.
MONOXYLUS	made of one piece of timber	Plin.
APOXYOMENOS	distringent	Plin.
PÉRIXOMENOS	a statue representing one scraping or currying himself all over	Plin.
xyris-īdis	sort of herb with sharp leaves	Suet. Tert.
XYSTICUS	that wrestles—of a wrestler	Dig.
Exysticus	a wrestler, an athlete	Plaut.
xyſtilis-is	a prostitute	Plin.
xyſtiōs-iī	a sort of gem	Vitr.
xyſtumⁿ or xyſtus^m	a gallery or place to walk in, a place for wrestling or fencing, &c.	Plin.
* XEROS or xēros	dry, pale, lifeless; xēra, a continent, the earth (xero or xer, in comp.)	not used
xerantīcus	that has the power of drying	Macer.
xeroⁿCOLLYRIUM	a dry plaster for sore eyes	Marc. Emp.
XeroⁿLYBIA	a part of Africa so called	Servius
xeroⁿLÖPHUS-i^m	a dry eminence (fit for tombs)	Priscian.
xeron or um-iⁿ	a dry medicine	Plin. Val.
Xerxes or Xerxes-is^m	the son of Darius	Justin.
* XIPHOS	a sword	not used
xiphia or ias-iæ^m	the sword-fish, a comet or blazing star like a sword	Plin.
xiphion-iīⁿ	stinking giadder, spurgewort	Plin.
xiphoⁿMACHÆRA	a two-handed sword, a back-sword	Jun.
* ZĀ	is sometimes found for dia, in comp. as is sometimes z	
zaⁿBŪLON-onis^m	the same as diabolus under ballo	Voss.
ZACHALIUS-i^m	a Babylonian writer so called (from zachia, rest, quiet)	Plin.
ZACHLAS-æ^m	an Egyptian prophet (chlazo, χαλζω, is equivalent to sibilo, stripo)	Apul.

ZACYNTHUS or os-ier ūs	<i>an island in the Ionian Sea (Zante, see p. 200, Vol. I.)</i>	Virg.
Zacynthius or īnus	<i>of or belonging to Zante</i>	Nepos.
ZAGREUS	<i>a name of Bacchus when old (from γαῖος, old—see graia)</i>	Suet.
ZAGRUS -ī ^m	<i>a mountain of Asia</i>	Plin.
ZALĀTES -is ^m (ζαλαῖω, I fluctuate, am agitated)	<i>an Armenian sent as an hostage to Rome, and there debauched</i>	Juv.
ZALEUCUS	<i>a Locrenian lawgiver (see leucos)</i>	Val. Max.
ZANCHIA or zanga-æ ^f	<i>a sort of shoe (anchia from ἀγχία)</i>	Treb. Poll.
ZANCLE -es ^f	<i>a city of Sicily—a scythe (from ἀγκύλη, whence ἀγκύλος or ἀγκύλος, crooked—see ancon)</i>	Strabo. Thucyd.
Zancles -is	<i>a Samothracian so called</i>	Plin.
Zanchæus or eius	<i>of or belonging to Zancle</i>	Sil. Ov.
ZANTHĒNĒS -is	<i>a sort of gem (see antheo and under xanthos)</i>	Plin.
ZARĀTUS	<i>a magician so called among the Medians (from ἀζάραμα, equivalent to maledico, imprecor, precor)</i>	Plin.
ZERBIS -is	<i>a river of Mesopotamia (perhaps from ἰέρω)</i>	Plin.
ZEROS -ī ^m	<i>a sort of gem (see under ērao)</i>	Plin.
ZERYNTHUS -ī ^f	<i>a city of Samothracia (where was the cave of Hecate)</i>	Gloss.
Zerynthius	<i>of or belonging to Zerynthus</i>	Ov.
ZĒTEO or zateo	<i>I search, enquire (from αἰτέω, I demand)</i>	not used
ZĒTA or zeta	<i>for diæta, &c. see the note on Diæta</i>	Gloss.
ZĒTES -æ ^m	<i>the son of Boreas and Oryntia</i>	Ov.
ANAZĒTESIS -is ^f	<i>a sort of verb</i>	Apul.
SYZETESIS	<i>a disquisition, a dissertation</i>	Gloss.
ZETHUS	<i>the twin brother of Amphion (see ēthos)</i>	Cic.
ZETUS	<i>a mathematician so called (see ētos)</i>	Sidon.
ZĀMIA , Æol. for zēmia	<i>hurt, penalty, condemnation, punishment; zamioo for zēmioo, I hurt, condemn</i>	not used
zamia -iæ	<i>a hurt, penalty, punishment</i>	Plaut.
zamius	<i>that hurts; zamia nuces, a sort of pine-apples (which, if not taken off, will spoil the others)</i>	Plin.
Zamā-æ	<i>an island of Africa</i>	Sil.
Zamolsis or olxis-īdis	<i>a servant and disciple of Pythagoras</i>	Herodot.
*ZAO or zōo	<i>I live; Zēn-zēnos, Jupiter (as god of life)</i>	not used
Zeno -ōnis, Ζηνος	<i>a citizen of Cittium (in Cyprus) so called; also an Epicurean philosopher; Zeno Eleates, a master of logic so called</i>	Cic.
<i>as if who is Jupiter, i. e. Jupiter-like or divine; for ω means who is</i>		
Zeno^oEIA	<i>the wife of Odenatus Zeno</i>	Treb. Poll.
Zenobius	<i>a sophist so called</i>	Gloss.
Zeno^oDŌTUS	<i>two grammarians and a sophist so called</i>	Gloss.
zēus -ī ^m	<i>a fish sacred to Jupiter (Ζεύς, Jupiter)</i>	Col.
zōDIACUS -ī ^m	<i>the zodiac (whereon animals are represented)</i>	Cic.

ZEO

zodiacus

zōē-es^f

zōōn-i

Zōilus

zoticus

zēbul or zēbul (Hebraic.)

Beelzebub or zebul

•ZEO

zea

zēlus (zelo, in comp.)

cacozelus

cacozelia-iæ

chamazelon

orozelon

zelōtes-æ^m

zelum

zelo or or

adzelo or adzeler

zelat^r orzēma (some zyma)-æ^fapozema-ātisⁿzēta-æ^f

zōmos

ezomus^f or enⁿ-izomōtēganite-es^f

mēlizomum

leucozomus

oxyzomus

Zōsimus

zura-æ^fa³zymusacrozymus or acrizymus for
acroazymus

zuma-æ

apozymō

zythum-iⁿzerna-æ^f

Zetta-æ

•ZEUGNYO or zeug-
nymizeugītes-æ^mzeugītāna-æ^f

ZEU

817

of or belonging to the zodiac
life (in Tertul. it is for zōon valentini-
orum)an herb always green, everlasting house
leek (zōos, living; zōon, animal)a grammarian of Amphipolis, a snarling
critic

that gives life

a fly

the idol of the fly or head of the
demons

I boil, warm, ferment

beer-barley, beer-corn—a sort of rose-
maryardent affection, fervour, zeal—envy,
emulation

that imitates scurvily, an affecter

perverse or affected imitation

cudwort, chaffweed

herb ground-pine or St. John's wort

a zealot

jelly (it is also written cydon and
quilon)I am jealous, I envy or wish to
imitate

I wish to imitate

that envies or imitates or is jealous

a kettle or pot†

a decoction

a warm room, a stove (see diæta)

pottage, broth, juice

the herb rocket (of good taste in pot-
tage)a dish with fish fried properly with
juice

a decoction of broth made of bone

dressed with white juice or sauce

dressed with sharp juice or sauce

the freed man of the younger Pliny—a

Greek historian so called

a white-thorn berry

unleavened, sweet, not puffed up

not much leavened

see zema above, and the note on it
I cure by decoctions

drink made of corn, beer or ale

a letter or ring-worm

a maritime town of Africa

I join, unite

kind of canes or reeds used to catch
birds

a maritime region of Africa

Mart. Cap.

Gloss.

Plin.

Ov.

Gloss.

Hieron.

Hier.

not used

Plin. Apul.

Vulg. Prud.

Suet.

Quint.

Plin.

Apul.

Tert.

Veget.

Vulg.

Vulg.

Ambros.

Apic.

Macer.

Gloss.

not used

Plin.

Apic.

Apic.

Apic.

Plin. Gloss.

Plin.

Cels.

Hidor.

Gloss.

Oët. Hor.

Plin.

Macer.

Hirt.

not used

Plin.

Plin.

† Zuma-æ means a decoction; and Zyma-æ means leaven, fermented liquor.

zeugMA-mātisⁿ

ANTIZEUGMĒNON

DIAzeugmenon OR diezeugmenon

zeugxis-is^mPARADIAzeugxis-is^f

EPIzeugxis

PRŌEPIzeugxis

HYPOzeugxis

zygos (see jugum)

Būzyges-is

PERIZyga-ORUM

zygia-ia^f

SYzygia

zygis-idis

EPIzygis

zygius

zingiber OR zingibērisⁿ OR zimpiberizirbus^m OR zirbumⁿzizania^f OR zizaniumⁿzizyphus-ī^fzizyphum-iⁿzmilampis OR smilantis-is^f

zmilax

Zmilus-i^m

*ZŌPHOS

ZĒPHY⁹RUSZephyre-es^fZephyritis-itidis^f

Zephyrium

zephyrius

EPIzephyrius

*ZŌROS

ZORO⁹astres-æ^mzeron⁹st⁹ÆUSZORONYSIOS-iī^f

ZISO OR zōnnyo

a figure whereby many clauses are joined with one verb—a city of Dacia—a city of Syria Comagena

a figure whereby divers things are joined in one number

a figure whereby divers things are separated

an excellent painter so called

a disjunction

the doubling of a word in one sense

position of a noun between two verbs

a subjunction

a yoke, transom, bench; zygo, I join, unite

an Athenian so called (because he first taught to plough the land with oxen)

the reins of a bridle

a tree of which yokes were made—Juno (as goddess of marriages)

the nerves that convey sense from the brain to the rest of the body—con-

junction of the moon with the sun—the coupling of different feet in verse

wild betony or wild thyme

the hole wherein the nut of the steel-bow lies

of or for marriage

ginger

the carwl wherein the bowels are wrapt up

the weed darnel or ray or cockle

the jujub-tree

the jujub-fruit

a sort of gem

see smilax

an architect so called

darkness, obscurity, the west

the westerly wind (rus from pin)

an island near Crete

Flora (the daughter of Zephyrus)

a promontory of the Locrians, a town of Cilicia

addle (said of eggs)

Epizephyrii Locri, the district or country of the Locrians, a celebrated city of the Locrians

pure, unmixed (said of wine)

a man so called (skilled in magic and astronomy)

magic

a precious stone used by magicians (some read zoraniscos)

I girdle; zone, a belt

Gramm.

Ptol.

Stat.

Mart. Cap.

Mart. Cap.

Plin.

Gloss.

Rhet.

Gloss.

Gloss.

not used

Varr.

Gloss.

Plin. Apul.

Medic.

Astron.

Gramm.

Apul.

Vitr.

Apul.

Plin.

Apic.

Vulgar.

Col.

Pallad.

Plin.

Plin.

not used

Virg.

Plin.

Catal.

Plin.

Plin.

Gloss.

not used

Justin.

Prud.

Plin.

not used

DIAZOMA-ātisⁿ

PĒRIZOMA

PĒRIZOMATIUM

ZONA-æ^f

ZONĀLIS

ZONĀRIUS

zēmizonarius

ZONĀTIM

Halizonēs-um

PARAZONIUM

PERIZONIUM

septizonium

polyzonos-ī^fZONŪLA-æ^f

RĒZONŌ

A³ZONUSZOSTER-ēris^mArchizōstis-is^f

Linozōstis

a girdle or belt

a covering for the privy parts

a covering for the privy parts

a girdle—a purse on a girdle—a zone

or large space of the earth—a town

and hill of Thrace

of the zone (as a space of earth)

of or belonging to a girdle or purse;

substantively, a girdle-maker

a maker or seller of aprons or kirtles

after the manner of a circle or zone

people bordering on Caria

a sword hanging at a belt

an apron used by virgins

a building surrounded by seven rows

of pillars

a stone with many white circles

a little girdle

I take off the belt or pull out of the

belt

one of the gods not contained in the six-

teen regions of heaven

the shingles or St. Anthony's fire, a

sea-jarub—a promontory of Attica

sort of white wine

the herb mercury

Vitr.

Genes.

Isidor.

Curt. Suet.

Prop. Plin.

Macrob.

Plaut.

Cic.

Plaut.

Lucil.

Plin.

Mart.

Varr.

Spartian.

Plin.

Catul.

Non.

Mart. Cap.

Plin.

Cic.

Plin.

Plin.

THE END.



ERRATA.

VOL. II.

PAGE

- 5 At *laceffio*, read, or *laceffio*, not on *laceffio*.
 19 At *Larinas*, read (for the explanation) a person of *Larinum*, not a *Larinum*.
 68 At *lycus*, read a sort of spider, not a sport of spider.
 106 The Second Note is for *synemmenon*, and the Third for *Menæcbmi*.
 174 line 1, read *numulariolus*, not *nomulariolus*.
 181 In the last Note, read, whence *mortis nigror*.
 191 Instead of *undenonaginta*, read *undenaginta*.
 235 At *simulacrum*, read (see *simulacrum* under *pleos*).
 361 In the Note on *post*, read *Ante Jovem nulli subijebant arua coloni*, substituting *coloni* for *coloni*.
 364 At *porus*, after its explanation, read (see under *pira*).
 398 In the Note, after *quadratus homo*, suppress in *Aristotle*.
 408 At *quinimo*, read or *quin imo*.
 443 Instead of *rubigino* or *rubigino*, read *robigino* or *rubigino*.
 475 At *sandofoccus*, suppress (in the explanation) the word *hurt* before *the top*.
 512 The Second Note is on *senex*; hence, after *senex-is*, the mark † should have been placed.
 531 At the end of the third line of the second Note, read *seberus*, not *s berus*.

In a work of the length and nature of the *Stemmata*, where a change of types continually took place, the indulgent reader will be inclined to allow, that, notwithstanding the greatest care in revising the proofs, it was impossible but many errors should pass unperceived. ¶ These errors, as well as those arising from letters dropped by accident in the press, may in general be rectified by means of the Index. There remains now for the Author to observe, that, from the newness of the plan, a few primitives have been misplaced in the impression; such as *Asclepius*, which should have preceded *afens*; and *bios* wrongly printed after *bis*; and *dido*, p. 221, which should have been before *didymus*, p. 220; and *garrio*, which ought to have preceded *garus*; and *bello*, which should have come before *belo*; and *lite*, which ought to have been before *litera*; and *occo*, which should have preceded *oceanus*; and *pater*, which alphabetically comes before *patos*; and *persona*, wrongly printed after *peribo*; and *scolex*, which ought to have been before *scolias*; and *smilax* which should have preceded *smilz*.